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CEYLON

ADMINISTRATION REPORTS

FOR THE YEAR

1901.

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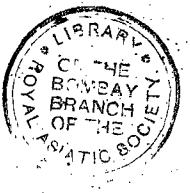

Colombo:

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1902.

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CEYLON

ADMINISTRATION REPORTS,

1901.

PART I.—REVENUE.

CUSTOMS AND SHIPPING.

MEMORANDUM ON THE RETURNS FOR 1901.

Staff.—The only change in the supervising staff during the year was that Mr. F. Bowes, the Landing Surveyor, was promoted in December and succeeded by Mr. F. J. Smith.

Improvements to Customs Premises.—(*a*) Electric cranes were ordered from England, and an agreement made with Messrs. Boustead Brothers for the supply of the necessary current. The cranes have not yet arrived, but the plans for their basements have, however, been received, and the work is now in hand.

(*b*) The two jetties at the Kochchikada grain sheds were each lengthened 30 feet.

(*c*) One-half the approach road to the Kochchikada grain sheds was paved with Jarrah timber as an experiment.

(*d*) A building for the disinfection of plants and fresh fruits was erected at Kochchikada.

(*e*) A station was also erected at the Kochchikada grain shed premises for the due disinfection of passengers, soiled linen, &c., on arrival from plague-infected ports.

(*f*) In the wharfage premises at the Fort—

(1) The quay wall in front of the grain sheds was commenced.

(2) A new iron transhipment shed completed, and of the two jetties to serve the shed, one was completed, while the other approached completion at the close of the year.

(*g*) The new roadway round the back of the wharfage premises was taken in hand and nearly completed at the close of the year. Before it can be utilized, however, the necessary gates and fences must be put up. Further improvements, which directly or indirectly will facilitate Customs work now in hand, are (*a*) additions to the export sheds in the Fort premises, (*b*) the widening of Seashore street, and (*c*) the opening of a new approach road, in the vicinity of St. Anthony's Church, to the Kochchikada grain sheds.

RETURNS FOR THE YEAR.

The returns for the year 1901 show a decrease in the import trade of the Colony. The estimated value of imports, including specie to the value of Rs. 8,576,890, amounted to Rs. 112,626,926·12, and the estimated value of exports, including specie to the value of Rs. 2,658,178, amounted to Rs. 102,840,348, showing a balance in favour of imports of Rs. 9,786,578·12, or, if specie be omitted, a balance in favour of imports of Rs. 3,867,866·12.

Imports show a decrease, specie being omitted, as compared with 1900, of Rs. 10,494,220·29, and an increase as compared with 1899 of Rs. 2,507,815·51.

The value of exports, omitting specie and value of coal, was less than the value in 1899 by Rs. 13,835,509, and in 1900 by Rs. 4,791,370.

The following table shows the value of the trade of the Colony, omitting specie, since 1890 :—

	Rs.		Rs.
1890	106,651,504	1896	162,436,016
1891	117,342,259	1897	168,959,460
1892	123,857,835	1898	181,326,925
1893	139,237,891	1899	213,007,870
1894	147,621,610	1900	220,550,716
1895	161,040,346	1901	204,232,206

The following table shows the annual value of the trade of the Colony for the last five years :—

	Imports. Rs. c.	Exports. Rs. c.	Total Rs. c
1897 ...	85,730,156 92	83,229,303 45	168,959,460 37
1898 ...	87,525,034 97	93,801,890 13	181,326,925 10
1899 ...	101,542,220 61	111,465,649 99	213,007,870 60
1900 ...	114,544,256 41	106,006,460 55	220,550,716 96
1901 ...	104,050,036 12	100,182,170 0	204,232,206 12

The following statement shows the value of imports and specie imported into each Province during 1901 :—

	Rs. c.	Rs.
Value of Imports.		
Western Province ...	94,374,512 6	
Northern Province ...	3,848,570 64	
Southern Province ...	4,616,427 94	
Eastern Province ...	1,210,525 48	
		104,050,036 12
Value of Specie.		
Western Province ...		8,576 890 0
Total Value of Imports for 1901, including Specie ...		112,626,926 12

The revenue derived from Customs Dues shows a decrease in 1901 as compared with 1900 of Rs. 173,625·03, and as compared with 1899 an increase of Rs. 314,955·53.

The following table shows the income from this source for the twelve years beginning with 1890 :—

Gross Customs Revenue for the Twelve Years ended 1901.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
1890 ...	3,948,564 11	1896 ...	5,550 971 6
1891 ...	4,302,320 19	1897 ...	6 278,787 49
1892 ...	4,663,562 47	1898 ...	6,714,625 82
1893 ...	4,498,912 10	1899 ...	7,101 851 73
1894 ...	4,931,967 42	1900 ...	7,620,432 29
1895 ...	5,770,241 2	1901 ...	7,446,807 26

The decrease in 1901 is mainly due to the lesser imports of grain, cotton, sugar, and other goods.

Up to 1893 the Customs revenue included recoveries under the head of "Port Dues," which are now shown under a distinct head.

The following table shows the recoveries in each of the Maritime Provinces of the Island :

Revenue of each Province.

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western Province.			Brought forward ...	—	7,019,699 9
Colombo	6,691,888 50				
Beruwala	29,403 14		*Southern Province.*		
Negombo	49·57		Galle	351,728 27	
Kalpitiya	79 74		Hambantota ...	39 69	
		6,721,420 95			351,767 96
Northern Province.			*Eastern Province.*		
Jaffna	55,987 23		Batticaloa	41,664 60	
Point Pedro ...	39,310 9		Trincomalee ...	33,675 61	
Valuvedditturai ...	14,167 24				75,340 21
Kankesanturai ...	50,170 19				
Mannar	3,705 89				
Pesalai	839 47				
Vankalai	—				
Kayts	134,070 65				
Mullaittivu ...	27 38				
		298,278 14			
Carried over ...	—	7,019,699 9	Total ...	—	7,446,807 26

1901 compared with 1900.

Increase.	Rs. c.	*Decrease.*	Rs. c.
Northern Province ...	100,723 68	Western Province ...	200,113 9
Eastern Province ...	9,941 92	Southern Province ...	84,177 54
			284,290 63
		Deduct Increase ...	110,665 60
	110,665 60	Net Decrease ...	173,625 3

The following tables show the collections under the head of "Harbour Dues" at Colombo, and under the head of "Port Dues" in the Provinces :—

Harbour Dues collected during the last Eight Years.

	Rs.		Rs.
1894 ...	706,723	1898 ...	965,347
1895 ...	779,377	1899 ...	1,008,213
1896 ...	838,233	1900 ...	1,146,769
1897 ...	870,685	1901 ...	1,123,428

Port Dues collected during 1900 and 1901 in the several Provinces.

	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.
Western Province (Beruwala, Negombo, and Kalpitiya)	693 36	759 14
Northern Province	6,722 64	6,832 48
Southern Province	25,701 58	30,066 74
Eastern Province	3,350 28	3,674 6
Total	36,467 86	41,332 42

Increase.	Rs. c.
Western Province	65 78
Northern Province	109 84
Southern Province	4,365 16
Eastern Province	323 78
Net Increase	4,864 56

The increase is due to a larger number of vessels visiting the Island. In Colombo the decrease in 1901 as compared with 1900 amounts to Rs. 23,340·79, due principally to a decrease in Wharfage Dues. Between 1883 and 1901 the increase amounts to Rs. 744,410·15, or nearly 196½ per cent.

The duty collected on estate products (tea, coffee, cacao, and cinchona) under the "Medical Wants Ordinance" amounted in 1901 to Rs. 134,800·97, as compared with Rs. 137,947·40 in 1900, there being a decrease in the recoveries of Rs. 3,146·43, due to the falling off in the tea exports.

The duty imposed on tea "in order that the proceeds of such duty may be devoted to increasing the consumption of Ceylon tea in foreign lands" amounted to Rs. 287,782·37. It is an export tax self-imposed by tea producers, of which the proceeds are administered by their own representatives, with the consent of the Governor in Council.

IMPORTS.

Arms and Ammunition (including dynamite, detonators, fuse, and blasting powder).—The duty collected shows an increase of Rs. 4,605·79 :—

Articles.	Duty. 1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
Guns, single-barrelled	7,675 0	5,750 41	—	1,924 59
Guns, double-barrelled	4,790 0	4,655 0	—	135 0
Pistols, single-barrelled	36 0	27 25	—	8 75
Pistols, double-barrelled, and revolvers	1,683 0	1,036 50	—	646 50
Rifles, single-barrelled	120 0	150 0	30 0	—
Rifles, double-barrelled and magazine	180 0	175 0	—	5 0
Rifles, other	—	35 0	35 0	—
Cartridges	3,095 21	3,420 47	325 26	—
Gun implements and accessories	97 0	341 63	244 63	—
Fireworks	7,613 51	3,251 26	—	4,362 25
Gunpowder	11,009 75	20,871 25	9,861 50	—
Percussion caps	1,505 20	2,838 35	1,333 15	—
Shot	602 81	1,097 75	494 94	—
Detonators	6,753 20	1,239 75	—	5,513 45
Dynamite	15,167 10	15,766 1	598 91	—
Blasting powder	3,576 0	8,978 0	5,402 0	—
Fuse	6,642 77	5,518 71	—	1,124 6
Total	70,546 55	75,152 34	18,325 39	13,719 60
Deduct Decrease			13,719 60	
Net Increase			4,605 79	

Cotton, Manufactured and Raw.—Cotton goods, twists, and thread show a total value of Rs. 6,327,293·48, and the duty on the quantity cleared amounts to Rs. 248,629·20, which gives a decrease in duty of Rs. 56,444·42 :—

Cotton :	1900. Value. Rs. c.	Duty. Rs. c.	1901. Value. Rs. c.	Duty. Rs. c.
Raw	291,046 58	—	134,944 34	—
Waste	3,783 22	137 86	11,774 82	492 52
Lace and net	157,512 98	6,253 80	70,918 19	2,736 86
Piece goods :				
Bleached	1,629,150 71	58,134 45	1,349,149 98	58,513 78
Dyed	2,214,627 39	88,851 1	1,816,850 69	70,325 21
Gray	1,522,172 61	57,178 25	1,306,825 36	51,817 67
Muslin	27,967 45	1,118 80	41,682 77	1,578 76
Printed	465,930 42	21,278 29	870,213 24	33,796 85
Other	1,551,600 7	58,335 41	355,378 44	14,872 41
Thread	135,407 84	5,422 87	149,110 33	5,832 1
Yarn and twist :				
Bleached	4,984 15	210 7	1,754 95	70 20
Dyed	133,089 16	5,290 32	188,837 51	7,404 27
Gray	27,135 32	1,085 52	26,579 23	1,053 81
Other	44,409 66	1,776 97	3,273 63	134 85
Total	8,208,817 56	305,073 62	6,327,293 48	248,629 20

Value of Cotton Goods imported.

	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.
United Kingdom ...	4,418,030 46	4,905,668 94	4,147,678 60
British Colonies ...	1,989,877 20	2,241,394 99	1,713,194 37
Foreign Countries ...	657,369 6	1,061,753 63	466,420 51
Total	7,065,276 72	8,208,817 56	6,327,293 48

	Compared with 1899. Increase. Rs. c.	Compared with 1899. Decrease. Rs. c.	Compared with 1900. Increase. Rs. c.	Compared with 1900. Decrease. Rs. c.
United Kingdom ...	—	270,351 86	—	757,990 34
British Colonies ...	—	276,682 83	—	528,200 62
Foreign Countries ...	—	190,948 55	—	595,333 12
Total ...	—	737,983 24	—	1,881,524 8

Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, and Tanning Substances.—The duty collected amounted to Rs. 4,555·87, showing an increase of Rs. 165·07 as compared with 1900 :—

	1900. Value. Rs. c.	1900. Duty. Rs. c.	1901. Value. Rs. c.	1901. Duty. Rs. c.
Alkali ...	—	—	215 44	11 85
Arecanuts ...	1,872 70	—	11,646 46	—
Alizarine ...	5,658 0	311 18	4,436 70	244 4
Aniline ...	—	—	364 81	20 6
Cutch and Gambier ...	36,756 25	2,238 68	37,690 98	2,135 24
Indigo ...	466 25	25 66	694 85	38 27
Bark for tanners and dyers ...	21,350 68	1,174 47	26,668 7	1,467 85
Myrobalans ...	—	—	276 14	15 19
Dammar ...	4,919 87	—	4,636 86	—
Saltpetre ...	11,760 47	261 42	10,165 18	232 72
Dyes, unenumerated ...	6,857 24	377 19	7,076 1	388 76
Orchilla Weed ...	—	—	18 0	—
Lac ...	40 0	2 20	34 25	1 89
Total ...	89,681 46	4,390 80	103,923 75	4,555 87

Cement (exclusive of the quantity imported as Government stores, valued at Rs. 429,634·06).—A decrease in value of Rs. 112,356·40 and in quantity of 1,113 tons.

Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel.—The quantity imported was 627,728 tons, against 590,099 tons in 1900, an increase in quantity of 37,629 tons. The landings at the two principal ports were as follows :—

	Tons.
Colombo ...	599,588
Galle ...	20,223
Total ...	619,811

Increase 29,720 tons :—

		Tons.	
Colombo ...	1901	599,588	
	1900	582,717	
	Increase		16,871
Galle ...	1901	20,223	
	1900	7,374	
	Increase		12,849
	Total Increase ...		29,720

A noticeable feature is the very considerable increase in the imports from British India, viz., 54,104 tons.

Kerosine Oil.—The following statement gives the results of a comparison of the quantities imported, quantities entered for home consumption, value and duty recovered on kerosine oil in 1901, with the immediately preceding four years :—

	1901.	Compared with 1897. + or —	Compared with 1897. Quantity.	Compared with 1898. + or —	Compared with 1898. Quantity.	Compared with 1899. + or —	Compared with 1899. Quantity.	Compared with 1900. + or —	Compared with 1900. Quantity.
Kerosine Oil.	Gallons.		Gallons.		Gallons.		Gallons.		Gallons.
Quantity imported ...	2,792,256	+	931,891	+	788,300	+	920,816	+	369,821
Quantity entered for Home Consumption	2,740,335	+	985,449	+	740,399	+	652,420	+	437,623
	Amount.		Amount.		Amount.		Amount.		Amount.
Value of quantity imported ...	Rs. c. 1,745,160 0	+	Rs. c. 582,431 45	+	Rs. c. 492,687 8	+	Rs. c. 575,509 90	+	Rs. 231,137 88
Duty recovered ...	685,084 31	+	246,609 90	+	185,099 93	+	169,855 11	+	109,404 95

+ Signifies increase ; — signifies decrease.

Food.—The following statement shows the increase and decrease in certain articles :—

	Increase.		Decrease.	
	Value. Rs. c.	Duty. Rs. c.	Value. Rs. c.	Duty. Rs. c.
Biscuits	—	—	101,440 96	5,309 42
Beef and Pork	—	—	7,392 7	8 62
Butter	11,429 50	1,491 24	—	—
Cheese	—	504 36	13,521 57	—
Fish	—	—	46,998 44	1,171 74
Flour, Wheat	—	14,241 53	201,554 22	—
Potatoes	—	3,772 97	244,225 99	—
Curry Stuffs	290,087 48	10,429 43	—	—
Ham and Bacon	—	1,520 26	4,677 57	—
Provisions	—	—	128,247 30	6,205 42
Ghee	—	231 19	30,747 28	—

NOTE.—The apparent falling off in the value of cheese, flour, potatoes, ham and bacon, and ghee is due to a change in the calculation of values. The actual value has been taken this year, while for many years past a fixed—and now excessive—value was given.

Grain.—The following is a statement of rice cleared for home consumption for seven years :—

	Bushels.
1895	8,722,737
1896	7,594,413
1897	8,723,750
1898	9,018,320
1899	9,178,405
1900	9,592,323$\frac{3}{4}$
1901	5,195,154 cwt. 0 qr. 15$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. = 8,951,650$\frac{1}{5}$
Total for Seven Years	69,338,103$\frac{18}{20}$

The duty collected on rice amounted to Rs. 2,597,723·74, and on other grain of all sorts to Rs. 310,388·03, making in all Rs. 2,908,111·77, particulars of which are annexed :—

	Rs. c.
Barley	704 28
Beans	28,319 76
Gram	36,612 70
Oats	5,161 55
Paddy	215,391 14
Peas	21,094 1
Wheat	866 26
Other	2,238 33
	310,388 3
Rice	2,597,723 74
Total	2,908,111·77

Live Stock.—The increase in the value of live stock imported is Rs. 233,617·60 compared with 1900. The number of cattle rose from 26,539 to 29,093, of sheep from 96,330 to 111,733. The number of horses imported fell from 534 to 453. The value set upon live stock is probably fanciful. The 534 horses imported in 1900 were valued at Rs. 199,190, while the 453 brought in 1901 were valued at Rs. 154,850. The value in 1900 was Rs. 373 a head and in 1901 Rs. 342.

Metals and Metalware.—A decrease in value of Rs. 2,040,435·20 is shown by the following statement :—

	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
Brass sheets	29,480 57	20,035 49	—	9,445 8
Copper sheathing	28,839 69	8,965 45	—	19,874 24
Iron, angle, and Swedish bar	101,366 66	42,749 93	—	58,616 73
— bar, flat, rod, nail rod	269,348 52	120,831 24	—	148,517 28
— pig	19,910 34	23,692 87	3,782 53	—
— other	58,205 53	34,048 31	—	24,157 22
Lead, pig	649 57	2,746 35	2,096 78	—
— sheet	3,520 69	1,272 44	—	2,248 25
— other	280 8	4 0	—	276 8
Muntsz metal	1,673 61	76 62	—	1,596 99
Quicksilver	339 0	2,410 28	2,071 28	—
Spelter	—	60 37	60 37	—
Steel, blister	29,983 10	3,132 91	—	26,850 19
— cast	217,984 25	55,461 39	—	162,522 86
Tin plates	107,160 63	58,638 30	—	48,522 33
— slabs	71,121 64	72,881 33	1,759 69	—
Yellow metal	5,109 31	3,183 39	—	1,925 92
Zinc slabs	—	1,244 30	1,244 30	—
Unenumerated, dutiable	5,494 95	6,337 81	842 86	—
— free	13,669 17	33,487 12	19,817 95	—
Aluminium ware	—	3,578 68	3,578 68	—
Brass nails and wire	8,292 50	8,546 19	253 69	—
Brassware	148,210 94	101,519 58	—	46,691 36
Copper nails and wire	14,879 20	11,808 63	—	3,070 57
Copperware	27,265 19	34,521 25	7,256 6	—
Gold leaf	139 31	604 95	465 64	—
Hardware	1,727,225 40	969,471 0	—	757,754 40

	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
Iron, corrugated	450 0	50 62	—	399 38
— drums and tanks	80,599 70	35,632 83	—	44,966 87
— galvanized	814,640 71	316,434 24	—	498,206 47
— hoop	331,804 62	178,313 55	—	153,491 7
— nails and rivets	205,432 86	123,455 41	—	81,977 45
— other	179 53	54,338 92	54,159 39	—
Lead, tea lead	1,353,145 43	1,234,682 76	—	118,462 67
Leadware	410 24	1,790 59	1,380 35	—
Pewterware	7,004 30	2,319 2	—	4,685 28
Plate, silver or silver-gilt	45,565 61	23,589 94	—	21,975 67
— electroplate	93,838 35	103,692 56	9,854 21	—
— nickelplate	5,365 41	1,837 65	—	3,527 76
Solder	41,942 57	27,398 34	—	14,544 23
Soldering fluid	3,700 97	5,559 55	1,858 58	—
Steelware	35,888 14	121,375 25	85,487 11	—
Tinware	9,302 91	22,331 29	13,028 38	—
Zinc, perforated	3,863 17	403 45	—	3,459 72
Zincware	5,655 33	13,988 35	8,333 2	—
Total	5,928,939 70	3,888,504 50	217,330 87	2,257,766 7

Manures of all kinds.*—There is a decrease in quantity of 6,082 tons, and in value of Rs. 565,748·70, as under :—

	1900. Quantity. Tons cwt. qr. lb.	1900. Value. Rs. c.	1901. Quantity. Tons cwt. qr. lb.	1901. Value Rs. c.
Manure, Bone	4,802 8 0 0	243,448 72	4,384 0 3 16	232,298 77
Refuse of Saltpetre	577 13 1 6	126,132 53	233 16 2 2	49,913 92
Fish Manure	25 13 0 18	1,272 0	337 10 3 21	14,826 97
Sulphate of Ammonia	396 0 1 11	74,341 85	260 2 1 0	50,133 7
Sulphate of Potash	447 12 0 0	70,517 58	134 18 3 7	18,622 40
Muriate of Potash	287 3 1 8	43,463 71	135 0 0 0	20,036 31
Basic Slag	1,908 14 0 0	95,834 3	1,704 7 2 0	84,105 21
Manure, Chemicals, other	449 5 2 7	42,733 10	204 18 1 12	23,834 9
Guano	21 5 0 0	3,484 77	—	—
Manure, other (not Chemicals)	28 6 0 0	3,689 40	3 0 0 0	70 0
Bone Meal	66 9 2 0	5561 62	10 0 0 0	658 82
Manufactured, other	11,333 11 3 15	784,692 13	6,853 19 2 22	434,923 18
Total	20,344 2 0 9	1,495,171 44	14,261 14 3 24	929,422 74

* The fall in value is due principally to a falling off in imports and partly to a difference in the calculation.*

Oils, excluding kerosine oil, show an increase in value of Rs. 197,583·29, due to increased importation in liquid fuel, difference in calculation of values, and an increase of nearly 50 per cent. in the declared value of oil, other, and a decrease in duty of Rs. 1,953·91, as compared with 1900 :—

Oil :	1900. Value. Rs. c.	1900. Duty. Rs. c.	1901. Value. Rs. c.	1901. Duty. Rs. c.
Castor	107,847 9	7,190 83	108,471 34	6,235 86
Cocoanut	244 0	—	131 0	1 16
Fish	900 88	—	755 41	5 77
Gingelly	19,743 91	1,087 18	3,034 3	167 4
Lubricating	57,619 49	5,762 91	114,136 5	5,306 95
Turpentine	13,861 51	762 39	15,245 1	838 65
Liquid Fuel	110,200 0	—	217,651 0	—
Other	103,045 32	5,357 23	151,621 65	5,651 20
Total	413,462 20	20,160 54	611,045 49	18,206 63

Opium.—A decrease in quantity of 2,748 lb.

Poonac.—A decrease in quantity of 10,681 cwt. 3 qr. 9 lb.

Spices.—A decrease in value of Rs. 5,039·38 and in duty of Rs. 413·23, as under :—

	1900. Value. Rs. c.	1900. Duty. Rs. c.	1901. Value. Rs. c.	1901. Duty. Rs. c.
Cardamoms	1,360 10	—	1,343 30	—
Cloves	4,516 80	218 45	4,074 20	204 87
Ginger	26,554 88	1,517 83	47,299 3	1,531 19
Mace	1,718 0	153 43	839 0	81 0
Nutmegs	226 39	12 47	49 44	2 72
Pepper (long)	24,845 0	665 79	7,081 52	326 91
Pepper (whole)	40,567 12	2,098 68	31,475 95	1,965 10
Other	710 18	39 76	3,296 65	181 39
Total	100,498 47	4,706 41	95,459 9	4,293 18

Spirits of all kinds.—A decrease in value of Rs. 421,349·80, and an increase in duty of Rs. 24,478·62. The quantity entered for home consumption was 176,615 gallons, against 171,045 gallons in the previous year :—

Spirits.	1900.			1901.		
	Quantity entered for Home Consumption.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity entered for Home Consumption.	Value.	Duty.
	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Brandy	33,093·27$\frac{4}{10}$	391,605 45	167,496 74	35,649·864	289,554 39	179,804 49
Gin	63,482·08$\frac{13}{16}$	375,556 81	322,569 13	59,659·580	216,276 83	304,340 20
Spirits of Wine	26·20$\frac{1}{4}$	332 94	218 9	155·735	1,283 19	1,234 62
Liqueurs	672·20$\frac{3}{8}$	5,533 69	4,070 21	1,217·068	14,985 20	7,547 41
Rum	85·02$\frac{1}{2}$	638 4	425 45	284·959	1,645 80	1,625 7
Whisky	73,634·07$\frac{11}{16}$	691,857 16	385,322 37	79,608·565	520,492 84	409,857 91
Other	51·03	459 84	312 5	40·096	395 88	422 96
	171,045·25$\frac{13}{16}$	1,465,983 93	880,414 4	176,615·867	1,044,634 13	904,892 66

The following table shows the results of a comparison of the importations, quantities entered for home consumption, value and duty recovered on spirits in 1901, with those of the immediately preceding four years :—

	Compared with 1897.		Compared with 1898.		Compared with 1899.		Compared with 1900.	
	Increase or Decrease.	Quantity.	Increase or Decrease.	Quantity.	Increase or Decrease.	Quantity.	Increase or Decrease.	Quantity.
		Gallons.		Gallons.		Gallons.		Gallons.
Quantity imported in 1901 ...	Increase	51,263·338	Increase	57,378·281	Increase	25,799·802	Increase	9,142·743
Quantity entered for home consumption in 1901 ...	Increase	51,246·600	Increase	40,035·070	Increase	24,095·804	Increase	5,570·087
		Amount. Rs. c.		Amount. Rs. c.		Amount. Rs. c.		Amount. Rs. c.
Value of quantity imported in 1901 ...	Decrease	100,150 16	Decrease	42,068 68	Decrease	283,993 60	Decrease	421,349 80
Duty recovered in 1901	Increase	272,879 34	Increase	218,936 63	Increase	104,389 45	Increase	24,478 62

The value on all spirits in 1901 is taken as declared by the importers, while in previous years the lowest rate at which the value was calculated was Rs. 6 per gallon. The apparent fall in value is due therefore to the connection of an anachronism and to no falling off in the trade.

Sugar.—There is a decrease as compared with 1900 in quantity of 12,428 cwt. 0 qr. 15 lb. and in duty of Rs. 34,029·49 :—

	1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
Sugar.	Cwt. qr. lb.	Rs. c.	Cwt. qr. lb.	Rs. c.
Candy and refined...	175,888 2 1 ...	525,534 45 ...	163,970 2 22 ...	492,299 73
Unrefined ...	8,190 1 18 ...	14,352 92 ...	7,800 2 0 ...	13,650 82
Palm and Jaggery...	16,727 3 21 ...	12,549 84 ...	16,607 2 3 ...	12,457 17
	200,806 3 12	552,437 21	188,378 2 25	518,407 72
	188,378 2 25	518,407 72		
Decrease ...	12,428 0 15	34,029 49		

Specie shows an increase of Rs. 781,388·47, particularized as follows :—

	1900.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
Silver.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
United Kingdom ...	56,596 25 ...	38,787 0 ...	— ...	17,809 25
British India ...	7,374,814 0 ...	5,840,813 0 ...	— ...	1,534,001 0
Hongkong ...	73,754 40 ...	— ...	— ...	73,754 40
Straits Settlements	122,833 0 ...	105,755 0 ...	— ...	17,078 75
China ...	— ...	30,855 0 ...	30,855 0 ...	—
Japan ...	— ...	3,000 0 ...	3,000 0 ...	—
Malta ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	—
U.S. of America ...	1,500 0 ...	— ...	— ...	1,500 0
India (excluding British) ...	— ...	6,500 0 ...	6,500 0 ...	—
Total ...	7,629,498 40	6,025,710 0	40,355 0	1,644,143 40

Gold.	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
United Kingdom ...	150,011 53	655,640 0	505,628 47	—
Egypt ...	—	93 50	9,350 0	—
Hongkong ...	89 60	—	—	89 60
France ...	—	8,190 0	8,190 0	—
Victoria ...	6,600 0	75,000 0	68,400 0	—
Malta ...	1,427 0	—	—	1,427 0
British India ...	7,875 0	3,000 0	—	4,875 0
West Australia ...	—	1,800,000 0	1,800,000 0	—
Total ...	166,003 13	2,551,180 0	2,391,568 47	6,391 60
Grand Total ...	7,795,501 53	8,576,890 0	2,431,923 47	1,650,535 0
		Deduct Decrease ...	1,650,535 0	
		Net Increase ...	781,388 47	

Silk Manufactures of all kinds show a decrease in value of Rs. 374,480·06 and in duty of Rs. 15,112·23 :—

	1900. Value. Rs. c.	1900. Duty. Rs. c.	1901. Value. Rs. c.	1901. Duty. Rs. c.
Broad Stuffs ...	213,915 29	12,062 83	298,355 69	16,450 97
Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, &c. ...	191,463 56	10,456 7	79,788 45	4,247 72
Lace ...	3,349 32	184 25	11,536 52	651 41
Ribbons	10,821 19	653 89	31,122 86	1,630 77
Velvet	19,964 64	1,030 68	12,889 87	706 66
Other	706,041 83	32,795 19	337,382 38	18,383 15
Total ...	1,145,555 83	57,182 91	771,075 77	42,070 68
	771,075 77	42,070 68		
Decrease ...	374,480 6	15,112 23		

Tobacco shows a decrease in quantity of 10,361 lb., and cigars an increase of 12,110 lb.

Woollen Manufactures show an increase in value of Rs. 276,897·18 and in duty of Rs. 13,070·68 :—

	1900. Value. Rs. c.	1900. Duty. Rs. c.	1901. Value. Rs. c.	1901. Duty. Rs. c.
Woollen:				
Berlin	8,056 71	438 22	7,266 97	400 5
Blanket	20,824 36	1,135 96	89,785 93	1,987 73
Carpets	7,015 20	385 84	10,219 45	561 69
Flannel	155,390 21	8,272 52	153,595 92	8,773 36
Other	119,830 55	6,068 11	327,145 94	17,648 50
Total ...	311,117 3	16,300 65	588,014 21	29,371 33

Wines of all kinds show a decrease of Rs. 109,298·71 in value and of Rs. 3,077·19 in duty, the total quantity entered for home consumption in 1901 being 57,007 gallons, against 60,863 gallons in 1900 :—

Wines.	1900. Quantity entered for Home Consumption.	1900. Value.	1900. Duty.	1901. Quantity entered for Home Consumption.	1901. Value.	1901. Duty.
	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Sparkling:						
Champagne ...	4,160·19 7/12	62,471 4	10,403 65	3,468·959	84,318 44	8,675 65
Other	348·7 1/2	5,223 34	870 57	508·766	8,256 16	1,272 57
Still:						
Burgundy, in bottle ...	502·2 3/8	8,161 25	756 8	376·265	4,281 75	564 34
Do. in wood ...	740·0	5,625 0	740 0	681	2,067 59	681 0
Claret in bottle ...	1,650·31 3/4	20,809 92	2,075 97	1,509·296	9,431 67	1,886 84
Claret in wood ...	20,943·24	87,231 0	10,472 13	17,085	48,080 99	8,542 50
Ginger in bottle ...	428·10 3/8	5,140 0	214 17	628·876	3,044 45	314 25
Ginger in wood ...	—	—	—	46	225 44	23 0
Hock in bottle ...	1,125·28	16,888 13	1,407 93	1,373·101	9,214 34	1,724 48
Hock in wood ...	35·0	140 0	17 50	257	675 71	128 50
Port in bottle ...	5,101·9 3/8	46,769 72	7,652 14	4,024·329	38,418 52	6,038 58
Port in wood ...	12,626·16	73,206 0	12,626 50	11,592	29,763 71	11,592 0
Sherry in bottle ...	649·21 1/3	5,761 50	974 98	493·733	3,941 60	733 12
Sherry in wood ...	2,018·8	12,367 50	2,018 25	2,150	9,169 45	2,150 0
Other in bottle ...	4,623·24 3/8	39,955 12	6,938 19	6,082·580	47,264 83	8,942 4
Other in wood ...	5,909·0	36,150 0	5,909 0	6,731	18,446 16	6,731 0
Total ...	60,863·11 1/4	425,899 52	63,077 6	57,007·905	316,600 81	59,999 87

Omitting the Harbour and Port Dues and the amounts collected under the Medical Aid Ordinance and on account of the Tea Fund, the collections are distributed as follows :—

	Per cent.
Collected in Western Province	90·26
Do. Southern Province	4·72
Do. Northern Province	4·01
Do. Eastern Province	1·01

The following statement shows the total receipts of the Department:—

	Rs.	c.
Customs	7,446,807	26
Harbour Dues	1,123,428	38
Port Dues	41,332	42
Medical Aid	134,800	97
Tea Fund	287,782	37
Total ...	9,034,151	40

The cost of collection was 1·55 per cent. upon the total collections.

EXPORTS.

The value of exports in 1901 amounted to Rs. 102,840,348, distributed under the following heads :—

	Rs.
Ceylon Produce	85,977,410
Imports re-exported	1,273,700
Specie	2,658,178
Coal for use of Steamers	12,931,060
Total ...	102,840,348

The value of **Ceylon Produce** exported shows a decrease below the figures of 1899 of Rs. 14,118,271 and below 1900 of Rs. 4,891,122. This decrease is mainly attributable to the smaller shipments of tea, the valuation of which has also declined from 36 cents a pound in 1900 to 33 cents in the year under review.

Imports re-exported show an increase of Rs. 99,752 as compared with 1900 and of Rs. 282,762 as compared with 1899.

The value of coal exported for use of steamers fell from Rs. 13,963,980 in 1900 to Rs. 12,931,060 in 1901, the quantities imported having been 590,099 tons in 1900 and 627,728 tons in 1901.

The exports of specie show a decrease from Rs. 2,919,796 in 1900 to Rs. 2,658,178 in 1901.

The value of exports to the United Kingdom has fallen from Rs. 56,295,524 in 1900 to Rs. 50,158,739 in 1901, while there is a rise in the exports to the British Colonies from Rs. 18,086,705 in 1900 to Rs. 18,994,800 in 1901 and to Foreign Countries from Rs. 20,580,046 in 1900 to Rs. 20,755,749 in 1901.

The export of tea to Russia (Asiatic and European) rose in 1901 by 842,386 lb.; but that to the United States shows a decrease of 249,412 lb. The exports to Russia (Asiatic and European) of Ceylon produce were valued in 1901 at Rs. 4,069,415, against Rs. 4,282,500 in 1900. The fall in the value of exports of Ceylon produce to the United States of America in 1901 as compared with 1900 was from Rs. 6,602,935 to Rs. 5,458,167, and is attributable chiefly to cocoanut oil, which shows a reduction from 66,102 cwt., value Rs. 941,960, to 27,122 cwt., value Rs. 434,766.

In the staple articles of export, cardamoms show a decrease of 232 cwt., as compared with 1900; but there is an increase of 553 cwt. as compared with 1899. The quantity of cinnamon has fallen from 41,215 cwt. in 1900 to 39,810 cwt. in 1901.

Coir yarn, fibre, and rope exported from the two principal ports (Colombo and Galle) show an increase of 27,401 cwt. as compared with 1899, and of 1,084 cwt. as compared with 1900.

Copperah exported from Colombo and Galle also shows an increase of 136,038 cwt. as compared with 1899 and of 52,019 cwt. as compared with 1900.

The exports of citronella oil have decreased by 1,920,797 ounces. Of the total value of Ceylon produce exported, the products of the cocoanut palm represent nearly 21 per cent.

Medical Aid Ordinance.—Coffee, cacao, cinchona, and tea are liable to duty under the Medical Aid Ordinance.

Table A shows the quantity and value of these products as compared with exportation of the preceding year :—

Table A.

		Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.			
Coffee ...	1900 ...	10,243 ...	593,634	Decrease	cwt.	1,153
	1901 ...	9,090 ...	537,482	Decrease	Rs.	56,152
Cacao ...	1900 ...	33,696 ...	1,651,146	Increase	cwt.	13,775
	1901 ...	47,471 ...	2,321,331	Increase	Rs.	670,185
		lb.				
Cinchona...	1900 ...	590,692 ...	64,976	Decrease	lb.	90,707
	1901 ...	499,985 ...	49,998	Decrease	Rs.	14,978
Tea ...	1900 ...	149,264,602 ...	53,735,257	Decrease	lb.	4,988,994
	1901 ...	144,275,608 ...	47,610,950	Decrease	Rs.	6,124,307

The duty collected on the foregoing was—

	Medical Aid. Rs. c.	Tea Fund. Rs. c.
At Colombo	134,561 54	287,251 92
At Galle	239 43	530 45
Total ...	134,800 97	287,782 37

The quantity of tea exported to different countries will appear in the Return D appended.

Plumbago.—The royalty recovered on plumbago amounted to Rs. 111,742·23, against Rs. 97,925·38 in 1900, showing an increase in royalty of Rs. 13,816·85 and in quantity of 55,261 cwt.:—

	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs. c.	Royalty. Rs. c.
1900 ...	391,699 ...	9,792,495 0 ...	97,925 38
1901 ...	446,960 ...	9,609,642 0 ...	111,742 23

The shipments from Colombo and Galle in 1901 were :—

	Quantity. Cwt.	Royalty. Rs. c.
Colombo	419,281 ...	104,822 36
Galle	27,679 ...	6,919 87
Total ...	446,960	111,742 23

Table B.

The other staple articles exported from Colombo and Galle, compared with 1900, give the following results :—

		1900.		1901.	
		Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.
Arrack ...	Colombo ...	54,060	71,593	46,965	72,078
	Galle ...	1,029	2,058	2	4
		55,089	73,651	46,967	72,082
		lb.	Rs.	lb.	Rs.
Cardamoms...	Colombo ...	584,063	804,368	557,984	694,874
	Galle ...	—	—	—	—
		584,063	804,368	557,984	694,874
		lb.	Rs.	lb.	Rs.
Cinnamon ...	Colombo ...	4,585,544	2,531,730	4,433,217	2,375,016
	Galle ...	30,564	18,032	25,503	11,786
		4,616,108	2,549,762	4,458,720	2,386,802
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Coir, Yarn, Fibre, Rope	Colombo ...	140,628	1,082,361	150,588	990,288
	Galle ...	73,262	980,160	64,386	702,123
		213,890	2,062,521	214,974	1,692,411
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Copperah ...	Colombo ...	397,904	3,891,134	451,634	4,489,178
	Galle ...	1,902	16,980	191	1,335
		399,806	3,908,114	451,825	4,490,513
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Cocoanut Oil	Colombo ...	400,215	5,703,062	421,589	6,758,056
	Galle ...	68,059	969,841	52,599	843,177
		468,274	6,672,903	474,188	7,601,233
		Oz.	Rs.	Oz.	Rs.
Citronella Oil	Colombo ...	8,793,736	330,608	6,699,335	311,931
	Galle ...	12,674,300	487,440	12,847,904	485,628
		21,468,036	818,048	19,547,239	797,559
		Oz.	Rs.	Oz.	Rs.
Cinnamon and Cinnamon Leaf Oil	Colombo ...	46,056	12,677	61,350	24,908
	Galle ...	18,720	2,100	20,268	1,705
		64,776	14,777	81,618	26,613

		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Poonac	Colombo	186,109	790,258	205,055	935,982
	Galle	100	375	1,002	3,462
		186,209	790,633	206,057	939,444

Timber exported from the Island... 1900 ... Rs. 253,759 0 } Increase over 1900 of Rs. 32,459.
1901 ... Rs. 286,218 0 }

		Cwt.	Rs. c.	
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1900	42,523	981,840 0	Decrease below 1900 of 14,240 cwt. and Rs. 307,659.
	1901	28,283	674,181 0	

Summarized, the value stands thus for 1901:—

	Rs.
Articles under the Medical Aid Ordinance	50,519,761
Other staple articles (Table B)	19,661,930
General exports not especially enumerated above	15,795,719
	85,977,410

Shipment of articles on which duty was collected under the Medical Aid Ordinance in the year under review and for 1899 and 1900:—

Year.	Quantity.	Rate per cwt. or lb. Rs. c.	Total Value. Rs.
Coffee, Plantation.			
1899	Cwt. 18,920	70 92	1,341,861
1900	9,395	60 16	565,253
1901	8,757	60 16	526,839
Coffee, Native.			
1899	172	43 20	7,466
1900	496	42 35	21,014
1901	171	42 35	7,241
Coffee, Liberian.			
1899	51	21 0	1,084
1900	350	21 0	7,365
1901	162	21 0	3,402
Cacao.			
1899	42,527	44 9	1,875,047
1900	33,696	49 0	1,651,146
1901	47,471	48 90	2,321,331
Cinchona.			
	lb.		
1899	683,228	0 7	47,825
1900	590,692	0 11	64,976
1901	499,985	0 10	49,998
Tea.			
	lb.		
1899	129,661,908	0 40	51,864,763
1900	149,264,602*	0 36	53,735,256
1901	144,275,608	0 33	47,610,950

* 450 lb. imports exported not included.

Table C.

Quantity and Value of the Produce of the Cocoanut Palm exported in 1900 and 1901.

Articles.	Value. 1900. Rs.	1901. Rs.	Quantity. 1900.	1901.
Arrack	73,652	72,082	Gallons 55,089	Gallons 46,967.
Cocoanuts	646,340	773,391	No. 14,281,821	No. 15,372,512
Cocoanut, desiccated	2,237,547	2,314,708	Cwt. 126,155	Cwt. 125,949
Coir Fibre	718,298	700,683	Cwt. 110,507	Cwt. 122,927
Coir, Matting and other, manufactured	9,857	10,561	Pkgs. 440 ; Cwt. 397	Pkgs. 653, Cwt. 135
Coir Rope	120,869	137,462	Cwt. 12,086	Cwt. 13,746
Coir Yarn	1,223,709	854,538	Cwt. 91,321	Cwt. 78,326
Copperah	3,930,694	4,540,693	Cwt. 402,641	Cwt. 457,571
Cocoanut Leaf Quills	—	150	—	Cwt. 20
Cocoanut Oil	6,673,171	7,601,233	Cwt. 468,292	Cwt. 474,188
Cocoanut Shells	13,536	27,860	Cwt. 679	Cwt. 1,189
Poonac	790,634	937,474	Cwt. 186,208	Cwt. 205,657
Total Value	16,438,307	17,970,835		

showing an increase of Rs. 1,532,528 over the year 1900.

Articles of Ceylon Produce showing an Increase or Decrease in 1901 in Quantity and Value with 1899 and 1900.

Articles.			Increase.				Decrease.			
			1899.		1900.		1899.		1900.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Arrack	...	gal.	—	—	—	—	23,749	38,737	8,122	1,569
Arecanuts	...	cwt.	4,379	322,487	—	13,791	—	—	9,727	—
Cacao	...	cwt.	4,944	446,284	13,775	670,185	—	—	—	—
Cardamoms	...	cwt.	553	—	—	—	—	43,258	232	109,494
Cinnamon	...	cwt.	—	—	—	—	9,306	373,890	1,405	162,960
Coffee, Plantation	...	cwt.	—	—	—	—	10,163	815,022	638	38,414
Coffee, Native	...	cwt.	—	—	—	—	1	225	325	13,773
Coffee, Liberian	...	cwt.	111	2,318	—	—	—	—	188	3,963
Cocoanuts	...	No.	3,508,587	356,161	1,090,691	127,051	—	—	—	—
Coir Fibre	...	cwt.	28,556	370,382	12,420	—	—	—	—	17,615
Coir Rope	...	cwt.	163	—	1,650	16,593	—	5,161	—	—
Coir Yarn	...	cwt.	—	—	—	—	1,294	95,338	12,995	369,171
Copperah	...	cwt.	140,591	1,344,886	54,930	609,999	—	—	—	—
Cocoanut, desiccated	...	cwt.	—	19,976	—	77,161	3,939	—	206	—
Fibre, Kitul	...	cwt.	533	27,660	380	6,815	—	—	—	—
Fibre, Palmirah	...	cwt.	—	—	—	—	5,813	105,821	10,230	132,624
Deer and Sambur Horns	...	cwt.	—	—	—	—	20	38,452	156	11,677
Other Horns	...	cwt.	—	—	—	—	177	3,375	14	105
Oil, Cocoanut	...	cwt.	43,619	1,538,814	5,896	928,062	—	—	—	—
Oil, Citronella	...	oz.	—	—	—	—	4,375,159	211,485	1,920,797	20,489
Oil, Cinnamon	...	oz.	—	—	16,082	12,010	26,135	728	—	—
Plumbago	...	cwt.	—	—	55,261	—	188,264	12,645,758	—	182,853
Poonac	...	cwt.	31,280	115,465	19,849	148,811	—	—	—	—
Salt	...	cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,060	1,547
Sapanwood	...	cwt.	1,783	5,413	—	—	—	—	6,415	20,575
Tea	...	lb.	14,613,700	—	—	—	—	4,253,813	4,988,994	6,124,306
Timber, Ebony	...	tons	—	—	116	27,497	70	4,768	—	—
Timber, Satinwood	...	tons	865	49,394	—	5,226	441 logs & 582 pieces	—	118	—
Tobacco, unmanufactured	...	lb.	—	—	—	—	1,675,098	182,331	1,594,812	307,659

Statement showing the Export of Tea, the Distribution of the Shipments, and the Increase or Decrease as compared with 1900.

Countries.	1901.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
United Kingdom ...	102,898,422	114,078,447	—	11,180,025
British Possessions, Dependencies, and Protectorates.				
Aden ...	7,419	5,140	2,279	—
British India ...	1,133,575	1,212,814	—	79,239
British East Africa ...	28,700	36,258	—	7,558
British West Indies ...	37,297	2,500	34,797	—
Burma ...	28,091	14,402	13,689	—
Canada ...	3,377,470	2,755,122	622,348	—
Cape Colony ...	85,985	135,958	—	49,973
Gibraltar ...	2,500	16,820	—	14,320
Hongkong ...	435,169	619,926	—	184,757
Malta ...	372,113	397,852	—	25,739
Maldive Islands ...	780	220	560	—
Mauritius ...	58,866	40,422	18,444	—
Natal ...	55,627	20,583	35,044	—
Newfoundland ...	170,877	131,894	38,983	—
New South Wales ...	7,162,351	6,024,997	1,137,354	—
New Zealand ...	3,300,723	3,096,316	204,407	—
Other British Possessions in Africa ...	—	24	—	24
Other British Possessions in Asia ...	5,745	3,585	2,160	—
Queensland ...	779,325	774,718	4,607	—
South Australia ...	1,915,142	1,651,196	263,946	—
Straits Settlements ...	128,851	106,750	22,101	—
Tasmania ...	124,414	145,710	—	21,296
Victoria ...	6,770,943	5,410,339	1,360,604	—
West Australia ...	584,943	522,469	62,474	—
Zanzibar ...	26,304	42,048	—	15,744
Foreign Countries.				
Algiers ...	—	100	—	100
Arabia ...	—	—	—	—
Austria ...	49,271	23,415	25,856	—
Belgium ...	86,782	24,552	62,230	—
China (excluding Hongkong)	2,191,493	291,561	1,899,932	—
Denmark ...	9,657	140	9,517	—
Egypt ...	112,180	248,891	—	136,711
France ...	349,205	318,243	30,962	—
Germany ...	658,535	355,213	303,322	—
Greece ...	2,842	1,878	964	—
Holland ...	11,176	2,000	9,176	—
India (excluding British) ...	—	40	—	40
Italy ...	10,907	10,406	501	—
Japan ...	14,243	16,561	—	2,318
Java ...	—	20	—	20
Madagascar ...	12,074	22,285	—	10,211
Mozambique ...	1,550	6,070	—	4,520
Norway ...	10,411	5,700	4,711	—
Other Foreign Countries in Africa ...	—	—	—	—
Other Foreign Countries in Australasia ...	6,960	4,460	2,500	—
Persia ...	17,434	5,510	11,924	—
Philippines ...	6,434	2,400	4,034	—
Roumania ...	—	—	—	—
Russia in Asia ...	77,759	104,414	—	26,655
Russia in Europe ...	9,519,700	8,650,659	869,041	—
South America ...	29,282	47,325	—	18,043
Spain (excluding Gibraltar) ...	—	525	—	525
Sumatra ...	20	—	20	—
Sweden ...	33,930	69,418	—	35,488
Switzerland ...	1,154	—	1,154	—
Turkey in Asia ...	21,037	5,847	15,190	—
Turkey in Europe ...	21,747	23,304	—	1,557
United States of America ...	1,528,293	1,777,705	—	249,412
Total ...	144,276,608	149,265,052*	7,074,831	12,064,275
			Deduct Increase ...	7,074,831
			Net Decrease in 1901 ...	4,989,444

* Of this quantity, 450 lb. are imports re-exported.

Staple Articles, the Produce of Ceylon, exported to Europe and to the East, with Value.

Staple Articles.	To Europe. Rs.	To the East. Rs.
Arrack	337 ...	71,745
Arecanuts	599 ...	1,607,347
Cacao	2,122,846 ...	108,998
Cardamoms	471,399 ...	193,840
Cinnamon	2,092,601 ...	54,734
Cinchona	46,803 ...	656
Cocoanuts, fresh	672,676 ...	15,685
Cocoanuts, desiccated	1,977,390 ...	159,518
Coffee	423,703 ...	94,161
Carried over ...	7,808,354	2,306,684

Staple Articles.	To Europe. Rs.	To the East, Rs.
Brought forward ...	7,808,354	2,306,684
Coir Stuffs ...	1,388,438	283,643
Copperah ...	4,473,672	67,011
Fibre, Kitul ...	112,063	390
Fibre, Palmirah ...	85,951	752
Skins (dressed and undressed) ...	184,513	157,570
Horns of sorts (including Deer and Sambur) ...	85,515	1,786
Oil, Cocoanut ...	4,606,524	2,559,879
Oil, Essential and other kinds ...	580,511	27,733
Plumbago ...	5,809,926	73,830
Poonac ...	937,401	2,020
Tea ...	37,632,656	8,155,208
Timber (worked and unworked) ...	144,273	138,481
Tobacco, unmanufactured ...	—	674,181
Total ...	63,849,797	14,449,168

decrease of Rs. 5,319,375 below 1900 to Europe, and an increase of Rs. 1,688,548 to the East.

The total collections made by the Department in 1901 on account of Exports are as follows :—

	Rs. c.
Medical Aid Duty on Tea ...	128,825 75
Do. Coffee ...	1,003 28
Do. Cacao ...	4,748 46
Do. Cinchona ...	223 48
Government Cess on Tea ...	287,782 37
Royalty on Elephants ...	1,400 0
Royalty on Plumbago ...	111,742 23
Duty on Arrack ...	43,216 43
Duty on Chanks ...	5,522 79
Duty on Deer and Sambur Horns ...	19,406 77
Total ...	603,871 50

Statement of the Trade of Ceylon with Silver-Standard Countries.

Country.	Value of Imports from. Rs.	Exports to. Rs.
1900.		
Aden ...	2,702	5,199
Africa ...	12,668	24,362
British India ...	64,153,413	7,714,122
India, excluding British ...	433,718	101,197
Total Value of Imports from and Exports to countries with Rupee currency ...	64,602,501	7,844,880
China ...	1,566,588	162,939
Japan ...	1,132,879	43,381
Straits Settlements ...	1,383,823	505,956
Total Value of Imports from and Exports to countries with Dollar currency ...	4,083,290	711,376
1901.		
Aden ...	4,444	8,524
Africa ...	521	8,192
British India ...	59,421,415	9,386,375
India, excluding British ...	1,579,003	59,788
Total Value of Imports from and Exports to countries with Rupee currency ...	61,005,383	9,462,879
China ...	1,446,030	759,307
Japan ...	987,086	28,638
Straits Settlements ...	1,298,673	466,332
Total Value of Imports from and Exports to countries with Dollar currency ...	3,731,789	1,254,277

Total Value of Trade with Silver-Standard Countries.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
1900 ...	77,242,048 0	1901 ...	75,454,328 0

Total Value of Trade with all Countries.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
1900 ...	231,266,014 0	1901 ...	215,309,905 0

Transhipment of Cargo.—The following statements show the amount of cargo transhipped and re-shipped, with the countries from which it came and those to which it was sent :—

Cargo Transhipped and Re-shipped.	Packages.
1897 ...	573,243
1898 ...	358,068
1899 ...	434,713
1900 ...	463,119
1901 ...	479,451 *

* Also 375 tons liquid fuel and kerosine oil.

Statement of Goods brought for Transhipment and Re-shipment to the Port of Colombo from different Countries during the Year 1901.

Country.	Packages.	Country.	Packages.
Aden ...	187	Maldive Islands ...	22,467
Australia ...	60,068	Mauritius ...	1,686
Austria ...	8,820	Natal ...	5
Belgium ...	3,275	Other British Possessions in Africa ...	20
Burma ...	3,548	Other British Possessions in Asia	2,840
Cape Colony ...	1,653	Philippines ...	11
China (excluding Hongkong) ...	74,322	Portugal ...	79
Denmark ...	41	Russia in Asia ...	1,000†
Egypt ...	146	Russia in Europe ...	16
England ...	79,312	Spain ...	1,540
France ...	6,973	Straits Settlements ...	4,099
Germany ...	7,014	Sumatra ...	5
Holland ...	2	United States of America ...	2,138
Hongkong ...	1,420	Zanzibar ...	164
India (British) ...	193,494*	Total ...	479,451
India (excluding British) ...	1,865		
Italy ...	137		
Japan ...	898		
Java ...	206		

* Also 172 tons liquid fuel.
† Also 203 tons kerosine oil.

Statement of Goods Transhipped and Re-shipped from the Port of Colombo to different Countries, and the Increase or Decrease as compared with 1900.

Country.	1900.			1901.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	No. of Packages landed and shipped.	No. of Packages transhipped direct.	Total.	No. of Packages landed and shipped.	No. of Packages transhipped direct.	Total.	No. of Packages landed and shipped.	No. of Packages transhipped direct.	Total.	No. of Packages landed and shipped.	No. of Packages transhipped direct.	Total.
Aden ...	357	2	359	471	8	479	114	6	120	—	—	—
Australia ...	7,969	3,150	11,119	10,127	10,872	20,999	2,158	7,722	9,880	—	—	—
Austria ...	1,322	7,888	9,210	63	640	703	—	—	—	1,259	7,248	8,507
Belgium ...	9,727	1,100	10,827	2,337	1,645	3,982	—	545	—	7,390	—	6,845
Burma ...	1,590	—	1,590	1,182	—	1,182	—	—	—	408	—	408
Canada ...	37	—	37	9	—	9	—	—	—	28	—	28
Cape Colony ...	1	2	3	2,127	1,283	3,410	2,126	1,281	3,407	—	—	—
China (excluding Hongkong)	26,546	1,603	28,149	37,979	6,867	44,846	11,433	5,264	16,697	—	—	—
Denmark ...	6	—	6	79	—	79	73	—	73	—	—	—
Egypt ...	132	2	134	331	2	333	199	—	199	—	—	—
England ...	106,438	28,527	134,965	73,737	31,934	105,671	—	3,407	—	32,701	—	29,294
France ...	34,609	1,393	36,002	19,233	5,310	*24,543	—	3,917	—	15,376	—	11,459
Germany ...	2,851	8,704	11,555	3,449	4,294	7,743	598	—	—	—	4,410	3,812
Greece ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Hongkong ...	55	123	178	332	1	333	277	—	155	—	122	—
Holland ...	111	345	456	273	225	498	162	—	42	—	120	—
India (British) ...	186,635	4,376	191,011	158,532	11,227	†169759	—	6,851	—	28,103	—	21,252
India (excluding British) ...	554	—	554	719	141	860	165	141	306	—	—	—
Italy ...	608	1,510	2,118	5	537	542	—	—	—	603	973	1,576
Japan ...	4,409	45	4,454	19,246	784	20,030	14,837	739	15,576	—	—	—
Java ...	160	37	197	191	7	198	31	—	1	—	30	—
Maldive Islands ...	3,036	—	3,036	37,454	—	37,454	34,418	—	34,418	—	—	—
Malta ...	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Mauritius ...	6,132	—	6,132	20,489	20	20,509	14,357	20	14,377	—	—	—
Natal ...	1	—	1	1,288	9	1,297	1,287	9	1,296	—	—	—
New Zealand ...	801	—	801	31	3	34	—	3	—	770	—	767
Norway ...	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—
Other British Possessions in Asia ...	5,530	—	5,530	9,527	—	9,527	3,997	—	3,997	—	—	—
Russia in Asia ...	200	—	200	3	—	3	—	—	—	197	—	197
Russia in Europe ...	68	—	68	46	—	46	—	—	—	22	—	22
South America ...	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9
Straits Settlements ...	174	78	252	2,125	55	2,180	1,951	—	1,928	—	23	—
Spain ...	301	399	700	148	—	148	—	—	—	153	399	552
Sweden ...	100	—	100	—	710	710	—	710	610	100	—	—
Turkey in Asia ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
United States of America ...	1,567	395	1,962	1,105	—	1,105	—	—	—	462	395	857
Zanzibar ...	1,402	—	1,402	235	—	235	—	—	—	1,167	—	1,167
Total ...	403,430	59,689	463,119	402,876	76,575	479,451	88,186	30,616	103,086	88,740	13,730	86,754
						Deduct Decrease ...	13,730	86,754	88,186	Deduct Increase		
						Increase ...	16,886	16,932	554	Decrease.		

* Also 172 tons liquid fuel.
† Also 203 tons kerosine oil.

Abstract of Imports for 1901, showing Value in Sterling calculated at 1s. 4d. to the Rupee.

	Value. £ s. d.	Value. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
I. (1) LIVE ANIMALS.			
Horses	—	10,323 6 8	
Cattle	—	43,396 5 4	
Sheep	—	45,550 15 4	
			99,270 7 4
(2) FOOD AND DRINK.			
Bacon	—	4,517 4 0	
Beef—			
Salted	911 2 8		
Tinned	2,554 10 8		
		3,465 13 4	
Beer and Ale—			
Bottled	17,579 18 8		
In wood	18,826 5 4		
		36,406 4 0	
Biscuits	—	15,500 14 8	
Butter—			
Frozen	1,803 6 8		
Tinned	11,910 0 0		
		13,713 6 8	
Cheese	—	4,716 5 4	
Coffee—			
Mixed	355 0 0		
Unmixed	35,432 13 4		
		35,787 13 4	
Confectionery... ...	—	8,937 6 8	
Curry Stuffs—			
Chillies	54,215 12 0		
Coriander Seed	11,498 4 0		
Cummin Seed ...	13,472 17 4		
Fennel Seed ...	2,627 1 4		
Garlic	7,237 13 4		
Mathi Seed... ...	2,254 5 4		
Tamarind	7,010 2 8		
Turmeric	5,921 1 4		
Other	94 18 8		
		104,331 16 0	
Eggs	—	510 4 0	
Fish—			
Cured or salted ...	105,563 2 4		
Maldive	115,095 14 0		
Tinned	6,043 13 4		
		226,702 9 8	
Flour, Wheat	—	67,892 4 10	
Fruit, fresh—			
Apples	1,455 14 8		
Grapes	1,547 2 8		
Other	675 12 0		
		3,658 9 4	
Fruit, preserved—			
Currants	533 5 4		
Dates	11,964 17 4		
Raisins	1,028 4 0		
Other	11,772 17 4		
		25,299 4 0	
Ghee	—	7,009 2 3	
Grain—			
Barley	1,100 12 0		
Beans	24,113 9 4		
Gram	27,241 0 0		
Oats	4,104 0 0		
Paddy	142,547 4 0		
Peas	19,295 16 0		
Rice	2,243,501 10 8		
Wheat	836 4 0		
Other	2,068 1 4		
		2,464,807 17 4	
Ham	—	5,716 5 4	
Milk, preserved ...	—	16,888 10 8	
Mutton, tinned ...	—	864 2 8	
Onions	—	38,838 10 8	
Pork, salted	—	261 16 0	
Potatoes	—	26,775 8 0	
Sago in bulk	—	3,268 2 8	
Salt—			
Refined	—	456 17 4	
Carried over ...	—	3,116,325 8 9	99,270 7 4

	Value. £ s. d.	Value. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
Brought forward ...	—	3,116,325 8 9	99,270 7 4
Spices—			
Cardamoms	89 10 8		
Cloves	271 12 0		
Ginger, dry... ...	3,153 2 8		
Mace	55 18 8		
Nutmegs	3 5 4		
Pepper	3,981 12 0		
Other	219 13 4		
		7,774 14 8	
Spirits—			
Brandy	19,303 6 8		
Gin	14,418 2 8		
Liqueur	998 17 4		
Whisky	34,699 8 0		
		69,419 14 8	
Sugar—			
Palm and Jaggery ...	6,329 9 4		
Refined or candied ...	123,457 16 0		
Unrefined	7,595 14 8		
		137,383 0 0	
Wines	—	21,096 17 4	
Unenumerated (provisions) ...	—	31,711 13 4	
			3,383,711 8 9
(3) NARCOTICS.			
Opium	—	28,259 12 0	
Tobacco, manufactured—			
Cigars	—	10,379 6 8	
Snuff	—	20 9 4	
Other	—	13,485 5 4	
Tobacco, unmanufactured ...	—	6,739 16 0	
			58,884 9 4
II.—RAW MATERIALS.			
(2) Metal.			
Brass, sheets	—	1,335 12 0	
Copper, sheathing ...	—	597 13 4	
Iron—			
Angle and Swedish bar ...	2,849 17 4		
Bar, flat, rod, and nail rod ...	8,055 2 8		
Pig	1,579 9 4		
		12,484 9 4	
Steel—			
Blister	208 16 0		
Cast	3,697 6 8		
		3,906 2 8	
Zinc, slabs	—	82 17 4	
(3) Other.			
(*a*) Chemical, Dyeing, and Tanning Materials—			
Arecanuts	776 6 8		
Cutch	2,511 11 5		
Gambier	1 2 8		
		3,289 0 9	
Manures—			
Refuse of Saltpetre ...	3,327 10 8		
Sulphate of Ammonia ...	3,342 4 0		
Sulphate of Potash ...	1,241 8 0		
Muriate of Potash ...	1,336 13 4		
		9,247 16 0	
Saltpetre ...	—	677 13 6	
(*b*) Miscellaneous—			
Coal	—	848,091 4 0	
Fibre—			
Coir ...	20 17 4		
Palmirah	5,198 2 8		
		5,219 0 0	
Manure—			
Bone	—	15,486 10 8	
Seeds (excluding Food Stuffs) —			
Cotton ...	15,737 12 0		
Tea	236 2 8		
		15,973 14 8	
Tortoiseshell	—	2,852 16 0	
(*c*) Timber, unworked—			
Teak	—	40,420 2 8	
			959,664 12 11
Carried over ...	—		4,501,530 18 4

	Value. £ s. d.	Value. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
Brought forward ...	—	—	4,501,530 18 4
III.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.			
(1) Textile.			
(a) Apparel, made up ...	—	25,614 9 4	
(b) Cotton—			
Lace and Net ...	—	4,727 16 0	
Piece Goods—			
Bleached ...	89,943 1 4		
Dyed ...	121,123 1 4		
Gray ...	87,121 10 8		
Muslin ...	2,778 14 8		
Printed ...	64,680 6 8		
Other ...	23,691 9 4		
Thread ...	9,940 9 4		
		399,278 13 4	
Yarn and Twist—			
Bleached ...	116 18 8		
Dyed ...	12,589 2 8		
Gray ...	1,771 16 0		
Other ...	218 4 0		
		14,696 1 4	
(c) Linen—			
Piece Goods...	2,916 16 0		
Yarn ...	3 13 4		
		2,920 9 4	
(d) Silk and Satin—			
Broad Stuffs ...	19,823 5 4		
Handkerchiefs, &c. ...	5,319 0 0		
Lace	766 18 8		
Ribbons	2,074 16 0		
Velvet	859 4 0		
Other	17,717 10 8		
		46,560 14 8	
(e) Woollen—			
Berlin	484 8 0		
Blankets	5,985 13 4		
Carpets	681 5 4		
Flannel	10,239 8 0		
Other	21,809 9 4		
		39,200 4 0	
(f) Of Mixed Materials—			
Blankets	507 2 8		
Carpets	867 18 8		
Handkerchiefs, &c. ...	3,307 5 4		
Piece Goods ...	14,351 0 0		
Other	5,117 16 0		
		24,151 2 8	
(2) Metal (other than Machinery).			
Brass—			
Nails and Wire ...	569 13 4		
Brassware	6,767 16 0		
		7,337 9 4	
Copper—			
Nails and Wire ...	787 2 8		
Copperware... ...	2,301 6 8		
		3,088 9 4	
Hardware	—	66,631 0 0	
Iron—			
Galvanized	21,095 8 0		
Drums and Tanks ...	2,375 6 8		
Hoop	11,887 9 4		
Nails and Rivets ...	8,230 1 4		
		43,588 5 4	
Lead—			
Tea Lead	82,312 2 8		
Leadware	119 5 4		
		82,431 8 0	
Plate—			
Electroplate ...	6,912 14 8		
Nickelplate	122 8 0		
		7,035 2 8	
Solder	—	1,826 10 8	
Steelware	—	8,091 10 8	
Tinware	—	1,256 5 4	
(3) Other.			
Acids—			
Sulphuric	1,938 13 4		
Other	319 13 4		
		2,258 6 8	
Carried over ...	—	780,693 18 8	4,501,530 18 4

	Value. £ s. d.	Value. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
Brought forward ...	—	780,693 18 8	4,501,530 18 4
Arms—			
Guns, single ...	1,697 13 4		
Guns, double ...	1,867 18 8		
		3,565 12 0	
Revolvers	—	341 14 8	
Beads	—	2,098 6 8	
Books	—	11,303 10 8	
Bricks and Tiles ...	—	15,016 10 8	
Brooms and Brushes ...	—	1,735 13 4	
Cables, Cordage, and Twine ...	—	6,586 6 8	
Candles	—	2,973 4 0	
Carriages and Carts ...	—	4,935 13 4	
Casks and Shooks ...	—	28,781 6 8	
Cement	—	13,942 10 8	
Chemists' Sundries ...	—	22,508 8 0	
Chinaware	—	33,657 5 4	
Clocks	—	1,398 4 0	
Earthenware	—	3,025 13 4	
Explosives—			
Caps, Percussion ...	946 1 4		
Cartridges	1,139 18 8		
Fireworks	1,083 13 4		
Fuse	1,838 13 4		
Gunpowder (Blasting) ...	1,997 5 4		
Gunpowder (Sporting) ...	1,908 10 8		
		8,914 2 8	
Fuller's earth	—	1,963 0 0	
Fancy articles	—	15,705 14 8	
Furniture	—	4,174 10 8	
Glass—			
Plate	599 5 4		
Window and German sheet ...	3,220 10 8		
Other	11,243 8 0		
		15,063 4 0	
Gunny Bags	—	8,253 13 4	
Haberdashery	—	72,977 16 0	
Hats and Bonnets ...	—	8,861 0 0	
Instruments, Musical ...	—	6,571 9 4	
Jewellery	—	31,888 1 4	
Lamps	—	5,680 6 8	
Leather—			
Goat and Sheep Skins ...	—	1,367 10 8	
Leather Articles—			
Boots and Shoes ...	11,122 18 8		
Harness and Saddlery ...	1,980 8 0		
		13,103 6 8	
Machinery—			
Oil-making	11,357 2 8		
Sewing Machines ...	2,681 9 4		
Spinning and Weaving ...	1,270 0 0		
Tea	39,219 10 8		
		54,528 2 8	
Matches	—	5,252 2 8	
Mats, Mat Bags, and Baskets...	—	1,569 17 4	
Nets, Fishing	—	1,061 8 0	
Oil—			
Castor	16,959 9 4		
Fish	50 6 8		
Gingelly	202 4 0		
Kerosine—			
Bulk	102,593 9 1		
Case	13,750 10 9		
Liquid Fuel	14,510 1 4		
Lubricating	7,608 7 4		
Turpentine	1,016 5 4		
Other	10,107 17 4		
		166,798 11 2	
Painters' Colours ...	—	7,643 0 0	
Paper—			
Printing	13,257 18 8		
Writing	5,558 4 0		
		18,816 2 8	
Perfumery	—	6,712 16 0	
Photographic Materials ...	—	2,271 2 0	
Pictures	—	1,611 5 4	
Poonac—			
Gingelly	—	93,520 6 8	
Printing Materials ...	—	1,864 6 8	
Shot	—	1,482 4 0	
Soap	—	21,777 10 8	
Soldering Fluid ...	—	370 12 0	
Stationery, excluding Paper ...	—	10,864 14 8	
Carried over ...	—	1,523,231 17 2	4,501,530 18 4

	Value. £ s. d.	Value. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
Brought forward ...	—	1,523,231 17 2	4,501,530 18 4
Stores, Government ...	—	408,504 13 4	
Stores, Military ...	—	83,370 9 4	
Stones, worked ...	—	1,426 2 8	
Tar	—	363 1 4	
Tea Chests	—	73,178 16 0	
Timber, worked ...	—	6,409 4 0	
Toys	—	3,439 8 0	
Umbrellas	—	10,787 1 4	
Varnish	—	1,921 17 4	
Watches	—	7,411 2 8	
Unenumerated ...	—	69,847 14 8	
			2,189,891 7 10
IV.—BULLION AND COIN.			
Gold—			
Bullion	—	—	
Coin	—	170,078 13 4	
Silver—			
Bullion	—	—	
Coin	—	401,714 0 0	
Pearls and Precious Stones ...	—	400 9 4	
			572,193 2 8
Total Value of Goods above enumerated ...			7,263,615 8 10
Value of Goods not enumerated			255,719 0 3½
Grand Total ...			7,519,334 9 1½
Deduct Value of Specie ...			571,792 13 4½
Value of Goods, excluding Specie ...			£6,947,541 15 9½

Abstract of Exports for 1901, showing Value in Sterling calculated at 1*s.* 4*d.* to the Rupee.

Ceylon Produce.	Value. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
I. (1) ANIMALS, LIVING.		
Cattle	216 17 4	
Elephants	203 6 8	
Unenumerated	1 18 8	
		422 2 8
(2) FOOD AND DRINK.		
Aerated and Mineral Waters	731 0 0	
Bêche-de-mer	1,137 13 4	
Birds' Nests	43 6 8	
Cacao	154,755 8 0	
Cocoanuts—		
Desiccated	154,313 17 4	
Fresh	51,559 8 0	
Coffee—		
Arabian	—	
Native	482 14 8	
Plantation	35,122 12 0	
Liberian	226 16 0	
Confectionery and Preserves	17 16 0	
Curry Stuffs	436 12 0	
Fish, cured and salted	496 8 0	
Fruit—		
Fresh	54 1 4	
Preserved	4 6 8	
Grain—		
Gram	4 0 0	
Rice	12 18 8	
Other	90 12 0	
Honey	12 14 8	
Ice	0 16 0	
Salt	—	
Sharks' Fins	843 0 0	
Spices—		
Cardamoms	46,324 18 8	
Cinnamon—		
Plantation	159,038 4 0	
Wild	81 18 8	
Cloves and Mace	114 0 0	
Ginger	5 14 8	
Nutmegs	295 14 8	
Pepper	2,295 9 4	
Vanilla	55 12 0	
Spirits—		
Arrack	4,805 9 4	
Sugar—		
Palm and Jaggery	543 18 8	
Refined or candied	—	
Tea	3,174,063 6 8	
Unenumerated	725 14 8	
		3,788,696 2 8
Carried over ...	—	3,789,118 5 4

	Value. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
Brought forward ...	—	3,789,118 5 4
(3) NARCOTICS.		
Tobacco—		
Manufactured	—	
Cigars	0 13 4	
Other	—	
Tobacco, unmanufactured ...	44,945 8 0	
		44,946 1 4
II.—RAW MATERIALS.		
(1) Textile.		
Cotton	2,075 8 0	
Unenumerated...	0 8 0	
		2,075 16 0
(2) Metal.		
Unenumerated	—	—
(3) Other.		
(*a*) Chemical, Dyeing, and Tanning Materials—		
Anatto Seed	26 13 4	
Arecanuts	107,436 8 0	
Arippo	28 4 0	
Cinchona Bark	3,333 4 0	
Croton Seed	909 16 0	
Dammar	25 9 4	
Myrobalans	427 6 8	
Nux-vomica	2 8 0	
Sapanwood	1,682 2 8	
Unenumerated	662 0 0	
		114,533 12 0
(*b*) Miscellaneous—		
Cocoanut Leaf Quills	10 0 0	
Cocoanut Shells	1,857 6 8	
Cuttle Fish	68 12 0	
Domba Nuts	1,024 0 0	
Fibre—		
Coir	46,712 4 0	
Kitul	7,496 17 4	
Palmirah	5,833 10 8	
Gum	6 13 4	
Horns—		
Deer	4,331 8 0	
Sambur	1,295 13 4	
Other	193 0 0	
Ivory	—	
Mica	74 13 4	
Natural History Specimens	148 6 8	
Plants and Roots	350 9 4	
Plumbago	640,642 16 0	
Seeds—		
Gingelly	1,732 4 0	
Rubber	1,351 16 0	
Tea	924 18 8	
Other	404 8 0	
Shells—		
Chanks	7,363 13 4	
Other	1,359 13 4	
Skins, undressed	1,374 0 0	
Stones—		
Coral	42 16 0	
Other	250 6 8	
Tallow and Grease	95 10 8	
Tortoiseshell	975 4 0	
Unenumerated	169 5 4	
		726,089 6 8
(*c*) Timber, unworked—		
Ebony	6,245 1 4	
Halmilla	161 14 8	
Na	1 13 4	
Palu	481 5 4	
Satin	5,563 16 0	
Teak	—	
Unenumerated	3,855 14 8	
		16,309 5 4
Carried over ...	—	4,699,984 12 0

	Value. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
Brought forward ...	—	4,699,984 12 0
III.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.		
(1) Textile.		
(*a*) Apparel, made up	—	2,431 2 8
(*b*) Cotton—		
Lace and Net	357 16 0	
Piece Goods—		
Bleached	18 0 0	
Dyed	7 6 8	
Gray	2,315 17 4	
Yarn and Twist—		
Dyed	—	
Gray	1,620 0 0	
		4,319 0 0
(*c*) Silk and Satin—		
Lace	—	162 2 8
(2) Of Metal (other than Machinery).		
Brass—		
Brassware	10 13 4	
Copper—		
Copperware	1 13 4	
Hardware	31 4 0	
Iron	—	
Other	0 10 8	
Plate—		
Silver or Silver-gilt	40 0 0	
Tinware	2 13 4	
		86 14 8
(3) Other.		
Boats	34 6 8	
Books, Printed	91 10 8	
Bricks and Tiles...	186 13 4	
Carriages and Carts	81 16 0	
Casks	37 6 8	
Coir—		
Matting	509 10 8	
Rope	9,164 2 8	
Yarn	56,969 4 0	
Other	194 10 8	
Copperah	302,712 17 4	
Curios and Fancy articles	1,651 13 4	
Drugs, manufactured	506 16 0	
Earthenware	3 13 4	
Furniture	2,573 1 4	
Haberdashery and Millinery	1 6 8	
Harness and Saddlery	48 13 4	
Images and Statues	0 13 4	
Instruments—		
Musical	2 1 4	
Scientific	36 6 8	
Jewellery	133 6 8	
Machinery—		
Agricultural	904 2 8	
Other	—	
Manure	1,239 12 0	
Marine Stores	29 6 8	
Mats, Mat Bags, and Baskets	209 8 0	
Oil—		
Castor	6 13 4	
Cinnamon	1,446 16 0	
Cinnamon Leaf	327 8 0	
Citronella	53,170 12 0	
Cocoanut	506,748 17 4	
Other	226 6 8	
Perfumery	251 17 4	
Pictures	83 16 0	
Poonac	62,629 12 0	
Rubber	799 1 4	
Shooks	29 9 4	
Skins, dressed	23,091 10 8	
Stones, worked	26 5 4	
Timber, worked—		
Palmirah Laths and Rafters	1,734 1 4	
Other	1,037 17 4	
Unenumerated	167 17 4	
		1,029,100 1 4
IV.—BULLION AND COIN.		
Pearls and Precious Stones	2,655 18 8	
		2,655 18 8
Total of Ceylon Produce		5,731,827 6 8
Specie		177,211 17 4
Imports exported		84,913 6 8
Value of Coal re-exported used by Steamers ...		862,070 13 4
Total Value of Exports		£6,856,023 4 0

IMPORTS.

Statements showing the Comparative Value of the Imports of Ceylon and the Duties collected on Staple Articles.

Countries.	1899. Value.	1900. Value.	1901. Value.	Compared with 1899. Increase.	Compared with 1899. Decrease.	Compared with 1900. Increase.	Compared with 1900. Decrease.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
United Kingdom ...	31555193 72	33703389 80	30874590 47	—	680603 25	—	2828799 33
British Possessions, Dependencies, and Protectorates.							
Africa:							
British East Africa ...	—	1019 60	—	—	—	—	1019 60
Cape Colony ...	—	6520 83	165 0	165 0	—	—	6355 83
Mauritius ...	45052 23	32645 38	17907 37	—	27144 86	—	14738 1
Natal ...	7519 75	2827 0	211 0	—	7308 75	—	2616 0
Zanzibar ...	—	589 75	16864 50	16364 50	—	15774 75	—
Other British Possessions	662 44	1 0	—	—	662 44	—	1 0
America:							
British Guiana ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British West Indies ...	—	—	336 86	336 86	—	336 86	—
Canada ...	10484 87	84268 72	13683 23	3198 36	—	—	70585 49
Newfoundland ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asia:							
Aden ...	3520 84	2701 62	4444 37	923 53	—	1742 75	—
British North Borneo ...	—	109000 0	217651 0	217651 0	—	108651 0	—
Hongkong ...	977703 20	1802043 86	91829 48	—	885873 72	—	1710214 38
British India ...	65678928 91	64153413 21	58955710 63	—	6723218 28	—	5197702 58
Burma ...	—	4677618 18	4356992 83	4356992 83	—	—	320625 35
Maldive Islands ...	1948323 63	1777829 2	1811727 25	—	136596 38	33898 23	—
Perak ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Straits Settlements ...	675097 77	1383823 14	1283661 61	608563 84	—	—	100161 53
Other British Possessions	—	—	1172 43	1172 43	—	1172 43	—
Australasia:							
Fiji Islands ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New South Wales ...		75023 85	283913 5			208889 20	—
New Zealand ...	1588 79	2291 32	7699 69	6110 90		5408 37	—
Queensland ...		48407 93	38779 52			—	9628 41
South Australia ...	779676 9	241434 81	213485 21	3095728 45	—	3170 16	27949 60
Tasmania ...		3404 54	6574 50			513809 44	—
Victoria ...		669065 88	1182875 32			2060542 69	—
Western Australia ...		89234 25	2149776 94				
Europe:							
Gibraltar ...	796 0	948 0	1919 7	1123 7	—	971 7	—
Malta ...	7060 50	4735 31	965 78	—	6094 72	—	3769 53
Foreign Countries.							
Africa:							
Algiers ...		12668 47			—	—	12668 47
Egypt ...	31032 84	205007 0	35006 0	3973 16	—	—	170001 0
Madagascar ...						521 0	—
Mozambique ...	8717 15	—	521 0	—	8196 15		
Reunion ...							
Other Foreign Countries							
America:							
Central America ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign West Indies ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South America ...	—	800 0	1531 97	1531 97	—	731 97	—
United States ...	248595 72	636916 52	413371 6	164775 54	—	—	223545 46
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asia:							
Arabia ...	—	—	542 50	542 50	—	542 50	—
Borneo (excluding British) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
China (excluding Hongkong) ...	1806374 5	1566587 40	1446030 18	—	360343 87	—	120557 22
Cochin-China ...	—	50 0	—	—	—	—	50 0
India (excluding British)	1507313 8	433718 26	1573618 31	66305 23	—	1139900 5	—
Japan ...	930928 78	1132879 49	987086 35	56157 57	—	—	145793 14
Java (Dutch Indies) ...	1915 29	1902 9	200 50	—	1714 79	—	1701 59
Sumatra ...	—	50 0	48 0	48 0	—	—	2 0
Persia ...	—	205 10	205 0	205 0	—	—	0 10
Philippines ...	—	61945 8	10925 70	10925 70	—	—	51019 38
Russia in Asia ...	—	12 0	160 0	160 0	—	148 0	—
Carried over ...	106226485 65	112924978 21	106001683 68	8612955 24	8837757 21	4096210 47	11019505 0

Countries.	1899. Value.	1900. Value.	1901. Value.	Compared with 1899. Increase.	Compared with 1899. Decrease.	Compared with 1900. Increase.	Compared with 1900. Decrease.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Brought forward ...	106226485 65	112924978 21	106001683 68	8612955 24	8837757 21	4096210 47	11019505 [illegible]
Foreign Countries—contd.							
Siam ...	638 0	7114 59	18827 22	18189 22	—	11712 63	—
Turkey in Asia ...	834 55	712 12	160 0	—	674 55	—	552 12
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	3000 0	3000 0	—	3000 0	—
Australasia :							
New Caledonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Europe :							
Austria-Hungary ...	838319 46	1697258 2	665039 43	—	173280 3	—	1032218 5[illegible]
Belgium ...	349590 29	665291 86	272002 91	—	77587 38	—	393288 9[illegible]
Denmark ...	2846 50	8234 63	32007 97	29161 47	—	23773 34	—
France ...	392386 98	1093733 40	767644 8	375257 10	—	—	326089 3[illegible]
Germany ...	2053929 90	2553601 70	1905857 66	—	148072 24	—	647744 [illegible]
Greece ...	—	802 80	622 14	622 14	—	—	180 6[illegible]
Holland ...	411189 49	931877 95	441033 23	29843 74	—	—	490844 7[illegible]
Italy ...	296357 99	317326 15	203534 58	—	92823 41	—	113791 5[illegible]
Norway ...	15819 56	89642 46	45338 34	29518 78	—	—	44304 1[illegible]
Portugal ...	—	20195 0	17966 76	17966 76	—	—	2228 2[illegible]
Roumania ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russia in Europe ...	1118989 74	1338985 74	1658365 50	539375 76	—	319379 76	—
Spain (excluding Gibraltar) ...	7199 80	43693 9	30234 84	23035 4	—	—	13458 2[illegible]
Sweden ...	123748 82	326488 1	188167 42	64418 60	—	—	138320 5[illegible]
Switzerland ...	154012 40	317640 46	372236 89	218224 49	—	54596 43	—
Turkey in Europe ...	—	2181 75	320 47	3203 47	—	1021 72	—
	111992349 13	122339757 94	112626926 12	9964771 81	9336194 82	4509694 35	14222526 1[illegible]
Deduct Specie ,,	10450128 52	7795501 53	8576890 0	1873238 52	—	—	781388 4[illegible]
Value of Goods ...	101542220 61	114544256 41	104050036 12	11838010 33	9330194 82	4509694 35	15003914 6[illegible]
			Deduct Decrease	9330194 82		Deduct Increase	4509694 3[illegible]
			Net Increase in 1901 in Value of Goods excluding Specie, as compared with 1899	2507815 51		Net Decrease in 1901 in Value of Goods excluding Specie, as compared with 1900	10494220 2[illegible]

Description of Goods.	1899. Duties.	1900. Duties.	1901. Duties.	Compared with 1899. Increase.	Compared with 1899. Decrease.	Compared with 1900. Increase.	Compared with 1900. Decrease.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Arms and Ammunition ...	57510 56	70546 55	75152 34	17641 78	—	4605 79	—
Cotton Manufactures ...	278360 24	305073 62	248629 20	—	29731 4	—	56444 42
Curry Stuffs ...	102422 78	100119 15	110548 58	8125 80	—	10429 43	—
Earthenware and Chinaware	15742 37	21181 92	29766 19	14023 82	—	8584 27	—
Fish, dried and salted ...	165311 29	159672 41	158500 67	—	6810 62	—	1171 74
Grain ...	2936121 44	3015556 18	2908111 77	—	28009 67	—	107444 41
Haberdashery ...	133046 56	87898 47	60401 35	—	72645 21	—	27497 12
Malt Liquors ...	45478 81	40291 74	48953 91	3475 10	—	8662 17	—
Hardware ...	74149 4	78099 44	53902 63	—	20246 41	—	24196 81
Metals ...	44329 75	67815 41	56832 69	12502 94	—	—	10982 72
Oil, Kerosine ...	515229 20	575679 36	685084 31	169855 11	—	109404 95	—
Spirits and Cordials ...	800503 21	880414 4	904892 66	104389 45	—	24478 62	—
Sugar ...	473135 2	552437 21	518407 72	45272 70	—	—	34029 49
Tobacco ...	137662 73	176496 86	186245 67	48582 94	—	9748 81	—
Wines ...	58856 69	63077 6	59999 87	1143 18	—	—	3077 19
Woollens ...	21678 39	16300 65	29371 33	7692 94	—	13070 68	—
Other goods unenumerated	681511 45	889366 29	795712 22	114200 77	—	—	93654 7
Total ...	6541049 53	7100026 36	6930513 11	546906 53	157442 95	188984 72	358497 97
			Deduct Decrease	157442 95		Deduct Increase	188984 72
			Net Increase in Duty in 1901, as compared with 1899	389463 58		Net Decrease in Duty in 1901, as compared with 1900	169513 25

Return showing for Ceylon the Total Value of Goods entered into and exported from and to the United Kingdom, British Possessions, and Foreign Countries, viâ the Suez Canal, for the Year 1901.

Countries.	Value of Imports. Rs.	c.	Value of Exports. Rs.	c.
United Kingdom ...	30,874,590	47	50,158,739	0
British Possessions.				
British West Indies ...	336	86	12,318	0
Canada ...	13,683	23	1,133,949	0
Gibraltar ...	1,919	7	825	0
Malta ...	965	78	122,797	0
Newfoundland ...	—		56,394	0
Foreign Countries.				
Arabia ...	542	50	—	
Austria ...	665,039	43	521,758	0
Belgium ...	272,002	91	2,390,369	0
Denmark ...	32,067	97	57,564	0
Egypt ...	85,006	0	157,019	0
France ...	767,644	8	1,161,324	0
Germany ...	1,905,857	66	5,290,853	0
Greece ...	622	14	938	0
Holland ...	441,033	23	106,451	0
Italy ...	203,534	58	362,304	0
Norway ...	45,338	34	3,436	0
Russia in Europe ...	1,658,365	50	4,046,760	0
Spain ...	30,234	84	221,305	0
Portugal ...	17,966	76	—	
Sweden ...	188,167	42	18,803	0
Switzerland ...	372,236	89	381	0
Turkey in Europe ...	3,203	47	7,176	0
Turkey in Asia ...	160	0	12,992	0
United States of America ...	413,371	6	5,463,044	0
Total ...	37,943,830	19	71,307,499	0

Total Value in Currency of the Imports and Exports of the Colony of Ceylon from and to each Country in the Year 1901.

Countries.		Imports therefrom.		Exports thereto. Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.		British and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.		Total.	
		Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
United Kingdom		30,874,590	47	49,848,249	0	310,490	0	50,158,739	0
British Possessions, Dependencies, and Protectorates.									
Africa :									
British East Africa		—		9,471	0	—		9,471	0
Cape Colony		165	0	41,952	0	1,387	0	43,339	0
Mauritius		17,907	37	26,414	0	5,598	0	32,012	0
Natal		211	0	26,527	0	181	0	26,708	0
Zanzibar		16,364	50	10,880	0	30	0	10,910	0
Other British Possessions		—		75	0	355	0	430	0
America :									
British West Indies		336	86	12,308	0	10	0	12,318	0
Canada		13,683	23	1,133,689	0	260	0	1,133,949	0
Newfoundland		—		56,389	0	5	0	56,394	0
Asia :									
Aden		4,444	37	7,524	0	1,000	0	8,524	0
British North Borneo		217,651	0	—		—		—	
Hongkong		91,829	48	178,667	0	5,795	0	184,462	0
British India		58,955,710	63	5,937,881	0	3,026,347	0	8,964,228	0
Burma		4,356,992	83	99,249	0	322,898	0	422,147	0
Maldive Islands		1,811,727	25	34,170	0	56,335	0	90,505	0
Straits Settlements		1,283,661	61	413,545	0	52,787	0	466,332	0
Other British Possessions		1,172	43	18,436	0	44,351	0	62,787	0
Australasia :									
New South Wales		283,913	5	2,512,447	0	5,554	0	2,518,001	0
New Zealand		7,699	69	1,148,472	0	400	0	1,148,872	0
Queensland		38,779	52	285,682	0	185	0	285,867	0
South Australia		213,485	21	662,435	0	775	0	663,210	0
Tasmania		6,574	50	43,774	0	50	0	43,824	0
Victoria		1,182,875	32	2,470,893	0	3,243	0	2,474,136	0
Western Australia		2,149,776	94	212,285	0	467	0	212,752	0
Europe :									
Gibraltar		1,919	7	825	0	—		825	0
Malta		965	78	122,797	0	—		122,797	0
Foreign Countries.	Total	70,657,846	64	15,466,787	0	3,528,013	0	18,994,800	0
Africa :									
Egypt		35,006	0	154,053	0	2,966	0	157,019	0
Madagascar		521	0	3,984	0	274	0	4,258	0
Mozambique		—		2,012	0	1,020	0	3,032	0
Reunion		—		582	0	100	0	682	0
Other Foreign Countries		—		220	0	—		220	0
America :									
South America		1,531	97	10,331	0	—		10,331	0
United States		413,371	6	5,458,167	0	4,877	0	5,463,044	0
Asia :									
Arabia		542	50	—		—		—	
China (excluding Hongkong)		1,446,030	18	737,456	0	22,151	0	759,307	0
Cochin-China		—		700	0	350	0	1,050	0
India (excluding British)		1,573,618	31	58,150	0	1,638	0	59,788	0
Japan		987,086	35	26,733	0	1,905	0	28,638	0
Java		200	50	13,206	0	8,598	0	21,804	0
Persia		205	0	5,753	0	—		5,753	0
Philippines		10,925	70	2,150	0	—		2,150	0
Russia in Asia		160	0	28,831	0	—		28,831	0
Siam		18,827	22	1,206	0	50	0	1,256	0
Sumatra		48	0	374	0	1,650	0	2,024	0
Turkey in Asia		160	0	12,992	0	—		12,992	0
Other Foreign Countries		3,000	0	—		235	0	235	0
Australasia :									
New Caledonia		—		456	0	—		456	0
Other Foreign Countries		—		3,457	0	—		3,457	0
Europe :									
Austria Hungary		665,039	43	521,232	0	526	0	521,758	0
Belgium		272,002	91	2,387,984	0	2,385	0	2,390,369	0
Denmark		32,007	97	57,564	0	—		57,564	0
France		767,644	8	1,152,302	0	9,022	0	1,161,324	0
Germany		1,905,857	66	5,274,063	0	16,790	0	5,290,853	0
Greece		622	14	938	0	—		938	0
Holland		441,033	23	106,451	0	—		106,451	0
Italy		203,534	58	349,642	0	12,662	0	362,304	0
Norway		45,338	34	3,436	0	—		3,436	0
Portugal		17,966	76	—		—		—	
Russia in Europe		1,658,365	50	4,040,584	0	6,176	0	4,046,760	0
Spain (excluding Gibraltar)		30,234	84	221,305	0	—		221,305	0
Sweden		188,167	42	18,803	0	—		18,803	0
Switzerland		372,236	89	381	0	—		381	0
Turkey in Europe		3,203	47	7,176	0	—		7,176	0
	Total	11,094,489	1	20,662,374	0	93,375	0	20,755,749	0
	United Kingdom	30,874,590	47	49,848,249	0	310,490	0	50,158,739	0
	British Colonies	70,657,846	64	15,466,787	0	3,528,013	0	18,994,800	0
	Foreign Countries	11,994,489	1	20,662,374	0	93,375	0	20,755,749	0
	Grand Total	112,626,926	12	86,977,410	0	3,931,878	0	89,909,288	0

Statement showing the Total Collections made by the Department for the Year 1901.

Province.	Imports.	Sundries. Fines and Forfeitures.	Sundries. Under-valued Goods.	Exports. Plumbago.	Exports. Elephants.	Exports. Horns.	Exports. Chanks.	Exports. Arrack.	Rent. Single.	Rent. Double.	Rent. Exports.	Rent. Bonded.	Rent. Baggage.	Rent. Coastwise.	Harbour Dues.	Port Dues.	Medical Aid.	Tea Fund.	Total.
Western and North-Western.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Colombo ...	6,237,651 16	769 53	448 93	104,822 36	—	19406 77	—	43214 55	242,104 66	34044 48	6,638 18	108 84	2,661 0	18 4	1123428 38	—	134,561 54	287,251 92	8,237,130 34
Beruwala ...	27,869 59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,527 5	6 50	—	—	—	—	—	372 92	—	—	29,776 6
Negombo ...	32 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 25	12 0	—	—	—	—	—	182 62	—	—	232 19
Kalpitiya ...	79 74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	203 60	—	—	283 34
Northern.																			
Jaffna ...	48,705 9	160 3	—	—	—	—	1,912 20	—	5,070 92	138 99	—	—	—	—	—	1,315 82	—	—	57,303 5
Point Pedro ...	35,442 1	79 38	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,697 87	90 83	—	—	—	—	—	731 32	—	—	40,041 41
Valuvedditurai	12,845 6	5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,313 3	4 15	—	—	—	—	—	667 50	—	—	14,834 74
Kankesanturai	45,708 97	22 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,286 29	152 43	—	—	—	—	—	1,477 22	—	—	51,647 41
Mannar ...	2,176 14	31 25	—	—	1400 0	—	—	—	97 54	0 96	—	—	—	—	—	230 86	—	—	3,936 75
Pesalai ...	798 99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40 48	—	—	—	—	—	—	139 36	—	—	978 83
Vankalai ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 14	—	—	13 14
Kayts ...	120,567 57	161 25	—	—	—	—	3,610 59	—	9,528 0	203 24	—	—	—	—	—	2,210 6	—	—	136,280 71
Mullaittivu ...	—	13 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 38	—	—	—	—	47 20	—	—	74 58
Southern.																			
Galle ...	325,645 1	—	—	6,919 87	—	—	—	1 88	18,217 59	639 31	181 44	123 17	—	—	—	30008 10	239 43	530 45	382,506 24
Hambantota ...	8 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 56	31 12	—	—	—	—	—	58 64	—	—	98 33
Eastern.																			
Batticaloa ...	40,492 71	55 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	794 21	322 68	—	—	—	—	—	737 94	—	—	42,402 54
Trincomalee ...	32,490 74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,051 60	133 27	—	—	—	—	—	2,936 12	—	—	36,611 73
Total ...	6,930,513 11	1,296 94	448 93	111,742 23	1400 0	19406 77	5,522 79	43216 43	287,735 5	35779 96	6,834 0	232 1	2,661 0	18 4	1123428 38	41332 42	134,800 97	287,782 37	9,034,151 40

Statement showing the Total Repayments made by the Department for the Year 1901.

	Western Province.	Southern Province.	Eastern Province.	Northern Province.
Imports :—	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Grain ...	2,490 44	—	—	461 20
Cotton Manufactures ...	103 55	—	—	—
Spirits and Cordials ...	4,351 77	—	—	—
Sugar ...	10,491 91	—	—	—
Kerosine Oil ...	49,381 80	—	—	—
Other Goods ...	35,605 39	15 64	—	31 80
Port and Harbour Dues :—				
Colombo Harbour Dues ...	1805 3	—	—	—
Port Dues at Outports ...	—	—	—	—
Reimbursements :—				
Tea Fund ...	10 80	—	—	—
Medical Aid Dues ...	4 82	—	—	—
Single Rent ...	1,225 1	—	—	37 60
Double Rent ...	12 80	—	—	—
Export Rent ...	8 64	—	—	—
Baggage Rent ...	—	—	—	—
Bonded Rent ...	—	—	—	—
Coastwise Rent ...	—	—	—	—
	105,491 96	15 64		530 60

EXPORTS.

Comparative Statement of the Value of Exports of Ceylon Produce and Imports Exported in the Years 1899, 1900, and 1901.

COUNTRIES.	1899. Value.	1900. Value.	1901. Value.	Compared with 1899. Increase.	Compared with 1899. Decrease.	Compared with 1900. Increase.	Compared with 1900. Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	61076138	56295524	50158739	—	10917399	—	6136785
British Possessions, Dependencies, and Protectorates.							
Africa :							
British East Africa ...	24825	13278	9471	—	15354	—	3807
Cape Colony ...	32238	101650	43339	11101	—	—	58311
Mauritius ...	254584	1307929	32012	—	222572	—	1275917
Natal ...	90	19014	26708	26618	—	7694	—
Zanzibar ...	28481	18757	10910	—	17571	—	7847
Other British Possessions	—	8	430	430	—	422	—
America :							
British West Indies ...	27788	900	12318	—	15470	11418	—
Canada ...	628444	1001547	1133949	505505	—	132402	—
Newfoundland ...	—	47482	56394	56394	—	8912	—
Asia :							
Aden ...	8843	5199	8524	—	319	3325	—
British North Borneo ...	—	375	—	—	—	—	375
Hongkong ...	366217	254100	184462	—	181755	—	69638
British India ...	5258608*	7682506	8964228	4127767	—	1281722	—
Burma ...	—	31616	422147			390531	—
Maldive Islands ...	93236	100460	90505	—	2731	—	9955
Straits Settlements ...	615220	505957	466332	—	148888	—	39625
Other British Possessions	9360	25062	62787	53427	—	37725	—
Australasia :							
New South Wales ...	(See Australia)	2308348	2518001	(See Australia)	—	209653	—
New Zealand ...	69166	1168855	1148872	1079706	—	—	19983
Queensland ...	6671896 (Australia)	301647	285867	—	474106 (Australia)	—	15780
South Australia ...		642557	663210			20653	—
Tasmania ...		56150	43824			—	12326
Victoria ...		2138171	2474136			335965	—
Western Australia ...		205355	212752			7397	—
Europe :							
Gibraltar ...	3200	6055	825	—	2375	—	5230
Malta ...	43401	143727	122797	79396	—	—	20930
Foreign Countries.							
Africa :							
Algiers ...	—	36	—	—	—	—	36
Egypt ...	69970	232500	157019	87049	—	—	75481
Madagascar ...	2674	8873	4258	1584	—	—	4615
Mozambique ...	—	12601	3032	3032	—	—	9569
Reunion ...	84	2852	682	598	—	—	2170
Other Foreign Countries in Africa ...	2563	—	220	—	2343	220	—
America :							
South America ...	6337	17037	10331	3994	—	—	6706
United States ...	13674566	6605803	5463044	—	8211522	—	1142759
Asia :							
Arabia ...	22	1542	—	—	22	—	1542
China (excluding Hongkong) ...	229487	162039	759307	529820	—	597268	—
Cochin-China ...	—	1600	1050	1050	—	—	550
India (excluding British) ...	70253	101197	59788	—	10465	—	41409
Japan ...	68349	43381	28638	—	39711	—	14743
Java ...	17577†	14786	21804	6251	—	7018	—
Sumatra ...		135	2024			1889	—
Persia ...	592	1984	5753	5161	—	3769	—
Philippines ...	241	864	2150	1909	—	1286	—
Carried over ...	89354450	81589459	75672639	6580792	20262603	3059269	8976089

* British Possessions in India. † Dutch Indies.

COUNTRIES.	1899. Value.	1900. Value.	1901. Value.	Compared with 1899. Increase.	Compared with 1899. Decrease.	Compared with 1900. Increase.	Compared with 1900. Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	89354450	81589459	75672639	6580792	20262603	3059269	8976089
Foreign Countries—contd.							
Asia—*contd.*							
Russia in Asia ...	(See Russia in Europe)	37589	28831	(See Russia in Europe)		—	8758
Siam ...	50	376	1256	1206	—	880	—
Turkey in Asia ...	4185	3971	12992	8807	—	9021	—
Other Foreign Countries in Asia ...	—	—	235	235	—	235	—
Australasia :							
New Caledonia ...	—	400	456	456	—	56	—
Other Foreign Countries in Australasia ...	1952	1636	3457	1505	—	1821	—
Europe :							
Austria Hungary ...	584171	558513	521758	—	62413	—	36755
Belgium ...	2524337	2365877	2390369	—	133968	24492	—
Denmark ...	100406	54843	57564	—	42842	2721	—
France ...	775534	790775	1161324	385790	—	370549	—
Germany ...	4751798	4391798	5290853	539055	—	899055	—
Greece ...	1077	676	938	—	139	262	—
Holland ...	363885	128963	106451	—	257434	—	22512
Italy ...	167306	560192	362304	194998	—	—	197888
Norway ...	2880	2052	3436	556	—	1384	—
Roumania ...	80	—	—	—	80	—	—
Russia in Europe ...	2739150*	4245622	4046760	1336441	—	—	198862
Spain (excluding Gibraltar) ...	175588	187623	221305	45717	—	33682	—
Sweden ...	27169	33522	18803	—	8366	—	14719
Switzerland ...	—	—	381	381	—	381	—
Turkey in Europe ...	2888	8389	7176	4288	—	—	1213
TOTAL ...	101576906	94962276	89909288	9100227	20767845	4403808	9456796
Deduct Value of Specie	490287	2919796	2658178	Add Increase	2167891	Deduct Decrease	261618
Value of Goods ...	101086619	92042480	87251110	9100227	22935736	4403808	9195178
				Deduct Increase	9100227	Deduct Increase	4403808
				Net Decrease in 1901 in Value of Goods, excluding Specie, as compared with 1899	13835509	Net Decrease in 1901 in Value of Goods, excluding Specie, as compared with 1900	4791370

* Russia.

	Rs.
Value of Ceylon Produce.....	85,977,410
Do. Imports exported	1,273,700
Do. Specie.....	2,658,178
Total.....	89,909,288

Decennial Return of Exports of Coffee, Cinnamon, Cocoanut Oil, Coir, Cinchona Bark, and Tea, the Produce of the Colony, 1892 to 1901.

	COFFEE.		CINNAMON.		COCOANUT OIL.		COIR.		CINCHONA BARK		TEA.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	Rs.	lb.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	lb.	Rs.	lb.	Rs.
1892 ...	43338	3293856	2642449	1321224	7025512	7025512	160590	1089575	6846741	821609	72282525	32527136
1893 ...	55423	4256992	2741082	1096433	4835983	4044979	160422	1123624	3440715	275257	82269353	40723330
1894 ...	31987	2817483	2784754	1113902	5594570	6993212	176819	1199363	2529261	202341	85376322	46103214
1895 ...	66617	5866546	3052000	1220800	5217238	6521547	185940	1240210	919820	73586	98581060	49290530
1896 ...	23122	1721133	3182823	1273129	4863702	6079627	162601	1118059	1377180	68849	110095193	41836173
1897 ...	18604	1472246	3850005	2194502	6077773	6383289	179406	1716685	591136	32512	114456318	46931190
1898 ...	12692	878693	4281165	2440264	5816818	6109217	207762	1892581	977760	97760	122395517	47734251
1899 ...	19145	1350413	5501096	2760692	5358199	6062419	187761	1430673	683228	47826	129661908	51864763
1900 ...	10243	593634	4616108	2549763	5827643	6673171	214313	2066419	590692	64976	149264602	58735257
1901 ...	9090	537482	4458720	2386802	5901006	7601283	215134	1695601	499985	49998	144275608	47610950
Total ...	290261	22778478	37110202	18357511	56518444	63494206	1850748	14577790	18456518	1734714	1108668406	458356794

Value of Imports and Exports, including Specie and Bullion, from and to each Country, in the Years 1899, 1900, 1901.

Countries.	Imports.			Exports.		
	1899.	1900.	1901.	1899.	1900.	1901.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	31555194	33703390	30874590	61076138	56295524	50158739
British Possessions, Dependencies, and Protectorates.						
Africa :						
British East Africa ...	—	1020	—	24825	13278	9471
Cape Colony ...	—	6521	165	32238	101650	43339
Mauritius ...	45052	82645	17907	254584	1307929	32012
Natal ...	7520	2827	211	90	19014	26708
Zanzibar ...	—	590	16365	28481	18757	10910
Other British Possessions ...	662	1	—	—	8	430
America :						
British West Indies ...	—	—	337	27788	900	12318
Canada ...	10485	84269	13683	628444	1001547	1133949
Newfoundland ...	—	—	—	—	47482	56394
Asia :						
Aden ...	3521	2702	4444	8843	5199	8524
British North Borneo ...	—	109000	217651	—	375	—
British India ...	65678929	64153413	58955711	5258608	7682506	8964228
Burma ...	—	4677618	4356993	—	31616	422147
Hongkong ...	977703	1802044	91829	366217	254100	184462
Maldive Islands ...	1948324	1777829	1811727	93236	100460	90505
Straits Settlements ...	675098	1383823	1283661	615220	505957	466332
Other British Possessions ...	—	—	1172	9360	25062	62787
Australasia :						
New South Wales ...	1589	75024	283913	—	2308348	2518001
New Zealand ...		2291	7700	69166	1168855	1148872
Queensland ...		48408	38780		301647	285867
South Australia ...	779676	241435	213485		642557	663210
Tasmania ...		3404	6575	6671896	56150	43824
Victoria ...		669066	1182875		2138171	2474136
Western Australia ...		89234	2149777		205355	212752
Europe :						
Gibraltar ...	796	948	1919	3200	6055	825
Malta ...	7060	4735	966	43401	143727	122797
Foreign Countries.						
Africa :						
Algiers ...		12668	—	—	36	—
Egypt ...	31033	205007	35006	69970	232500	157619
Madagascar ...		—	521	2674	8873	4258
Mozambique ...	8717	—	—	—	12601	3032
Reunion ...		—	—	84	2852	682
Other Foreign Countries in Africa		—	—	2563	—	220
America :						
South America ...	—	800	1532	6337	17037	10331
United States ...	248596	636917	413371	13674566	6605803	5463044
Asia :						
Arabia ...	—	—	543	22	1542	—
China (excluding Hongkong) ...	1806374	1566587	1446030	229487	162039	759307
Cochin-China ...	—	50	—	—	1600	1050
India (excluding British) ...	1507313	433718	1573618	70253	101197	59788
Japan ...	930928	1132879	987086	68349	43381	28638
Java ...	1915	1902	201	17577	14786	21804
Sumatra ...	—	50	48		135	2024
Persia ...	—	205	205	592	1984	5753
Philippines ...	—	61945	10926	241	864	2150
Russia in Asia ...	—	12	160	—	37589	28831
Siam ...	638	7115	18827	50	376	1256
Turkey in Asia ...	835	712	160	4185	3971	12992
Other Foreign Countries in Asia	—	—	3000	—	—	235
Australasia :						
New Caledonia ...	—	—	—	—	400	456
Other Foreign Countries in Australasia	—	—	—	1952	1636	3457
Europe :						
Austria Hungary ...	838319	1697258	665039	584171	558513	521758
Belgium ...	349590	665292	272003	2524337	2365877	2390369
Denmark ...	2847	8235	32008	100406	54843	57564
France ...	392387	1093733	767644	775534	790775	1161324
Germany ...	2053930	2563602	1905858	4751798	4391798	5290853
Greece ...	—	803	622	1077	676	938
Holland ...	411189	931878	441033	363885	128963	106451
Italy ...	296358	317326	203535	167306	560192	362304
Norway ...	15820	89642	45338	2880	2052	3436
Portugal ...	—	20195	17967	—	—	—
Roumania ...	—	—	—	80	—	—
Russia ...	1118990	1338986	1658366	2739150	4245622	4046760
Spain ...	7200	43693	30235	175588	187623	221305
Sweden ...	123749	326488	188167	27169	33522	18803
Switzerland ...	154012	317640	372237	—	—	381
Turkey in Europe ...	—	2182	3203	2888	8389	7176
Total ...	111992349	122339757	112626926	101576906	94962276	89909288

SHIPPING.

The arrivals at the Port of Colombo in the year 1901 numbered 1,804 steamers aggregating 4,111,517 tons, and 543 sailing vessels aggregating 47,608 tons, showing an increase in steamers of 75 aggregating 337,016 tons, and in sailing vessels a decrease of 24 aggregating 10,635 tons, as compared with the preceding year.

The arrivals at the Port of Galle in 1901 numbered 166 steamers aggregating 299,668 tons, and 14 sailing vessels aggregating 982 tons, showing a decrease in steamers of 6 aggregating 25,209 tons, and in sailing vessels a decrease of 2 vessels aggregating 301 tons.

The number of vessels which called to coal at Colombo and Galle during 1901 was :—

	No.	Tons.
Colombo	630	1,390,960
Galle	68	131,133

Compared with the preceding year, this shows an increase in Colombo of 23 vessels, aggregating 81,200 tons, and an increase also in Galle of 10 vessels, aggregating 24,520 tons.

The dues paid by vessels entering the Colombo Harbour for coaling during 1901 amounted to Rs. 66,397·50, an increase over the preceding year of Rs. 1,682·50.

The total collection of Harbour Dues at Colombo during the year 1901 amounted to Rs. 1,123,428·38, a small decrease of Rs. 23,340·95 from the preceding year, the collections of which were abnormally large owing to heavy importation of rice, but a satisfactory increase over the collections of all previous years.

Compared with the collection of the first year (1883), viz., Rs. 379,018·23, the receipts in 1901 show an increase of Rs. 744,410·15, have in fact almost trebled.

The total collections up to last year since the Harbour Revenue was established in 1883 amounted to Rs. 13,987,584·34.

The total number of vessels and tonnage which entered at and cleared from ports in the Island during the year 1901 are as follows :—

Inwards.		*Outwards.*	
No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
3,367 ...	4,557,607	3,436 ...	4,470,963

Classified as regards the several ports for each Province, the numbers and tonnage are—

	Inwards.		*Outwards.*	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Western Province ...	2,389 ...	4,162,772	2,422 ...	4,073,536
Southern Province ...	180 ...	300,650	180 ...	301,647
Northern Province ...	654 ...	55,158	743 ...	70,089
Eastern Province ...	144 ...	39,027	91 ...	25,691

The number of vessels and tonnage for the past three years are :—

	Inwards.		*Outwards.*	
Year.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1899 ...	3,845 ...	3,721,782	3,840 ...	3,717,423
1900 ...	3,147 ...	4,250,066	3,203 ...	4,237,874
1901 ...	3,367 ...	4,557,607	3,436 ...	4,470,963

The nationality of vessels inwards and outwards during 1901 for the Island is thus made up :—

	Entered Inwards.		*Cleared Outwards.*	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British ...	902 ...	2,612,913	929 ...	2,393,662
Colonial ...	1,956 ...	592,155	1,998 ...	724,762
Austrian ...	60 ...	161,280	60 ...	161,280
French ...	90 ...	233,751	90 ...	233,751
German ...	142 ...	538,851	142 ...	538,851
Japanese ...	59 ...	205,235	59 ...	205,235
Maldivian ...	89 ...	8,525	89 ...	8,525
Russian ...	37 ...	117,633	37 ...	117,633
Danish ...	7 ...	18,707	7 ...	18,707
Spanish ...	19 ...	60,030	19 ...	60,030
Italian ...	1 ...	2,005	1 ...	2,005
Norwegian ...	4 ...	4,825	4 ...	4,825
Dutch ...	1 ...	1,697	1 ...	1,697

Compared with the years 1897, 1898, 1899, and 1900, the result inwards and outwards is as follows :—

Inwards.

1897.—A decrease of 404 vessels, but an increase of 1,190,192 tons.
1898.—A decrease of 184 vessels, but an increase of 951,901 tons.
1899.—A decrease of 478 vessels, but an increase of 835,825 tons.
1900.—An increase of 220 vessels, and an increase of 307,541 tons.

Outwards.

1897.—A decrease of 349 vessels, but an increase of 1,133,631 tons.
1898.—A decrease of 110 vessels, but an increase of 994,028 tons.
1899.—A decrease of 404 vessels, but an increase of 753,540 tons.
1900.—An increase of 233 vessels, and an increase of 233,089 tons.

The total Harbour Dues collected at the Port of Colombo during the year ended December 31, 1901, are shown under the different headings :—

	Rs. c.	
Entering Dues	249,418 50	
Tonnage Dues	366,296 99	
Over-hour Dues	18,108 0	
Wharfage Dues	440,022 99	
		1,073,846 48
Dues collected on Live Stock		49,581 90
	Total ...	1,123,428 38
Total Collection for the year 1900		1,146,769 33
	Decrease ...	23,340 95

The number and tonnage of steamers and sailing vessels entered inwards and cleared outwards during the year 1901, exclusive of those calling to coal and for orders at Colombo and Galle, are shown :—

		Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Colombo ...	Inwards ...	1,804	4,111,517	543	47,608	2,347	4,159,125
	Outwards ...	1,808	4,019,266	537	49,767	2,345	4,069,033
	Total ...	3,612	9,130,783	1,080	97,375	4,692	8,228,158
Galle ...	Inwards ...	166	299,668	14	982	180	300,650
	Outwards ...	164	300,397	16	1,250	180	301,647
	Total ...	330	600,065	30	2,232	360	602,297

The number and tonnage of vessels calling to coal during the past three years at Colombo and Galle respectively are as follows :—

Year.	*Colombo.* No.	*Colombo.* Tons.	*Galle.* No.	*Galle.* Tons.
1899 ...	498	1,020,393	24	39,589
1900 ...	607	1,309,760	58	106,613
1901 ...	630	1,390,960	68	131,133

The number and tonnage of vessels calling to coal at Colombo, and the entering dues paid since 1883, the date of the commencement of the levy on account of the Breakwater, were—

Year.	No.	Tons.	Entering Dues. Rs. c.
1883 ...	110	168,216	10,145 0
1884 ...	135	217,419	12,955 0
1885 ...	148	244,131	14,460 0
1886 ...	136	219,132	12,822 50
1887 ...	179	288,471	17,230 0
1888 ...	256	432,133	25,340 0
1889 ...	302	484,697	29,359 0
1890 ...	344	557,446	33,342 0
1891 ...	326	540,370	31,975 0
1892 ...	307	520,299	30,822 50
1893 ...	348	619,979	35,872 50
1894 ...	369	696,583	39,240 0
1895 ...	387	786,819	42,265 0
1896 ...	384	794,899	40,955 0
1897 ...	366	787,785	40,420 0
1898 ...	493	1,004,145	53,722 50
1899 ...	498	1,020,393	53,972 0
1900 ...	607	1,309,760	64,715 0
1901 ...	630	1,390,960	66,397 50
		Total ...	656,010 50

The detailed return of Harbour Dues referred to in the foregoing remarks is shown in the following statements Nos. 1 and 2 :—

No. 1.—Return of Vessels entered at the Port of Colombo, and Entering Dues paid during the Year ended December 31, 1901.

Tonnage Scale.	Foreign. Steamers.	Foreign. Sailing Vessels.	Coastwise. Steamers.	Coastwise. Sailing Vessels.	Total.	Amount of Entering Dues. Rs. c.
Up to 50 tons ...	—	113	—	25	138	345 0
From 50 and up to 100 ...	—	251	—	35	286	1,430 0
100 „ 150 ...	57	150	—	4	211	1,583 50
150 „ 200 ...	32	62	2	1	97	970 0
200 „ 300 ...	150	12	—	1	163	3,260 0
300 „ 400 ...	16	—	55	—	71	2,130 0
400 „ 500 ...	4	—	—	—	4	160 0
500 „ 700 ...	197	—	—	—	197	9,850 0
700 „ 900 ...	40	—	—	—	40	1,200 0
900 „ 1,100 ...	37	—	—	—	37	2,590 0
1,100 „ 1,300 ...	67	—	—	—	67	5,360 0
1,300 „ 1,500 ...	96	—	—	—	96	8,640 0
1,500 „ 1,800 ...	85	—	—	—	85	8,500 0
1,800 and upwards ...	1,695	—	—	—	1,695	203,400 0
Total ...	2,476	588	57	66	3,187	249,418 50

No. 2.—Return showing the Collection of Harbour Dues under the various headings during the Year ended December 31, 1901.

Description of Vessel.	Entering.		Over Hours.		Tonnage Dues.				Live Stock.		Wharfage.	
	Foreign.	Coastwise.	Exceeding 96 Hours.	Exceeding 288 Hours.	Under 200 Tons.		Over 200 Tons.					
					Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.
	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.				
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				
Steamers ...	230,633 50	3,400 0	8,634 50	3,470 0	2,551 40	254 52	131,477 29	86,551 0	Rs. 49,064·30	Rs. 517·60	Rs. 269,438·16	Rs. 170,584·83
Sailing Vessels	390 0	60 0	35 0	50 0	—	—	3,620 44	703 86				
Coal Steamers	11,240 0	—	2,720 0	1,235 0	—	—	132,372 67	—				
Native Craft ...	3,427·50	267 50	1,038 25	925 25	6,508 47	1,680 42	496 65	80 27				
Total ...	245,691 0	3,727 50	12,427 75	5,680 25	9,059 87	1,934 94	267,967 5	87,335 13	49,064·30	517·60	269,438·16	170,584·8

Recapitulation of Harbour Dues since first collected in 1883.

Year.	Entering Dues.	Over-hour Dues.	Tonnage Dues.	Live Stock Dues.	Wharfage.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1883	99,075 0	6,738 75	108,450 16	—	162,754 32	379,018 23
1884	100,862 50	8,092 50	104,717 83	—	162,349 53	376,022 36
1885	103,465 0	8,982 50	114,132 10	7,385 80	160,417 7	394,382 47
1886	109,412 50	8,826 25	109,706 98	9,198 20	163,735 7	397,879 0
1887	119,645 0	9,172 50	117,682 81	11,384 80	185,241 37	443,126 48
1888	132,610 0	10,952 50	142,810 86	14,019 20	200,012 87	500,405 43
1889	140,542 50	11,505 0	153,018 79	14,150 60	203,684 82	522,901 71
1890	149,065 0	11,417 50	171,151 66	16,352 90	226,345 53	574,332 59
1891	156,967 50	11,196 25	179,325 98	21,973 0	248,219 98	619,682 71
1892	159,400 0	12,343 75	190,947 32	28,310 60	277,071 98	668,073 65
1893	166,512 50	10,958 75	190,380 56	27,919 60	278,912 7	674,683 48
1894	179,612 50	12,046 25	209,621 1	24,847 17	280,596 3	706,722 96
1895	189,207 50	14,005 0	228,874 27	30,083 80	317,206 90	779,377 47
1896	202,707·50	13,985 0	233,215 29	38,115 0	348,517 82	836,540 61
1897	191,255 0	17,162 50	260,297 21	36,145 60	365,816 56	870,676 87
1898	219,490 0	16,471 25	291,582 77	35,923 20	401,880 14	965,347 36
1899	230,617 50	15,375 0	307,713 74	46,799 80	407,707 21	1,008,213 25
1900	247,907 50	20,769 50	368,913 41	51,721 25	457,457 60	1,146,769 33
1901	249,418 50	18,108 0	366,296 99	49,581 90	440,022 99	1,123,428 38
Total ...	3,149,773 50	240,108 75	3,845,839 74	463,912 42	5,287,949 93	12,987,584 34

SHIPPING.

Number, Tonnage, and Crews of the Vessels entered at Ports in the Island of Ceylon, from each Country, in the Year 1901.

Countries whence arrived.	British.									Foreign.									Total.								
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
United Kingdom ...	209	639897	20175	11	34690	1160	220	674587	21335	29	102596	2812	6	23021	618	35	125617	3430	238	742493	22987	17	57711	1778	255	800204	24765
British India ...	2132	1684056	91366	212	171155	8115	2344	1855211	99481	25	57357	2411	10	16520	585	35	73877	2996	2157	1744413	93777	222	187675	8700	2379	1929088	102477
Australia ...	69	225393	8540	1	663	12	70	226056	8552	29	99405	2825	—	—	—	29	99405	2825	98	324798	11365	1	663	12	99	325461	11377
Straits Settlements	19	67174	1568	5	17925	498	24	85099	2066	13	40113	1071	22	75511	2366	35	115624	3437	32	107287	2639	27	93436	2864	59	200723	5503
France ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	93492	3525	1	2033	68	35	95525	3593	34	93492	3525	1	2033	68	35	95525	3593
Germany (Bremen)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	201003	4671	—	—	—	45	201003	4671	45	201003	4671	—	—	—	45	201003	4671
Do. (Hamburg)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	59094	1686	1	1814	42	25	60908	1728	24	59094	1686	1	1814	42	25	60908	1728
Russia ...	10	28159	649	1	2597	86	11	30756	735	4	11865	373	5	16695	576	9	28560	949	14	40024	1022	6	19292	662	20	59316	1684
China ...	32	90572	3259	2	5538	132	34	96110	3391	36	111017	3435	1	2642	110	37	113659	3545	68	201589	6694	3	8180	242	71	209769	6936
Do. (Hongkong)	15	49541	1540	—	—	—	15	49541	1540	14	43422	1331	—	—	—	14	43422	1331	29	92963	2871	—	—	—	29	92963	2871
French India ...	119	183098	1704	1	272	24	120	183370	1728	1	2640	87	—	—	—	1	2640	87	120	185738	1791	1	272	24	121	186010	1815
Burma ...	9	784	111	—	—	—	9	784	111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	784	111	—	—	—	9	784	111
Japan (Yokohama)	2	6782	110	—	—	—	2	6782	110	51	188169	5403	—	—	—	51	188169	5403	53	194951	5513	—	—	—	53	194951	5513
Maldive Islands ...	82	7649	1310	3	498	61	85	8147	1371	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	7649	1310	3	498	61	85	8147	1371
Austria (Trieste)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	59513	1561	1	3896	110	22	63409	1671	21	59513	1561	1	3896	110	22	63409	1671
Mauritius ...	14	36890	1407	4	9607	305	18	46497	1712	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	36890	1407	4	9607	305	18	46497	1712
Borneo ...	3	4472	168	—	—	—	3	4472	168	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4472	168	—	—	—	3	4472	168
Africa ...	7	12472	628	14	24887	890	21	37359	1518	4	4756	185	—	—	—	4	4756	185	11	17228	813	14	24887	890	25	42115	1703
Port Said ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1990	110	1	1990	110	—	—	—	1	1990	110	1	1990	110
Barcelona ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	17575	606	—	—	—	6	17575	606	6	17575	606	—	—	—	6	17575	606
Copenhagen ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9871	220	—	—	—	3	9871	220	3	9871	220	—	—	—	3	9871	220
Padang ...	1	1046	33	—	—	—	1	1046	33	1	3361	56	—	—	—	1	3361	56	2	4407	89	—	—	—	2	4407	89
Siam ...	1	830	23	—	—	—	1	830	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	830	23	—	—	—	1	830	23
Antwerp ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1589	30	—	—	—	1	1589	30	1	1589	30	—	—	—	1	1589	30
Cape Town (Africa)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U. S. of America ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holland ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zanzibar ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	2724	3038815	132591	254	267832	11283	2978	3306647	143874	341	1106888	32288	48	144122	4585	389	1250960	36873	3065	4145653	164879	302	414954	15868	3367	4557607	180747

Number, Tonnage, and Crews of the Vessels cleared at Ports in the Island of Ceylon, from each Country, in the Year 1901.

Countries whence arrived.	British.									Foreign.									Total.								
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
United Kingdom	272	852037	27191	22	57292	1894	294	909329	29085	25	93016	2589	—	—	—	25	93016	2589	297	945053	29780	22	57292	1894	319	1002345	31674
British India	893	582576	27480	1511	1148134	60040	2404	1730710	87520	30	71439	2495	25	61489	1518	55	132928	4013	923	654015	29975	1536	1209623	61558	2459	1863638	91533
Australia	72	23206	8498	3	7411	290	75	239475	8788	27	81883	2880	2	4888	220	29	86771	3100	99	313947	11378	5	12299	510	104	326246	11888
Mauritius	6	15619	579	14	38171	1211	20	53790	1790	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	15619	579	14	38171	1211	20	53790	1790
Straits Settlements	2	4052	132	4	9325	175	6	13377	311	6	18044	627	7	21431	569	13	39475	1196	8	22096	759	11	30756	748	19	52852	1507
France	—	—	—	1	2599	43	1	2599	43	29	77095	2969	18	46969	1830	47	124064	4799	29	77095	2969	19	49568	1873	48	126663	4842
Germany (Bremen)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	132036	3419	1	3536	32	31	135572	3451	30	132036	3419	1	3536	32	31	135572	3451
Do. (Hamburg)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	119811	2598	2	6255	176	34	126064	2774	32	119811	2598	2	6256	176	34	126064	2774
Russia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	74446	2386	19	59273	2102	41	133719	4488	22	74446	2386	19	59273	2102	41	133719	4488
China	2	4899	188	11	33089	1083	13	37988	1271	19	49685	1928	18	51781	1878	37	101466	3806	21	54584	2116	21	84870	2961	50	139454	5077
Do. (Hongkong)	3	8754	316	10	29813	1027	13	38567	1343	9	30297	690	—	—	—	9	30297	690	12	39051	1006	10	29813	1027	22	68864	2033
French India	38	3001	403	5	323	48	43	3324	451	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	3001	403	5	323	48	43	3324	451
Japan (Yokohama)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	211124	5266	1	3782	96	51	214906	5362	50	211124	5266	1	3782	96	51	214906	5362
Maldive Islands	87	8965	1442	10	1181	310	97	10146	1752	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	8965	1442	10	1181	310	97	10146	1752
Austria (Trieste)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*18*	*53949*	*1174*	*3*	*6810*	*215*	*21*	*60759*	*1389*	18	53949	1174	3	6810	215	21	60759	1389
America	*13*	*32804*	*1332*	—	—	—	*13*	*32804*	*1332*	2	7285	206	—	—	—	2	7285	206	15	40089	1538	—	—	—	15	40089	1538
South Africa	*12*	*16445*	*722*	12	16122	737	24	32567	1459	3	3612	173	1	1295	96	4	4907	269	15	20057	895	13	17417	833	28	37474	1728
Borneo	—	—	—	1	2133	39	1	2133	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2133	39	1	2133	39	1	2133	39
Barcelona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9505	296	7	23748	743	10	33253	1039	3	9505	296	7	23748	743	10	33253	1039
Copenhagen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2489	44	1	3857	96	2	6346	140	1	2489	44	1	3857	96	2	6346	140
Samarang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1922	67	1	1922	67	—	—	—	1	1922	67	1	1922	67
Diamond Islands	—	—	—	2	3672	101	2	3672	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3672	101	2	3672	101
Philippine Islands	—	—	—	1	2580	92	1	2580	92	—	—	—	3	11555	317	3	11555	317	—	—	—	4	14135	409	4	14135	409
Saigon	—	—	—	1	2541	71	1	2541	71	—	—	—	1	2033	68	1	2033	68	—	—	—	2	4574	139	2	4574	139
Spain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suez	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Demarara	—	—	—	1	2563	106	1	2563	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2563	106	1	2563	106
Port Said	1	3155	64	—	—	—	1	3155	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3155	64	—	—	—	1	3155	64
Seychelles	1	2144	98	—	—	—	1	2144	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2144	98	—	—	—	1	2144	98
Siam (Burma)	—	—	—	9	1161	137	9	1161	137	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1161	137	9	1161	137
Total	1402	1766515	68445	1618	1358110	67408	3020	124625	135853	306	1035716	29740	110	310622	10023	416	1346338	39763	1708	2802231	98185	1728	1668732	77431	3436	4470963	175616

Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels of each Nation entered at Ports in the Island in the Year 1901.

Nationality of Vessel.		Entered.								
		With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
		Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
British	United Kingdom ...	797	2,445,508	94,881	105	167,405	7,330	902	2,612,913	102,211
	Colonial ...	1,814	496,570	32,658	142	95,585	3,609	1,956	592,155	36,267
Foreign	American ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Austrian ...	53	145,681	4,267	7	15,599	401	60	161,280	4,668
	French ...	82	214,800	9,652	8	18,951	824	90	233,751	10,476
	German ...	138	527,092	12,706	4	11,759	328	142	538,851	13,034
	Japanese ...	53	182,214	5,408	6	23,021	618	59	205,235	6,026
	Maldivian ...	82	7,649	1,310	7	876	268	89	8,525	1,578
	Swedish ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Russian ...	20	57,587	1,992	17	60,046	1,938	7	117,633	3,930
	Danish ...	6	14,850	360	1	3,857	170	7	18,707	530
	Spanish ...	15	46,872	1,410	4	13,168	401	19	60,030	1,811
	Italian ...	1	2,005	31	—	—	—	1	2,005	31
	Norwegian ...	4	4,825	144	—	—	—	4	4,825	144
	Dutch ...	—	—	—	1	1,697	41	1	1,697	41
	Total ...	3,065	4,145,653	164,819	302	411,954	15,928	3,367	4,557,607	180,747

Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels of each Nation cleared at Ports in the Island in the Year 1901.

Nationality of Vessel.		Cleared.								
		With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
		Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
British	United Kingdom ...	392	1,224,449	44,889	537	1,169,213	51,656	929	2,393,662	96,545
	Colonial ...	918	488,807	19,871	1,080	235,955	16,931	1,998	724,762	36,802
Foreign	American ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Austrian ...	50	145,674	4,007	10	15,606	661	60	161,280	4,668
	French ...	63	163,158	7,862	27	70,593	2,614	90	233,751	10,476
	German ...	124	491,000	11,724	18	47,851	1,310	142	538,851	13,034
	Japanese ...	53	189,944	5,509	6	15,291	517	59	205,235	6,026
	Maldivian ...	79	7,344	1,268	10	1,181	310	89	8,525	1,578
	Swedish ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Russian ...	20	68,234	2,218	17	49,399	1,712	37	117,633	3,930
	Danish ...	3	6,273	250	4	12,434	280	7	18,707	530
	Spanish ...	6	17,348	587	13	42,682	1,224	19	60,030	1,811
	Italian ...	—	—	—	1	2,005	31	1	2,005	31
	Norwegian ...	—	—	—	4	4,825	144	4	4,825	144
	Dutch ...	—	—	—	1	1,697	41	1	1,697	41
	Total ...	1,708	2,802,231	98,185	1,728	1,668,732	77,431	3,436	4,470,963	175,616

Total Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels entered at each Port in the Island of Ceylon from each Country in the Year 1901.

Names of Ports.	British.									Foreign.									Total.								
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Colombo ...	1815	2705098	112814	144	204764	8621	1959	2909862	121435	341	1106838	32288	47	142425	4544	388	1249263	36832	2156	3811936	145102	191	347189	13165	2347	4159125	158267
Negombo ...	1	57	11	—	—	—	1	57	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	57	11	—	—	—	1	57	11
Kalpitiya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beruwala ...	41	3590	437	—	—	—	41	3591	437	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	3590	437	—	—	—	41	3590	437
Galle ...	151	246861	11318	28	52092	1593	179	298953	12911	—	—	—	1	1697	41	1	1697	41	151	246861	11318	29	53789	1634	180	300650	12952
Jaffna ...	42	6077	601	—	—	—	42	6077	601	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	6077	601	—	—	—	42	6077	601
Kayts ...	440	21413	3441	14	948	123	454	22361	3564	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	440	21413	3441	14	948	123	454	22361	3564
Kankesanturai ...	52	15849	846	—	—	—	52	15849	846	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	15849	846	—	—	—	52	15849	846
Valluvettiturai ...	23	2072	286	1	123	16	24	2195	302	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	2072	286	1	123	16	24	2195	302
Point Pedro ...	45	4279	529	1	96	10	46	4375	539	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	4279	529	1	96	10	46	4375	539
Mullaittivu ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mannar ...	8	194	48	9	1058	85	17	1252	133	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	194	48	9	1058	85	17	1252	133
Pesalai ...	3	179	29	16	2876	202	19	3049	231	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	179	29	16	2870	202	19	3049	231
Vankalai ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Batticaloa ...	47	2711	472	11	1448	131	58	4159	603	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	2711	472	11	1448	131	58	4159	603
Trincomalee ...	56	30435	1759	30	4433	502	86	34868	2261	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	30435	1759	30	4433	502	86	34868	2261
Total ...	2724	3038815	132591	254	267832	11283	2978	3306647	143874	341	1106838	32288	48	144122	4585	389	1250960	36873	3065	4145653	164879	302	411954	15868	3367	4557607	180747

Total Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels cleared at each Port in the Island of Ceylon to each Country in the Year 1901.

Colombo ...	957	1520893	55897	973	1203999	55858	1930	2724392	111755	305	1034019	29699	110	310622	10023	415	1344641	39722	1262	2554412	85596	1083	1514621	65881	2345	4069033	151477
Negombo ...	11	429	85	21	326	112	32	755	197	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	429	85	21	326	112	32	755	197
Kalpitiya ...	3	75	24	1	12	8	4	87	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	75	24	1	12	8	4	87	32
Beruwala ...	2	74	15	39	3587	421	41	3661	436	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	74	15	39	3587	421	41	3661	436
Galle ...	134	223923	9448	45	76027	3468	179	299950	12916	1	1697	41	—	—	—	1	1697	41	135	225620	9489	45	76027	3468	180	301647	12957
Jaffna ...	22	2044	278	42	6830	659	64	8874	937	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	2044	278	42	6830	659	64	8874	937
Kayts ...	96	4427	724	332	16971	2633	428	21398	3357	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	4427	724	332	16971	2633	428	21398	3357
Kankesanturai ...	9	3467	234	59	20765	2299	68	24232	2533	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	3467	234	59	20765	2299	68	24232	2533
Valluvettiturai ...	37	2301	366	23	2534	303	60	4835	669	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	2301	366	23	2534	303	60	4835	669
Point Pedro ...	25	2226	299	32	2784	342	57	5010	641	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	2226	299	32	2784	342	57	5010	641
Mannar ...	12	558	86	19	1128	171	31	1686	257	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	558	86	19	1128	171	31	1686	257
Pesalai ...	19	1225	187	15	2808	198	34	4033	385	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	1225	187	15	2808	198	34	4033	385
Vankalai ...	—	—	—	1	21	6	1	21	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	21	6	1	21	6
Batticaloa ...	55	4073	579	4	568	50	59	4641	629	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	4073	579	4	568	50	59	4641	629
Trincomalee ...	20	1300	223	12	19750	880	32	21050	1103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	1300	223	12	19750	880	32	21050	1103
Total ...	1402	1766515	68445	1618	1358110	67408	3020	3124625	135853	306	1035716	29740	110	310622	10023	416	1346338	39763	1708	2302231	98185	1728	1668732	77431	3436	4470963	175616

Number and Tonnage of Vessels entered Inwards and cleared Outwards from and to each Country in the Years 1899, 1900, and 1901.

Countries.	Entered Inwards.						Cleared Outwards.					
	1899.		1900.		1901.		1899.		1900.		1901.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United Kingdom ...	243	661650	269	757373	255	800204	355	968036	321	978821	319	1002345
British Colonies.												
Australia ...	94	268820	100	320419	99	325461	96	292052	104	331441	104	326246
British India ...	3035	1881800	2221	1820805	2379	1929088	1932	1674351	2273	1817151	2459	1863638
Seychelles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2144
Hongkong ...	—	—	3	8956	29	92963	—	—	—	—	22	68864
Maldive Islands ...	92	11295	74	9381	85	8147	80	7345	72	8698	97	10146
Mauritius ...	14	38576	17	34576	18	46497	12	32311	19	40274	20	53790
Diamond Islands ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3672
Port Said ...	—	—	1	1947	1	1990	2	6746	8	15543	1	3155
Straits Settlements ...	53	148744	65	204025	59	200723	51	174467	10	32996	19	52852
Suez ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7343	1	1475	—	—
Foreign Countries.												
Austria ...	7	19507	24	61314	22	63409	11	32499	20	56844	21	60759
Africa ...	21	32989	35	63215	25	42115	19	22803	27	35498	28	37474
Sorabaya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2747	—	—
China ...	73	184144	95	259102	71	209769	50	117287	85	206139	50	139454
Delagoa Bay ...	—	—	3	6248	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Padang ...	—	—	7	20917	2	4407	—	—	2	2744	—	—
Samarang ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1922
Dutch Possessions in India ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1763	—	—	—	—
French Possessions in India ...	53	5581	33	2398	121	186010	70	9553	36	2393	42	3324
France ...	28	70918	31	80595	35	95525	37	90849	51	125946	48	126663
Germany (Bremen) ...	36	115373	47	192365	45	201003	33	101136	39	159037	31	135572
Holland ...	—	—	1	4299	—	—	—	—	1	2192	—	—
Hamburg ...	10	21405	16	38097	25	60908	21	57319	19	54256	34	126064
Italy (Barcelona) ...	—	—	—	—	6	17575	2	5042	6	21059	10	33253
Japan (Yokohama) ...	43	136728	62	212604	53	194951	15	46946	32	128455	51	214906
Laccadive Islands ...	1	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zanzibar ...	—	—	1	2198	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antwerp ...	—	—	1	3478	1	1589	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicobar Islands ...	—	—	1	1961	—	—	7	743	3	437	—	—
Philippine Islands ...	2	4551	—	—	—	—	1	2299	—	—	4	14135
Russia ...	16	44922	17	49341	20	59316	17	57791	29	97747	41	133719
Borneo ...	—	—	1	1191	3	4472	—	—	—	—	1	2133
Batavia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4230	—	—
Spain ...	5	13597	13	39705	—	—	1	1671	4	10358	—	—
United States of America ...	1	774	4	11117	—	—	18	40589	22	48952	15	40089
Demarara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2563
Vladivostock ...	18	60332	2	6600	—	—	7	26482	13	46468	—	—
Siam ...	—	—	1	476	10	1614	—	—	—	—	9	1161
Saigon ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4574
Denmark ...	—	—	2	5363	3	9871	—	—	3	6773	2	6346
Total ...	3845	3721782	3147	4250066	3367	4557607	3840	3717423	3203	4237874	3436	4470963

Comparative Table.

Year.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Year.	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Compared with					Compared with				
1897 ...	3771	3367415	3785	3337332	1899 ...	3845	3721782	3840	3717423
1901 ...	3367	4557607	3436	4470963	1901 ...	3367	4557607	3436	4470963
	Decrease 404	Increase 1190192	Decrease 349	Increase 1133631		Decrease 478	Increase 835825	Decrease 404	Increase 753540
Compared with					Compared with				
1898 ...	3551	3605706	3546	3476935	1900 ...	3147	4250066	3203	4237874
1901 ...	3367	4557607	3436	4470963	1901 ...	3367	4557607	3436	4470963
	Decrease 184	Increase 951901	Decrease 110	Increase 994028		Increase 220	Increase 307541	Increase 233	Increase 233089

Return showing for Ceylon the Number and Tonnage of Steam Vessels entered and cleared from and to the United Kingdom, British Possessions, and Foreign Countries, via the Suez Canal, for the Year 1901.

Countries.	With Cargo.				For Coal.			
	Inwards.		Outwards.		Inwards.		Outwards.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United Kingdom ...	256	801,912	347	1,055,447	107	259,872	85	292,694
Foreign Countries.								
Antwerp ...	1	1,589	—	—	—	—	—	—
America ...	—	—	15	40,089	12	21,453	13	27,273
Austria ...	22	63,409	21	60,759	3	9,183	—	—
France ...	35	95,525	48	126,663	16	34,434	19	37,223
Germany ...	45	201003	31	135,572	7	30,789	1	3,661
Hamburg ...	25	60,908	34	126,064	8	17,101	6	16,974
Russia ...	20	59,316	41	133,719	54	183,301	19	45,456
Spain ...	—	—	—	—	10	9,290	5	8,492
Port Said ...	1	1,990	1	3,155	8	12,061	182	549,229
Denmark ...	3	9,871	2	6,346	—	—	—	—
Holland ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy ...	6	17,575	10	33,253	—	—	—	—
Total ...	414	1,313,098	550	1,721,067	225	577,484	330	981,002

His Majesty's Customs,
Colombo, February 26, 1902.

W. H. JACKSON,
Principal Collector.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE HON. THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, WESTERN PROVINCE, FOR 1901.

REVENUE.

THE return of revenue for 1901 unfortunately bears out the prophecy contained in the Administration Report for 1900. The revenue shows a decrease of Rs. 117,600, but is still in excess of that for 1899. The figures are as follows :—

		Rs. c.
Revenue of	1899	2,039,477 70
	1900	2,214 774 92
	1901	2,097,174 85

A return is appended showing the revenue of the Province for the last thirty years (Table A in Appendix IV.). It will be seen that, though the amount recovered in 1901 is lower than the revenue of the previous year, the former still remains the highest revenue collected since 1879, with the single exception of 1900.

A detailed statement of revenue will be found in the Appendix (Table B).

A comparative statement of the expenditure during 1901 and 1900 will also be found in the Appendix (Table C).

The decrease in arrack rents is apparent rather than actual; it is due to the recovery of thirteen instalments in 1900, as was explained in the report for that year.

It will be noticed that the only items of increase which differ by more than Rs. 3,000 from the similar items of last year are—

Customs at Kalutara, which is due to the accidental importation of rice there instead of into Colombo.
Opium Licenses—due to better competition.
Plumbago Licenses—none at all were issued in 1900.
Tolls, which, on the whole, show an increase.
Stamps—due partly to accidental fluctuation, partly to issue of a larger number of distillery licenses.
Unclaimed Deposits—this is due to the number of such deposits, chiefly belonging to the Fiscal's Department, which lapsed in 1901.

The last two items—Crown Lands sold and Premia on Leases—are the only two items in the decrease column which exceed Rs. 3,000. The falling off under the latter head is due to the depression in the plumbago trade; practically the only leases granted are in connection with this industry.

In Land Sales it will be seen that less than one-half of the amount recovered in 1900 was brought to account in 1901. The deficiency in the Colombo District amounted to Rs. 91,085, and in Kalutara to Rs. 30,989. This is explained by the fact that in 1900 the following valuable lots, containing only 12 acres, were sold for Rs. 104,283 at the Colombo Kachcheri :—

No. of Lot.	Extent. A. R. P.	Date of Sale. 1900.	To whom sold.	Purchase Amount. Rs. c.
9,382 ...	8 0 0 ...	April 20 ...	Morgan Crucible Company ...	64,010 0
9,534 } ...	0 0 12·50 ...	July 7 ...	Colombo Hotels Company ...	2,343 75
9,535 }				
9,816 ...	2 0 4 ...	Nov. 13 ...	Benjamin de Silva ...	16,210 0
9,817 ...	1 3 34 ...	Do. ...	H. J. Peris ...	15,720 0
10,229 ...	0 1 8 ...	Dec. 6 ...	Archbishop of Colombo ...	6,000 0
	12 1 18·50		Total ...	104,283 75

It was intended to sell some similar lots in 1901 in the Cinnamon Gardens, but after advertisement the land was withdrawn from sale under instructions from Government.

It will be seen from Statement D that the extent of land disposed of in the Colombo District greatly exceeds the total of any previous return. This remark applies to all the different heads of disposal, but the main increase is under "Certificates against the Crown." This is partially due to the new system of dealing with such disposals. Formerly the land was not entered as disposed of until the fees had absolutely been paid, but now the entry is made when the order has been made authorizing a settlement on these terms. It may be thought singular that persons who have no deed or survey for their lands should decline to pay the trifling sum demanded for a certificate of quiet possession, especially as it is well known that the absence of a documentary title frequently is a great obstacle to the sale of land. The people, however, are not so unreasonable as might be supposed. In the first place, it must be borne in mind that the deed issued is of

no value against any one except the Crown. It does not vest the land in any one, but simply declares that the Crown has no claim. The person who pays for the deed does not therefore obtain a deed in his favour as against other possible claimants, and in many cases people are unwilling to pay for such a limited title. Besides this, though the land may be owned by twenty people, only one deed issues. One man is unwilling to pay the whole cost of a document, which is as valuable to each of the other shareholders as to him, while the nineteen others are unwilling to contribute to the cost as they do not receive the deed. In point of fact, under the new system of village settlement, the final plan will of itself be a certificate of quiet possession to all private landowners, because it contains a certificate that the Crown has abandoned all claim to the lands tinted in a particular colour.

Notwithstanding the falling off in revenue, the progress made has been satisfactory. In the Colombo District the extent of land sold in 1901 was nearly double that sold in 1900, and though Kalutara shows a falling off, the figures for the Province show an increase. Almost the whole of this land was purchased by natives in small lots, only thirteen lots containing 9A. 1R. 32P. passed into the hands of Europeans.

The 1,492 lots sold contained only 3,423 acres, giving an average of 2·29 acres per lot. This is in every way desirable: it opens out the country, promotes agriculture, and increases the number of peasant proprietors.

The Return G is also satisfactory. It shows that settlement is slowly but surely gaining upon surveys, and seems to hold out a reasonable prospect that at no remote time all surveyed land may be settled. This is an object which should never be lost sight of.

During the three years to which the return refers the number of plans in which all lots have been disposed of has increased from 673 to 1,233. The number of plans in which no lots have been disposed of has diminished from 822 to 618, the partially disposed of plans remain about the same.

These returns do not include the cadastral plans, but as will appear by Return H progress has been made with them also. This return only shows the extent of land declared to be Crown, but in point of fact the area actually settled included four villages, and contained 881 acres. In addition to this, seven villages containing 1,678 acres were also finally settled, but as they did not contain Crown land which had to be reserved, no Proclamation was issued, and the lands are not included in G.

Five other villages (Table I) were also partially disposed of, but cannot be dealt with under the Waste Lands Ordinance until the settlement is complete.

The system of bi-weekly sales begun in 1899 has been steadily continued, having been proved to be in every way a success. The amount of work done in connection with land business may be gathered from the fact that during the last four years 10,655 lots have been disposed of, whereas the total for the previous eight years only amounted to 3,490. Much of the success of the system is due to the zeal and industry of Mr. Drieberg, the Office Assistant, upon whom fell the main portion of the work in connection with land sales. I think it right also to record my appreciation of the excellent service performed by Mr. Jansz, the head of the Land Department, without whose constant care and supervision these satisfactory results could not have been attained.

LAND ACQUISITION.

There were twenty-four mandates received during the year for the acquisition of lands for the following public purposes, viz.:—

At Colombo.

(1) Metal quarry at Polpitimukalana.
(2) Site for a fire commander's post.
(3) For Dandugama bridge.
(4) Railway siding at Ragama.
(5) Metal quarries at Ratmalana and Idama.
(6) For improvement of the Kotte-Bope road.
(7) Metal quarry at Nivandama.
(8) Camp at Ragama for Prisoners of War.
(9) For Kelani Valley Railway.
(10) Do.
(11) Station Master's house at Ragama.
(12) Kelani Valley Railway.
(13) Do.
(14) Do.
(15) Do.
(16) Military camp at Ragama.
(17) Burial ground at Galkissa.
(18) Metal quarries at Hewagama.
(19) Kelani Valley Railway.
(20) Do.
(21) Do.
(22) Extension of Mahara quarry.

At Kalutara.

(23) Metal quarry at Panadure.
(24) For widening the Horana-Alutgama road.

The number of lots for acquisition in the Colombo District was 121, equal to an area of nearly 37½ acres. These lots may be classified as follows:—

	Lots.
Compensation accepted	63
Referred to court owing to rejection of offer	—
Referred to court owing to dispute as to title	1
Crown lands	1
Leased in lieu of acquisition	9
Abandoned	14
Pending	33

Of these, the total area taken over during the year for public purposes was as follows :—

	A.	R.	P.
Crown lands	0	0	18
Private lands	16	3	13

and a sum of Rs. 30,957 has been paid as compensation to the owners of private lands. Of the remaining land, it was found advantageous to take on lease 12A. 3R. 17P., and to abandon the acquisition of twelve lots of the extent of 2A. 3R. 4P. The acquisition of the remaining 4A. 3R. 37P. is now in progress?

The system of appraisement referred to in my last report has been continued, with the result that the sums tendered have in all cases been accepted by the claimants, and there has been no reference to court.

It will be noticed that very little of the land taken over was required for the Kelani Valley Railway. The work of acquisition was almost completed in 1900, and nothing now remains to be done.

FOOD SUPPLY.

The food supply of the people was sufficient for their wants. The rice supply is both home-grown and imported; this is supplemented by fish, vegetables, and fruit.

Cases in which death is due to poverty are comparatively rare among the Sinhalese, who are always ready to admit the claims of charity, but it is to be feared that among estate coolies a man who is too old or sickly for work, and who is unable to return to his village in India, often fares badly. It is not uncommon to see persons of this description lying by the roadside, where they remain until the headman or some charitable person takes them to hospital, where they become a constant source of trouble and expense to Government. It is difficult to see how this evil is to be met; it must, it is to be feared, be accepted as one of the drawbacks inseparable from our present system of labour supply.

The price of paddy during the year varied from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5·50 a bushel.

IRRIGATION.

There is nothing to call for special remark under this head. As has been pointed out in last year's Administration Report, the main want of the villager is roads practicable for a loaded cart. This would enable the cultivator to get manure to his fields and to remove his crops to the market.

A statement showing the nature of the principal irrigation works and the work done on them is annexed (Table J).

A scheme has been prepared by the Director of Irrigation for raising the bank of the Kelani, on the side next Colombo, to a considerable height above flood level, and thus protecting the adjoining lands from inundation. The cost of the scheme would be great, and it is not one that should be entered on without very careful consideration. There are a large number of channels on the bank of the river through which the water flows into the adjoining country as the Kelani rises; when it begins to fall, these channels serve as drainage pipes, and convey the flood water back again into the Kelani. It is asserted by some persons that the lands in question are submerged not merely by water from the Kelani, but by that from the Kalu-ganga also. If this is a fact, the closing of the channels into the Kelani might have the effect of retaining the surplus water from the Kalu-ganga without allowing it as now, I find, an exit into the Kelani. The extent of the injury done by these floods is greatly exaggerated. The normal height to which the river rises is thoroughly well known, and is to a great extent regulated by the bar at the mouth of the river. When the river attains a certain height, this bar is cut by the Public Works Department, the river itself, in a very short time, enlarges the channel artificially opened, and relieves the pressure on the river almost immediately. Even if the channel is not cut, the river will itself force an opening when the flood rises sufficiently high. Cases have undoubtedly occurred in which even the enlarged mouth did not discharge enough water and relieve the floods, which have, therefore, risen above the normal height, but these cases are few, and the damage done has not been serious; on the other hand, there can be little doubt that the subsiding flood leaves the land more fertile and better adapted for cultivation than if it had been entirely dependent on rain water.

LEGISLATION.

I am still of the opinion expressed in the Administration Report for last year. What is most required is the revision and consolidation of our laws, together with the removal of whatever experience has shown to be impracticable or inoperative. In connection with the new Vehicles Ordinance, an improved method of numbering and licensing carts has been introduced. Under the old law a cart received a new number each year. This system had several defects. There was no means of checking each cart; the vehicle which paid last year might escape this, as no reference was made to last year's register. The cart got so covered with numbers that it was impossible to discover which belonged to the current year. A man who stole a licensed cart had only to knock off the tin plate and either leave the cart as an unlicensed one or put on a new tin plate. By means of a similar stratagem frauds were committed at the Custom-house and on merchants. A tin plate bearing, say, number 300 was stolen or removed from an old cart and lightly tacked over the proper plate, say, number 1,500. The cart took the load and entered the Custom-house as 300, and this was duly recorded on the books. When the cart left the Custom-house the outer tin plate bearing 300 was knocked off and the number 1,500 was the only one available for identification. Inquiry with reference to cart 300 would only elicit the fact that this was an old broken down cart from which the plate had been stolen.

Each cart will, for the future, always bear the same number, which will be deeply burned with large figures on the side of the vehicle. The system of numbering adopted will show where the cart came from. All villages in the Province are now numbered, and the number assigned to the cart begins with that of the village. Thus, cart No. 1 in village 29 will be number 2901. The last two figures always indicate the number of the cart, and others the village number. If the carts in a village exceed 100, a 0 would be put before the 29, and cart No. 101 would bear the figures 02901. A great deal of time is saved by this arrangement, as a single register lasts for five years or more, a column for date of payment being inserted for each year. The blanks at once disclose the carts which have not taken out a license, and explanation can be called for.

WORKS MOST REQUIRED FOR THE DISTRICT.

As the cost of a house for the Assistant Agent of Kalutara has been omitted from this year's Estimates, this work must again take its place at the head of the list of works required in the Province. To this may be added—

A water supply for Negombo.
Improved communication with Negombo either by tram or rail.
The extension of the telegraph to Minuwangoda, Hanwella, and Ja-ela.

VILLAGE LAND SETTLEMENTS.

The work which would probably be most beneficial to the people generally would be the adoption of means for rapidly effecting land settlements. The villagers in this Province are not averse to such settlements. They are quite willing to pay for lots for which they do not hold a valid title. There is also a keen desire to purchase land in small lots, and it is very desirable that their demands should as far as possible be satisfied. Much good might also be done by putting in small culverts on roads made by the villagers themselves without assistance either from the Road Committee or Gansabhawa. There are many such roads quite practicable for a cart, which, especially in wet weather, become almost useless because some stream or ela is not bridged.

It is to be feared that it will before long be necessary to take further action with reference to cattle stealing, which is in places very prevalent and the cause of serious loss to the poor. A general system of branding and a strict system of supervision over removals would be the best remedies, but the former involves a good deal of labour and some expense, while there is a danger that the latter may be used for purposes of levying blackmail.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

A statement is annexed showing the number of hospitals and dispensaries in the Province and the places where they are situated (Table K).

The arrangements made seem sufficient for the reasonable requirements of the people. In some cases, indeed, it appears that the provision made is in excess of that required. At several places a well-equipped private dispensary is to be found at a short distance from the Government dispensary. Several reasons can be adduced which would seem to indicate that such a state of things is undesirable. In the first place, there seems to be at least a possibility that the supply of drugs for the former institution may be obtained from the latter. It is almost impossible for the Medical Department to keep a check on the issue of free medicine; both dispensaries may realize a substantial profit by either forming a partnership, or by the private dispenser purchasing his supplies at half price from the Government store. If, however, there is a *bonâ fide* competition, it seems both unfair and impolitic that private enterprise should be handicapped by the Government offer of treatment provided gratis or on such payment as the patient chooses to make. Many persons, who might qualify themselves, become efficient dispensers and apothecaries, and do much good work in combating disease, are prevented from embarking in this profession by the certainty of the unequal struggle which they will be called on to undertake. It appears singular that under existing circumstances there are any private dispensaries at all; but the fact is that in this, as in most other things, the villager shows a good deal of natural shrewdness. He values what he receives by what he pays for it, and in many cases prefers to pay a private dispenser, who has to make his living by the success of his efforts, rather than a Government officer, whose personal interests are in no way involved in the results of his treatment of the case. So strong is the view taken in this matter by the people that in some cases the private dispensaries are doing a large business, while the Government institution does little or nothing. In spite of this the latter is still maintained, probably as a matter of principle, and when a new dispensary is applied for, fresh funds have to be found instead of transferring one of the officers whose services are not called into requisition, even when they can be obtained gratuitously.

SANITATION AND HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE.

The towns and villages seem to be in a fairly sanitary condition, and if is not easy to see how they can be materially improved in this respect at anything but a prohibitive cost. It is singular that while such a stress has been laid upon the necessity for sanitary improvement, no specific attempt seems to have been made to make a model village, which would at once reveal both the desirability and the practicability of proposed reforms. It would be very easy to select such a village in the Western Province, and when completed, the system, adopted with such modifications as peculiar circumstances might require, could be applied to greatly extended areas. The experiment could not cost very much, because, if it did, the impracticability from financial reasons of this system of reform would be at once apparent, while the advantages attained would be so manifest as at once to confute the views of those who hold that the ordinary Sinhalese village compares very favourably in point of sanitation with most English and nearly all Irish villages.

The experiences of the last twelve or fourteen months seem to show that the machinery available for dealing with outbreaks of infectious disease is on the whole satisfactory. Cholera broke out at the following places :—

District Mudaliyar's Division.	Village.	Number.		Date of	
		Cases.	Deaths.	First Case.	Last Case.
Alutkuru Korale North. ...	Negombo ...	3	2	Dec. 25, 1900	Jan. 2, 1901
Alutkuru Korale South ...	Ragama Camp ...	1	1	Jan. 12, 1901	Jan. 12, 1901
Do. ...	do. ...	2	2	Mar. 16, 1901	May 16, 1901
Do. ...	do. ...	2	2	Nov. 19, 1901	Nov. 19, 1901
Do. ...	do. ...	1	1	Dec. 9, 1901	Dec. 9, 1901

It will be seen that in each case the disease was rapidly stamped out. There, however, seems to be some reason to doubt whether these were true types of the cholera which is sometimes imported from India. Though the rate of mortality was high and death rapid, the infection did not seem to spread to anything like the extent to which it does in cases of true Indian cholera. In towns much mischief is often done by the concealment of cases, but in the rural districts the people are well aware of their danger, and hasten to communicate with the authorities.

Within the Local Boards of Kalutara and Negombo plague hospitals have been put up and maintained in a state of efficiency. At the following places iron hospitals are ready to be moved at once to any place where they are required:—Horana, Tebuwana, Matugama, Hanwella, Ja-ela, Henaratgoda, Lunawa, Minuwangoda, Negombo, Panadure, Kanatta, Avisawella.

The hospitals can be erected in twenty-four hours, and would supply all accommodation that would in all probability be necessary for a week or ten days. Experience shows that plague does not spread with great rapidity like cholera, when there may be two cases to-day and twenty to-morrow; it establishes itself slowly, but takes a very firm grip. There is no reasonable probability that for the first ten days more than seven or eight cases would have to be dealt with; for these the iron hospital would provide accommodation, while the ten days' interval would afford time for more extended arrangements.

CATTLE STEALING.

There is reason to suppose that in parts of the Province cattle stealing is very prevalent. Steps were taken in the course of the year to introduce the certificate system, and persons who had purchased cattle without certificates were to bring such animals before the Mudaliyars, who were empowered to inquire into the cases, and when satisfied to grant vouchers. In consequence of this the following number of certificates were issued:—

By the Mudaliyar of	Colombo	750
Do.	Salpiti Korale	1,064
Do.	Hewagam Korale	938
Do.	Siyane Korale West	1,100
Do.	Siyane Korale East	590
Do.	Alutkuru Korale South	393
Do.	Alutkuru Korale North	1,955
Do.	Hapitigam Korale	740
Do.	Kalutara	924
Do.	Rayigam Korale	776
Do.	Pasdun Korale West	219
Do.	Pasdun Korale East	134

This, however, can do little good unless the further sale of such cattle is checked by their seizure and confiscation, the owners being at the same time prosecuted and punished. If this is done thieves will be unable to find purchasers for the stolen cattle, and the trade will cease to be profitable. It is not an easy thing to get a fraudulent voucher from a headman, but recent inquiries have shown that many stolen animals were sold at a low price by thieves on the understanding that no certificate will be given. People who wanted cattle for breeding, for agricultural purposes, or for manure found that they could do very well without a certificate, and readily bought stolen cattle at a low price. When inquiries were recently being made into titles, it was not an unusual thing for a man to assert that he had bought the animal in question from a man going along the road; in future such transactions will render the purchaser liable to a fine of Rs. 20, in addition to the confiscation of the animal. These rules will not, however, prevent thieves from removing stolen cattle to other districts, where this system is not in force, and selling them there. Another question that should be looked into is whether the owners of cattle have land on which to feed their animals, especially when the fields are under cultivation. It seems probable that in many cases the cattle owner does not possess a rood of land, and relies entirely on trespass for the maintenance of his stock. As a rule, cattle are allowed to graze anywhere with impunity as long as no harm is done to cultivation. The system is, however, in every way a bad one, and should be checked as much as possible.

CATTLE DISEASE.

The return of cases of murrain during the year is annexed (Table L). There is always considerable difficulty in securing even approximate accuracy in such returns, but the most noticeable feature is the large number of recoveries. After the animal has been attacked little can be done even by veterinary surgeons, except to see that its strength is kept up and that it is properly housed. The recoveries cannot therefore be attributable to treatment, but rather to the fact that the disease was of a mild type. Nearly all the outbreaks were more or less traceable to Colombo, where animals with the germs of disease in them are sometimes landed and removed to different places before the disease appears. These cattle infect others, which during the period of incubation may travel to almost any part of the Province. A scheme has now been fully elaborated by which a quarantine will be imposed on all cattle imported from India. The quarantine station, with a large connected cattle market, will be established near the slaughter yard, so that animals purchased by the butchers can be removed there, but nowhere else, during the quarantine period. The removal of all newly imported cattle from the crowded "galas" and enclosures in the neighbourhood of Wolfendahl cannot fail to be a very great improvement in every way.

THE CAMP OF OBSERVATION, RAGAMA.

The camp at Ragama continued in a state of thorough efficiency throughout the year. The returns are annexed:—

	1899.	1900.	1901.
Numbers of coolies passing through the camp for the year ending 31st December ...	20,905	134,134	45,823
Number of outbreaks of cholera ...	—	11	3
Number of deaths	—	16	5*
Average monthly arrivals	1,742	11,177	3,818

*Of these, one outbreak occurred, not at the camp, but at Polgahawela; the gang were sent back to the camp, where two died.

The largest number of coolies in camp was 662 on 26th June, 1901. The largest number in quarantine was 415 on 9th January.

When coolies arrive from districts in which cholera is reported to be prevalent, it is the practice to place them in quarantine for two or three days, according to circumstances. The advantages of this system became very apparent, as the only two outbreaks which took place at the camp were among coolies thus quarantined. Had the gangs not been detained at Ragama, the cases must have occurred either on the estates or on the road there. In either case the disease would very probably have spread before the measures necessary to check it could have been taken.

In March two cases occurred at Polgahawela among coolies who had not arrived from infected districts. In accordance with instructions issued as to the manner of dealing with such cases, the whole of the gang who occupied the compartment, with the men who were attacked, were sent back to Ragama; there the two persons attacked died, but no other case occurred. Under the tin ticket system the coolies who arrive, say, on Monday will not be despatched till Wednesday morning. This detention is very useful from a sanitary point of view. The cooly would probably take a day to travel from his village to Tattaparai, that is, if he left his village on Monday morning he would be despatched from Tattaparai on Tuesday afternoon, he would arrive at Ragama on Wednesday midday, and would not leave till Friday morning, reaching the estate that evening or the next morning. It thus appears that five days—the full quarantine period—would under ordinary circumstances elapse between the cooly's departure from the infected area and his arrival at the estate. This should afford complete protection from the conveyance of the disease in the coolies' bodies. The germs might of course be carried in the clothing or other property of an individual cooly, in which case the disease might show itself long after the expiration of the period of incubation, but the coolies carry very little, either clothing or property, and this is disinfected at the camp.

A small portable crematorium was put up at the camp, and the corpses of two coolies who died were cremated. The operation was completely successful, the bodies being completely reduced to ashes in about four hours at a cost of about Rs. 15. Both time and expenditure would be considerably diminished if iron plates were fastened on the sides of the crematorium. These would become red hot, add to the heat, and considerably accelerate the process of cremation.

Considerable progress was made with the construction of a new camp (No 6), which will be on the same plan as No. 5. When this has been completed, No. 1 must be rebuilt. The accommodation supplied will then be ample without returning to the old camps 2, 3, 4, which are now occupied by the Boer prisoners.

All the necessary arrangements were made for the introduction of the tin ticket system, which was started on 1st January. The scheme seems to have the cordial approval of the great majority of the planting community, who seem determined to give it a fair trial. No fewer than 67,332 tickets have been issued; 833 estates have been registered. About fifty coolies have passed through on these tickets, all expenses being borne by Government. No difficulty of any kind has arisen, the men being sent on as early and regularly as letters or postal packets. In some cases coolies who had paid their own steamer fares arrived at Ragama without money for their rail fare; in such cases a little delay was necessary in order to obtain instructions from the estate as to whether the coolies were to be sent on or not. The rule laid down is that coolies must declare at Tattaparai whether they are travelling at Government expense or not, but, until the system comes to be thoroughly understood, coolies who have no money on their arrival at Ragama will be sent on to the estate on receipt of instructions to this effect from the Superintendent.

NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

No large areas of land have been opened up for cultivation during the year. As will be seen in the remarks with reference to the sale of lands, only very small lots were disposed of, mainly for the purpose of cocoanut cultivation. The sale of tea land has been stopped, but under any circumstances there was no demand for it. Until better prices can be obtained, it is not probable that any one will be tempted to open new tea estates in this Province.

Returns showing the extent of land dealt with under the Waste Lands Ordinance are annexed (Table 1). The provisions of this law are chiefly used for rendering permanent and legally binding the conditions of the settlement arrived at. When the inquiry has concluded and the claims been disposed of, all land decided to be the property of the Crown is proclaimed under the Ordinance, thus establishing an unimpeachable title in favour of Government. This land can subsequently be either sold or reserved; under no circumstances can a private claim be maintained. Without a proclamation a settlement, even if fully acquiesced in at the time, can subsequently be repudiated by the people. Nor is the process of settlement advantageous to the interests of the Crown alone; the benefits conferred upon the people are at least as great as those obtained by Government. Without payment of any kind the occupants of lands admitted as private are guaranteed against any future claim on the part of Government. Practically, a certificate of quiet possession is issued without payment for all land which is not the property of the Crown. This greatly enhances the value of holdings hitherto occupied on titles, which, to say the least of it, were defective. There seems to be no reason why these settlements should not be pushed on as fast as the block surveys, and the disposal of all land questions in the Province be brought within a measurable distance.

Chena cultivation has not for many years been a source of trouble in this Province. Encroachments are not unfrequent, but the wholesale devastation of a large extent of country in order to plant fine grain is unknown. It is by no means certain that one effect of the recent settlements has not been to increase the cases of encroachment. In the month of February, 1902, it was found necessary to institute 30 cases in order to maintain Crown rights. The people having seen that when a village is settled occupants of land under cultivation are treated with liberality, and almost always are allowed to remain in possession on making a moderate payment, are anxious to secure those terms when the time comes for the settlement of their villages. They therefore hasten to add an acre or two to the extent of their residing gardens, with the intention of claiming the whole land as their ancestral property. As a rule, such cases are met by calling on the claimant to deposit survey fees, but he sometimes refuses to do this, perhaps believing that such payment would weaken his title if he went to court. It is only on such refusal that legal steps are taken.

There is no reason to suppose that any very large extent of land has been sold by the villagers, or that such sales have included houses or fields. Sales of land to which the vendors had insufficient title are rare, because it is well known that when the time for settlement comes such titles will not be recognized.

A considerable portion of my time was taken up in the preparation of a statistical map of the Province. The surveyor supplied a large map, in which all villages were marked by their numbers. A photographic reduction of this map is annexed. Beside the map are hung sheets on which are printed the names and numbers of the villages, with parallel columns containing statistical information of various kinds. A copy of the entries referring to the agricultural statistics of the first twelve villages is annexed :—

		Buffaloes.	Black Cattle.	Indian Sheep and Goats.	Horses.	Swine.	Vegetables. Extent cultivated.	Fruits of all kinds. Extent cultivated.	Sugar-cane. Extent cultivated.	Fine Grain. Extent cultivated.	Fine Grain. Approximate Yield.	Tobacco. Extent cultivated.	Tobacco. Approximate Yield.	Cinnamon. Extent cultivated.	Cinnamon. Approximate Crop.	Paddy. Extent cultivated.	Paddy. Approximate Crop.	Tea. Extent cultivated.	Tea. Approximate Yield.	Cocoanuts. Extent cultivated.	Cocoanuts. Approximate Crop.
							Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bus.	Acrs.	lb.	Acrs.	lb.	Acrs.	Bus.	Acrs.	lb.	Acrs.	Nuts.
	HAPITIGAM KORALE.																				
	UDUGAHAPATTUWA (38¼ Square Miles).																				
	Uduguha North Peruwa.																				
1	Nalla	94	225	160	3	14	2	3	—	½	4	—	—	—	—	9	36	—	—	707	1050
	Talahena	9	26	15	—	—	4	3	—	2	16	—	—	—	—	9	36	—	—	115	136
	Giriulla	79	270	131	—	6	2	7	—	2	18	—	—	—	—	20	100	—	—	335	487
	Loluwagoda	52	160	15	—	11	5	5	—	2	14	—	—	4	100	21	84	—	—	50	68
2	Kahatapitiya	—	15	—	—	6	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	108	—	—	75	109
	Nugadeniya	8	70	—	1	3	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	32	—	—	250	365
	Beddegedara	3	10	—	—	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	20	—	—	32	46
	Godakalana	6	30	—	—	4	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	40	—	—	75	109
	Kandangomuwa	12	75	80	1	60	14	10	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	25	100	—	—	400	590
3	Delwala	3	62	—	—	12	28	8	—	4	26	—	—	—	—	29	116	—	—	150	196
	Madugahawatta	—	17	—	—	12	3	2	—	2	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	68
	Kitalawalana	14	76	38	—	10	15	10	—	5	50	—	—	—	—	9½	38	—	—	170	188
4	Kahandawa	5	70	—	—	25	5	5	—	3	22	—	—	—	—	30	150	—	—	250	395
	Maladeniya	5	80	—	—	5	13	5	—	2	20	—	—	—	—	30	150	—	—	250	395
	Elapiliyawa	15	100	—	—	6	10	10	—	5	50	—	—	—	—	35	140	—	—	233	299
5	Henegama	3	5	—	—	5	10	5	—	5	40	—	—	—	—	20	80	—	—	100	159
	Miniolowa	3	5	—	—	5	10	5	—	5	40	—	—	—	—	20	80	—	—	100	159
6	Kandalama	5	70	—	—	15	10	1½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	160	—	—	50	65
	Dematabetta	1	12	—	—	23	7	1	—	1½	14	—	—	—	—	25	100	—	—	43	61
7	Hakurukumbura	23	161	8	22	26	42	12	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	60	300	—	—	532	686
8	Mugurugampola	16	110	—	—	35	—	10½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	610	—	—	104	156
9	Mirigama	22	63	8	—	6	6	13	—	12	80	—	—	—	—	100	500	—	—	90	105
10	Walbotale	25	77	—	—	30	10	10	—	19	158	—	—	—	—	80	320	—	—	130	165
11	Madurupitiya	50	100	90	—	2	15	5	—	10	60	—	—	—	—	50	200	—	—	200	280
	Kadigomuwa	5	30	—	—	10	2	4	—	4	26	—	—	—	—	162	822	—	—	110	158
	Atupathdeniya	20	100	—	—	8	6	2	—	2	18	—	—	—	—	27	135	—	—	100	156
	Hapugahagedara	15	30	—	—	10	11	1	—	3	22	—	—	—	—	30	150	—	—	100	156
	Harankahawa	5	8	—	—	5	5	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	4	20	—	—	113	158
12	Kinadeniya	8	22	35	—	—	8	—	—	2	18	—	—	—	—	10	100	—	—	60	90
	Bajjangoda	15	21	—	—	—	13	2	—	½	2	—	—	—	—	20	80	—	—	150	175
	Pirisyala	12	32	—	—	—	13	1	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	30	120	—	—	50	65
	Hinadure	8	3	—	—	—	4	¾	—	¼	2	—	—	—	—	10	40	—	—	90	146
	Tennagama	50	40	—	—	—	19	1	—	5	20	—	—	—	—	10	40	—	—	300	450
	Kandapaliya	2	27	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	80	—	—	150	175

The villages are numbered according to their geographical position, so that by addition information can be obtained with equal facility about a village, a peruwa (the district presided over by a Vidane Arachchi), a pattu, or a Mudaliyar's division. At present sheets have been prepared containing General Statistics, Agricultural Statistics, Criminal Statistics, Census Statistics. A copy of heading of each is annexed :—

General Statistics.

Name of Village.	Division No.	Reference No.	Schools.	Churches.	Temples.	Taverns.	Godowns.	Distilleries.	Liquor Shops.	Opium Licenses.	Police Stations.	District Courts.	Police Courts.	Courts of Requests.	Hospitals.	Dispensaries.	Rasthouses.	Toll Stations.	Post and Telegraph Offices.	Railway Stations.	Kachcheries.	Tea Estates.	Cocoanut and Cinnamon Estates.	Crown Forests Reserved.	Population by last Census.

Agricultural Statistics.

Buffaloes.	Black Cattle.	Indian Sheep and Goats.	Horses.	Swine.	Vegetables.	Fruits of all kinds.	Sugar-cane.	Fine Grain.		Tobacco.		Cinnamon.		Paddy.		Tea.		Coconuts.	
					Extent cultivated.	Extent cultivated.	Extent cultivated.	Extent cultivated.	Approximate Yield.	Extent cultivated.	Approximate Yield.	Extent cultivated.	Approximate Crop.	Extent cultivated.	Approximate Crop.	Extent cultivated.	Approximate Yield.	Extent cultivated.	Approximate Crop.
					Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bus.	Acres.	lb.	Acres	lb.	Acres.	Bus.	Acres.	lb.	Acres.	Nuts.

Criminal Statistics.

Offences reported.	Offences committed						Grand Total.	Total Population.	Population paying Road Tax.	Offences committed per 100 Tax-payers.
	Against Person.			Against Property.						
	Punished.	Unpunished.	Total.	Punished.	Unpunished.	Total.				

Census Statistics.

Population.			Age.				Nationality.						Religion.					Persons able to Read and Write.		Persons married.		No. of Houses.
			Persons under 20.		Persons over 20.																	
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Others.	Christians.	Buddhists.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Others.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	

It will seen that when the Census forms have been filled in no fewer than eighty-four statistical facts can be given at once, not only for any village, but for any group of villages or area of any size.

The advantages of having such a small statistical unit as a village are very great. In the first place, the returns are much more likely to be correct, or approximately correct. The headman has little difficulty in giving particulars for the limited area within his jurisdiction; whereas when the returns are entrusted to Mudaliyars, they frequently rely on insufficient information, errors creep in, and, having once been admitted, are never corrected.

In the second place, statistics drawn up on this principle can always be checked by a comparison of averages. Thus, if a death-rate in five villages comes to 1 per cent., and the returns show 3 per cent. in the adjoining village, this will at once lead to inquiry, and the entry can either be corrected or explained.

Thirdly, it is only by the use of small units, such as villages, that statistics can really be made of much practical use. The mere statement that the death-rate in one Mudaliyar's division is higher than that in others is almost useless. It is necessary, in order to apply a remedy, to identify the exact locality in which the increase has taken place. This can at once be done by reference to the village lists.

The map is also very useful for many departments besides those of the Government Agent. Take, for instance, the sheets that are issued with the maps to the Forest Department. Annexed is a statement showing six villages worked out :—

Forest.

	Division No.	Reserved Forest. Area.	Unreserved Forest. Area.	Village Forest. Area.	Forest for Timber Supply. Area.	Forest for Fuel Supply. Area.	Outlet by A—Roads, B—Water.	Plumbago. Mines in 1901.	Plumbago. Mines in 1902.	Tea Factories or Mills.	Reference. A=Abundant. B=Scarce. C=Moderate. Hora.	Del.	Doon.	Milla.	Tea Box Wood.	Altitude above Sea.
Bulatsinhala... ...	821	—	2 326	—	1.326	1,000	B	—	—	—	C	B	C	A	A	300
Delmella		—	2,018	—	1 476	542	B	—	—	—	B	B	C	A	A	350
Yatagampitiya ...	823	—	2,049	—	1,197	852	B	6	—	—	B	B	B	C	B	300
Nikgaha		—	2,465	—	2,130	335	B	—	—	—	B	B	B	C	A	350
Midalana	837	—	1,645	—	443	1,202	A B	14	10	—	C	B	B	A	A	300
Penegala		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hedigalla	838	—	3,210	—	1,741	1,469	A	—	—	—	B	—	B	A	A	500
Hewessa	834	—	5,370	—	5,202	168	B	16	5	—	B	B	C	A	A	300

It will be seen that the area available for timber, or fuel supply, or village use is at once apparent, as well as the extent of the reserved forests. If there is a special demand for any particular kind of wood, such as hora, del, doon, &c., by running the eye along the column assigned to that wood the presence of the letter A will disclose the village where the supply is abundant. Another column will show whether the mode of removal is by road or water, and from this an approximate estimate of the cost can be made.

To take another instance. A sample of the sheet provided for the Police Department is annexed. It has been filled in with the actual figures for 1901:—

Crime—Police Department.

HAPITIGAM KORALE.

	Division No.	Homicide. Reported.	Homicide. Committed. Punished.	Homicide. Committed. Unpunished.	Grievous Hurt. Reported.	Grievous Hurt. Committed. Punished.	Grievous Hurt. Committed. Unpunished.	Burglary. Reported.	Burglary. Committed. Punished.	Burglary. Committed. Unpunished.	Cattle Stealing. Reported.	Cattle Stealing. Committed. Punished.	Cattle Stealing. Committed. Unpunished.	Highway Robbery. Reported.	Highway Robbery. Committed. Punished.	Highway Robbery. Committed. Unpunished.	Rape. Report'd.	Rape. Committed. Punished.	Rape. Committed. Unpunished.	Other Offences. Reported.	Other Offences. Committed. Punished.	Other Offences. Committed. Unpunished.	Total Offences. Reported.	Total Offences. Committed. Punished.	Total Offences. Committed. Unpunished.	Offences, per 100 Taxpayers. Committed. Punish'd.	Offences, per 100 Taxpayers. Committed. Unpunished.
UDUGAHA PATTUWA. *Udugaha North Peruwa.*																											
1 Nalla ...		—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	1	1	·70	·70
1 Talahena ...																											
1 Giriulla ...																											
1 Loluwagoda ...																											
Kahatapitiya ...																											
2 Nugadeniya ...																											
2 Beddegedara ...											1	—	1										1	—	1	—	·93
2 Godakalana ...																											
2 Kandangomuwa ...																											
3 Delwala ...																											
3 Madugahawatta ...																											
3 Kitalawalana ...																											
4 Kahandawa ...																											
4 Maladeniya ...											1	1	—	1									1	—	1	—	·76
4 Elapiliyawa ...																											
5 Henegama ...		—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	1·61
5 Minioluwa ...																											
6 Kandalama ...																											
6 Dematahetta ...																											
7 Hakurukumbura ...																											
8 Mugurugampola ...																											
9 Mirigama ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1·78
10 Walbotale ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	1·23
11 Madurupitiya ...																											
11 Kadigomuwa ...																											
11 Atupathdeniya ...																											
11 Hapugahagedara ...																											
11 Harankahawa ...																											
12 Kinadeniya ...																											
12 Bajjangoda ...																											
12 Pirisyala ...																											
12 Hinadure ...								1	—	1													1	—	1	—	·72
12 Tennagama ...																											
12 Kandapaliya ...																											
Total ...		—	1	—	—	2	1	—	6	—	5	6	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	18	1	10	—	—

It will be seen that the different descriptions of crime in each village, whether reported or committed, are classified and shown as punished or unpunished, while the general state of each village can be approximately ascertained from the last column, which contains the means of checking the correctness of the return and comparing the amount of crime in each village.

In the Department of the Registrar of *Births* and *Deaths* the map and lists are found to be of the greatest use. The lowest unit for which the Registrar-General supplies figures is for a Korale Mudaliyar's division. Annexed is a quarterly return of births and deaths in the first twelve villages of the Province.

Births and Deaths in the Third Quarter, 1901.

Deaths. *Births.*

		Infants under 1 Year.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Dysentery, Diarrhœa & Bowel Complaints.		Fevers, including Typhoid and Enteric.		Diseases of the Lungs.		Dropsy.		Parangi.		Accident or Violence.		Child-birth and connected Diseases.	Old Age.		Other Diseases.		Births.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
HAPITIGAM KORALE.																									
UDUGAHA PATTUWA.																									
Udugaha North Peruwa.																									
1	Nalla																								
	Talahena																								
	Giriulla	1																					1	2	
	Loluwagoda								1														4		
2	Kahatapitiya																								
	Nugadeniya																								
	Beddegedara																								
	Godakalana																								
	Kandangomuwa																			1		1		2	
3	Delwala																					1		1	
	Madugahawatta																							1	
	Kitalawalana																					1			
4	Kabandawa								1													1		1	
	Maladeniya																					1		2	
	Elapiliyawa																			1		1			
5	Henegama																					1			
	Miniloluwa																								
6	Kandalama																			2					
	Dematahetta																								
7	Hakurukumbura																					2			
8	Mugurugampola																1							2	
9	Mirigama																							2	1
10	Walbotale	2																						2	2
11	Madurupitiya	2																						2	
	Kadigomuwa																								
	Atupathdeniya								1																
	Hapugahagedara																								
	Harankahawa																								1
12	Kinadeniya	2																					1		
	Bojjangoda																								
	Pirisyala																								1
	Hinadure																						1		
	Tennagama																						1		
	Kandapaliya																								

The form is filled in monthly from the registrars' returns, and is summarized quarterly and annually. Copies of the quarterly returns are sent to the Principal Civil Medical Officer. From these statements the number of births in any village or group of villages in any month can be given without difficulty; also, not only the number of deaths, but their causes. This return illustrates well the advantages of working in a very small statistical unit. There might be a very heavy mortality in a village, but this need not, and probably would not, be disclosed in the return as supplied by the Registrar-General. Twenty deaths in a quarter might occur in a village containing 200 inhabitants; this very serious state of affairs would not be revealed by any statement dealing with the whole of a Mudaliyar's division. Such a slight increase would not be appreciable in a return showing a total of 800 or 900 deaths. It is doubtful whether in any country in the world the birth-and death-rates per 1,000 of the inhabitants could be given regularly and accurately for such a small area as a Ceylon village.

A map has been prepared for the Public Works Department, but the lists have not yet been filled in. The following are the headings in which, for purposes of explanation, imaginary figures have been inserted :—

Public Works.

		Road Letter.		Length of Road.		Metalled.	Gravelled.	Toll Bars.	Ferries.	Cooly Lines.	Bridges over 80 Feet.	Bridges under 80 Feet.	Culverts.	Supply of Materials. A=Abundant. B=Fairly good. C=Scarce. D=On private land. E=On Crown land.			Opened Quarries.					
				Miles.										Water.	Stone.	Gravel.	Granite.	Distance from Road.	Limestone.	Distance from Road.	Gravel.	Distance from Road.
HAPITIGAM KORALE.																						
UDUGAHA PATTUWA.																						
Udugaha North Peruwa.																						
1	Nallá																					
	Talahena																					
	Giriulla	A	B	1½	9½	A	B	1	1	1	2	3	6	A	AE	AD	CD	½	AE	½	AE	½
	Loluwagoda																					

It will probably be admitted that when the sheets have been completed the Director of Public Works will have at his disposal a mass of useful information to which he can very rapidly refer.

Another form has been drawn for the Surveyor-General :—

		Estimated Extent of Village	Extent.								
			Surveyed.			Disposed of.			Not disposed of.		
		Acres.	Plans.	Lots.	A. R. P.	Plans.	Lots.	A. R. P.	Plans.	Lots.	A. R. P.
HAPITIGAM KORALE.											
UDUGAHA PATTUWA.											
Udugaha North Peruwa.											
1	Nalla										
	Talahena										
	Giriulla										
	Loluwagoda... ...										
2	Kahatapitiya ...										
	Nugadeniya... ...										
	Beddegedara ...										
	Godakalana... ...										
	Kandangomuwa ...										

With these lists attached to the map it could at once be discovered where there was land available for disposal, and what was the proportion of unsurveyed land in each village. They could also be used as progress sheets ; a comparison of two years would show the exact localities and extent of the work done.

The following form shows how the lists might be used for the purpose of enforcing vaccination :—

		Number of Houses.	Population.	Births.								Vaccinations.								Unsuccessful Vaccinations.				No. of Vaccination District.
				1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Adults.	Infants.	Adults.	Infants.	Adults.	Infants.	Adults.	Infants.					
HAPITIGAM KORALE.																								
UDUGAHA PATTUWA.																								
Udugaha North Peruwa.																								
1	Nalla																							
	Talahena																							
	Giriulla																							
	Loluwagoda ...																							

The registrar's sheets give the births and the deaths under a year old ; a statement of the balance of births in each quarter should enable the medical officers to form an estimate of the number of children who should be vaccinated, say in a year, in any village, district, or korale.

GANSABHAWAS.

The usual Gansabhawa returns are annexed (Table M), but the following have been added :—

Convicted	1,359	
Acquitted	1,350	
	Rs.	c.
Total amount of fines	10,839	51
Average amount of fine per person convicted	7	97

The figures show very little variations from the previous year. The total cases disposed of come to the large figure of—

Civil	2,368
Criminal	5,294
Total ...	7,662

This undoubtedly represents the satisfactory disposal of a large number of complaints. It will be seen that the power of appeal is everywhere known and is freely exercised. Appeals were lodged in 18 per cent. of the cases disposed of on evidence. Three questions with reference to Gansabhawas, at all events in the Western Province, might now with advantage be considered :—One, Is Government bound to perform, as it does at present, the duty of collecting small debts absolutely without charge of any kind ? It seems to me that there should be fees payable for the service of writs, the amount of such payment to be added to the sum for which judgment is delivered. The money should be paid, in the first instance, by the plaintiff, but recovered by him from the defendant, together with the amount decreed in the judgment. This should have two good results. It should induce creditors to settle without issue of writ, and should restrain creditors from taking out writs in cases in which recovery is almost hopeless.

The second question is, Whether appeals, at all events to the Governor in Executive Council, should not bear a stamp? Some of these appeals are based on the most frivolous grounds, and as the returns show very few are successful. The stamp fee might be returned as in Police Court cases when the judgment appealed from is set aside.

The third question is, Whether the criminal jurisdiction of the Gansabhawa might not be considerably enlarged, either by increasing its punitive powers or by adding very considerably to the number of cases triable by those tribunals? The question of the principles on which Gansabhawa and Police Court jurisdictions are defined is one on which a good deal of uncertainty exists. It is laid down in the Gansabhawa Ordinance that its jurisdiction be exclusive, and shall not be exercised by any other tribunal on any plea or pretext whatever. The Gansabhawa can try petty thefts and assaults and also breaches of rules. It has not, however, been authoritatively decided, as far as I know, which tribunal is to take cognizance of an offence that comes within the jurisdiction of both. To take a very common example. Gambling is an offence by Ordinance punishable in the Police Court, but a rule has also been passed in most Gansabhawas making gambling an offence. The man who gambles, therefore, commits an offence punishable in the Gansabhawa, and under the Ordinance no other court can hear such a case. The President, however, has no power to hear charges of breach of Ordinance No. 17 of 1889, and therefore the offence tried in the Police Court is one over which the Gansabhawa has no jurisdiction. In point of fact the question turns on whether the accused is charged with gambling in breach of the Ordinance or with gambling in breach of the Gansabhawa rule. It is, however, quite clear from the clause quoted above that the legislation never intended that election of Gansabhawa or Police Court jurisdiction should be placed within the control of every private complainant. This is not an isolated case; with the exception of rules relating to irrigation customs, there is hardly one that is not meant to deal with an offence already prohibited by Ordinance, and in each of these the difficulty described above must arise.

I myself think that there are a great number of statutable offences with which the Gansabhawa might deal with great advantage. The work of the Presidents would thus be increased, and that of the Magistrate might be diminshed, he being relieved of duties which take up a great deal of his time—time which might with advantage be expended on more important business. The procedure with reference to petty offences would thus be made simpler, cheaper, more expeditious, and therefore more effective. Many useful regulations are now dead letters on account of the difficulties (both to complainant and accused) attendant on a prosecution in the Police Court. I would therefore advocate a considerable extension of the President's powers by authorizing him to dispose of many petty complaints now only triable in the Police Court. In this way the anomaly described above can easily be removed.

After two or three years' trial of the results of extending Gansabhawa jurisdiction in this way, the question of increasing the punitive powers of such courts might be considered. Exceptional circumstances might arise in which it would be advisable to have even a petty case heard by the Magistrate; this could easily be provided for by requiring the Magistrate to hear any case on the certificate of the Government Agent that the matter is one which should be disposed of in the Police Court.

CRIME.

The principal feature of the criminal returns is the great increase in homicide. The Kalutara District gives the same number (14) as in 1900, but the Colombo District shows the very large increase of 17. Strangely enough, the whole of this increase has taken place in the two Siyane korales, east and west. If these were eliminated, the numbers would be the same as in 1900.

The results of the homicides may be summed up as follows:—

Convicted	26
Acquitted	9
Discharged	6
Unknown	4
Pending	5

It will be noticed that in only 7 cases are the offences attributed to drink (Statements O and P).

With reference to serious crime generally, the returns seem to show that in the Colombo District there has been some improvement, the number of offences committed having sunk from 1,230 in 1900 to 824 in 1901. The figures are as follows:—

	1900.	1901.
Punished	447	218
Unpunished	783	606
Grand Total	1,230	824

It will, however, be noticed that the percentage of punished cases has diminished, while that of unpunished cases has increased (Tables Q and R).

The A B C returns for the Province give figures very similar to those of 1900 (Table S). It is singular how, notwithstanding the frequent change of Magistrates and the idiosyncrasies of different officers, the number of terminations per hundred cases shows very little alteration.

Thus, though in 1901 the Police Magistrate of Negombo convicted in only 14·20 out of every 100 cases, the Itinerating Magistrate convicted in 30·47. The average convictions for the Province work out as follows:—

1899	23·3
1900	22·8
1901	20·53

It may from this fairly be reasoned that from 20 to 24 is the percentage of convictions that should be expected in a court. Take another instance (A). The Itinerating Court for 1901 has 9·79 of A's. The Panadure Court for 1901 has 23·90, but the figures for the Province for A for three years are as follows:—

1899	14·8
1900	14·5
1901	15·33

With B's the same :—

Itinerating Court	5·17
Kalutara	32·32

but average for the Province :—

1899	21·6
1900	16·1
1901	17·2

When these returns were originally drawn up, it was intended that they should be compiled for every Magistracy in the Island, and that great divergences of percentages between different courts and Provinces should be inquired into, and the causes, if possible, discovered. This system, if carried out, might prove beneficial to the administration of justice by enabling Government to repress error and promote reform.

The report system has now been fully established in the Province, and it is very desirable that the A B C return compiled by the court should be a similar return as drawn up from the headmen's reports, and as far as possible correspond so as to check each other. At present the statements give different figures, because the A B C is a return of cognizable offences omitting petty thefts, whereas the headmen only report the following offences :—Murder, homicide, grievous hurt, hurt with a knife or dangerous weapon, robbery, house-breaking, arson, rape, abduction, cattle stealing, riot, unlawful assembly, assault with a weapon other than a knife, theft of property exceeding Rs. 20 in value.

Many petty offences, such as drunk and disorderly, voluntarily causing hurt, and committing affray, are cognizable, and are therefore included in the A B C; they are not, however, reportable, as only serious offences are reported.

It seems possible that by slightly enlarging the list of reportable offences and eliminating from the list of A B C cases all that are not serious that it would be quite easy to arrive at uniformity. A special list of offences which are reportable and which are the only ones to be included in the A B C return could be drawn up without difficulty. When the two systems are worked in this way much greater accuracy will be attained, as any considerable error would be at once detected.

F. R. ELLIS,
Government Agent.

APPENDIX I.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, WESTERN PROVINCE, FOR 1901.

Stations.—During the year three new stations have been established in connection with the Boer Prisoners of War Camp at Ragama. The first to be established was the station within the precincts of the Camp; the second, the station at Kelaniya, bordering the river of that name, the bridge of which is guarded both day and night to prevent any prisoners who might happen to escape from crossing, and thence finding their way into Colombo; the third, at Ragama itself, outside the Boer Prisoners of War Camp. This last it was found necessary to establish during the end of the year, owing to the village headman of the place, while attempting to perform a police duty, having assaulted a military officer stationed at the Camp, partly owing to his misunderstanding his powers as a police officer. I may mention here that all expenses incurred in connection with these three police stations are borne by the Imperial Government. The other stations in the Western Province remain the same as at the end of last year, and are distributed as under :—

Colombo District.	*Negombo District.*	*Kalutara District.*
Colombo Kachcheri	Negombo	Kalutara
Peliyagoda		Kalutara North
Welikada		Panadure
Avisawella		

Drill.—The men have improved in their drill since my last report, especially at Negombo and Kalutara. At the former station the men drill occasionally with the Volunteers. Special attention has been given by me to the drilling of the men when inspecting the stations.

The Force.—In the early part of the year Inspector Vandersmaght was transferred from the Colombo Kachcheri to Batticaloa, and his place at Headquarters was taken over by Inspector Anthonisz from Negombo, the latter station being taken charge of by Inspector Keegel from the Colombo Division. Police Sergeant M. Jayen of Panadure having been repeatedly recommended for promotion by several Government Agents, and especially by the Hon. Mr. F. R. Ellis, was promoted to the rank of Sergeant-Major, the difference in his pay as Sergeant and that of Sergeant-Major being made good to him by Government on the recommendation of the Inspector-General of Police. No extra sergeant was allowed for Panadure, but a constable, who could read and write English, and look after the station generally in the absence of the Sergeant-Major from the station, was transferred to Panadure

from the Colombo Division, in place of a constable from Panadure. The Sergeant-Major, sergeants, and men, numbering seventy-nine in all, are distributed as follows :—

	Sergeant-Major.	Sergeants.	Men.
Colombo Kachcheri ...	—	2	9
Negombo ...	—	2	15
Kalutara ...	—	1	11
Kalutara North* ...	—	—	5
Panadure ...	1	—	6
Avisawella ...	—	1	4
Welikada ...	—	1	4
Peliyagoda ...	—	1	4
Ragama ...	—	1	3
Kelaniya ...	—	1	3
Ragama No. 2 ...	—	1	3
Total ...	1	11	67

* This is really a sub-station of Kalutara, and is in charge of a senior constable, who is under the direct supervision of the sergeant at Kalutara.

Dismissals and Reductions.—I am glad to be able to report that no dismissals took place during the year; and as regards reductions, none took place from one class to another, though there were two or three cases in which constables were reduced a certain number of places in their respective classes.

Habitual Criminals (*Ordinance No. 7 of 1899*).—The identification system has been effectually carried out during the year. The following table gives full particulars of the number of habitual criminals under police supervision, or at large on license, who reported themselves, who failed to report themselves, and who were prosecuted :—

Total number of habituals under supervision proper	32
Total number of habituals who failed to report and were prosecuted ...	6
Total number of habituals who failed to report and evaded arrest ...	5
Total number of license-holders who are at large on license ...	28
Total number of license-holders who failed to report and were prosecuted ...	5
Total number of license-holders and those under supervision ...	60
Total number prosecuted	11
Total number evading arrest	5

Knife Ordinance, No. 3 of 1898. — The prohibition of carrying knives under the above Ordinance was ordered by the courts in forty-eight cases during the year. So far as I have been able to ascertain, there have been no prosecutions for any violations of the orders made under sections 21 and 25 of the Ordinance, nor have any applications been made to the Government Agent for a license to carry a knife under section 26.

Crime.—As the Hon. Mr. Ellis has reported fully on this important subject, the statistics and returns of which have been compiled in this office under my direct supervision, I do not consider it necessary for me to enlarge further on the subject, but would here take the opportunity of stating that the harmony which has existed of late between the regular and rural police in the working of criminal cases could not have been better. The Mudaliyars and Muhandirams of the Province are greatly responsible for this, they having shown at all times their readiness to assist and co-operate with the regular police.

Punitive Police (*Ordinance No. 15 of 1896*).—It was not found necessary to quarter punitive police in any town or village in the Province during the year.

Reward Fund.—During the year Rs. 167·50 was distributed among sixteen sergeants and men by way of reward for special good services.

Recreation Fund.—The total grant allowed, amounting to Rs. 75, was spent in subscribing to papers and magazines and buying suitable books for the Police Library.

Office Work.—The office work for the year was as usual heavy, but the staff, which has been increased by one, got through the work efficiently and well.

Buildings.—All in fair order. The new police station and barracks at Negombo were occupied early in the year, and are a great improvement in every way, especially the site, which is much more convenient for police duties. The quarters provided for the sergeant and men—married and single—are excellent.

Smallpox.—There were a good many cases reported during the year, especially from the Kalutara District, and in all cases the police were employed in guarding the premises of infected houses and keeping isolation. The disease was eventually stamped out.

Vaccination.—The police duties in connection with vaccination have been attended to in the past by the rural police, but on the representation of the Colonial Surgeon, Western Province, I have been obliged to place at his disposal whenever required a constable for the town of Negombo.

J. P. ARMSTRONG,
Assistant Superintendent of Police,
Western Province.

March 31, 1902.

APPENDIX H.

REPORT OF THE ITINERATING POLICE MAGISTRATE OF THE WESTERN PROVINCE FOR 1901.

THE jurisdiction of this court extends over the following korales, viz.; Alutkuru korale south, Siyane korale west, Siyane korale east, Hapitigam korale, and two Vidane Arachchi divisions of Alutkuru korale north.

2. I exercise criminal jurisdiction over all these korales, and civil jurisdiction in Siyane korale east and Hapitigam korale, in all cases where the amount involved does not exceed Rs. 300 in value.

3. My circuit comprises Welisara, Mahara, Henaratgoda, and Pasyala, and at the Colombo Kachcheri on Saturdays I sit to try special cases.

4. There are five proctors practising in my courts, and advocates from Colombo frequently come up on special retainers.

5. The total area under my jurisdiction is 401 square miles, and the population according to the last Census is 258,796.

6. There were 24 criminal cases pending on the 1st January, 1901, and 1,395 cases were instituted during the year. Out of these, 1,370 were disposed of by me, of which 1,057 were offences under the Penal Code, and the remaining 313 under other Ordinances. In these cases 2,640 witnesses were examined by me.

7. In the cases disposed of, there were 1,385 persons accused, out of whom 612 were convicted summarily and 90 were committed for trial before higher courts, namely, 60 before the Supreme Court and 30 before the District Court. Of the 612 summarily convicted, 396 were sentenced to fine only, 94 to rigorous imprisonment only, 6 to rigorous imprisonment and fine, 35 to rigorous imprisonment and whipping, 18 juvenile offenders to caning, while 63 persons were released as first offenders.

8. There were 12 appeals during the year, out of which 10 were affirmed and 2 set aside.

9. The fines and forfeitures imposed during the year amounted to Rs. 4,586·75, out of which a sum of Rs. 721·75 was awarded to the Headmen's Reward Fund as informer's share. The revenue derived from stamps in civil and criminal cases amounted to Rs. 3,116.

10. The following table will show the number of civil cases instituted and disposed of from 1899 to 1901 :—

Year.	Pending January 1.	Instituted during the Year.	Disposed during the Year.
1899 ...	60	... 348.	... 345
1900 ...	63	... 412	... 391
1901 ...	84	... 509	... 519

Only one civil case went in appeal, and it was affirmed by the Supreme Court. There were last year two appeals, and both were affirmed. I have also inquired into and disposed of 52 claims to properties seized under writs during 1901.

11. The following return will show the number of cases in which whipping was ordered under section 18 of Ordinance No. 15 of 1896 :—

Return of Whipping ordered by the Itinerating Police Magistrate, Western Province, under Section 18 of Ordinance No. 15 of 1896, during the Year 1901.

No. of Case.	Date of Offence.	Date of Sentence.	Section of Code.	No. of Persons ordered to be lashed.	Sentence.	Results in Appeal, &c.
10,548 ...	Dec. 25, 1900	Jan. 4, 1901	315	1	3 months and 10 lashes	Confirmed by H.E. the Governor.
10,620 ...	Jan. 12, 1901	Jan. 22, 1901	315	1	3 do. 10 do.	Affirmed in appeal and confirmed by H. E. the Governor.
10,696 ...	Jan. 28, 1901	Feb. 11, 1901	315	1	3 do. 10 do.	do.
*7,631 ...	Nov. 25, 1898	Feb. 18, 1901	315	1	6 do. 15 do.	Confirmed by H.E. the Governor.
10,796 ...	Feb. 23, 1901	Mar. 6, 1901	315	1	3 do. 10 do.	do.
10,852 ...	Mar. 8, 1901	Mar. 14, 1901	315	1	6 do. 10 do.	do.
10,872 ...	Mar. 14, 1901	Mar. 23, 1901	315	1	3 do. 10 do.	do.
10,858 ...	Mar. 12 1901	Mar. 26, 1901	315	1	3 do. 10 do.	do.
10,871 ...	Mar. 15, 1901	Mar. 26, 1901	315	1	3 do. 10 do.	do.
10,888 ...	Mar. 19, 1901	Mar. 28, 1901	315	1	3 do. 10 do.	do.
10,998 ...	April 13, 1901	April 19, 1901	315	1	3 do. 10 do.	Affirmed in appeal and confirmed by H. E. the Governor.
11,030 ...	April 20, 1901	April 29, 1901	315	1	6 do. 15 do.	Confirmed by H.E. the Governor.
10,999 ...	April 13, 1901	April 29, 1901	315	1	3 do. 10 do.	Affirmed in appeal and confirmed by H. E. the Governor.
11,068 ...	May 1, 1901	May 7, 1901	315	1	3 do. 10 do.	Lashes only remitted in appeal.
11,069 ...	May 1, 1901	May 7, 1901	315	1	6 do. 15 do.	Affirmed in appeal and confirmed by H. E. the Governor.
11,082 ...	May 6, 1901	May 9, 1901	315	1	3 do. 10 do.	Confirmed by H. E. the Governor.
11,084 ...	May 7, 1901	May 9, 1901	315	1	3 do. 10 do.	do.
11,096 ...	May 12, 1901	May 14, 1901	315	1	3 do. 10 do.	Confirmed by H. E. the Governor.
11,119 ...	May 17, 1901	May 23, 1901	315	1	3 do. 10 do.	Set aside in appeal.
11,137 ...	May 20, 1901	May 20, 1901	315	1	3 do. 10 do.	Confirmed by H. E. the Governor.
10,889 ...	Mar. 19, 1901	June 4, 1901	315	1	3 do. 10 do.	do.
11,158 ...	May 23, 1901	June 6, 1901	315	1	3 do. 10 do.	do.
11,265 ...	June 15, 1901	July 16, 1901	315	1	3 do. 7 do.	Lashes only remitted in appeal.
11,281 ...	June 22, 1901	July 22, 1901	315	1	3 do. 10 do.	Confirmed by H. E. the Governor.
11,384 ...	July 21, 1901	July 30, 1901	315	1	6 do. 10 do.	do.
11,436 ...	Aug. 1, 1901	Aug. 5, 1901	315	1	3 do. 7 do.	do.
11,421 ...	July 29, 1901	Aug. 8, 1901	315	1	3 do. 10 do.	Affirmed in appeal and confirmed by H. E. the Governor.
11,453 ...	Aug. 7, 1901	Aug. 19, 1901	315	1	3 do. 10 do.	Confirmed by H. E. the Governor.
11,561 ...	Sept. 4, 1901	Sept. 12, 1901	315	1	3 do. 10 do.	do.
11,619 ...	Sept. 23, 1901	Sept. 25, 1901	315	1	3 do. 7 do.	Lashes only remitted by H. E. the Governor.
11,631 ...	Sept. 23, 1901	Sept. 30, 1901	315	1	3 do. 10 do.	Confirmed by H. E. the Governor.
11,587 ...	Sept. 8, 1901	Oct. 7, 1901	315	1	3 do. 10 do.	do.
11,736 ...	Oct. 24, 1901	Nov. 7, 1901	315	1	3 do. 10 do.	do.
11,873 ...	Dec. 6, 1901	Dec. 16, 1901	315	1	3 do. 10 do.	do.
11,922 ...	Dec. 23, 1901	Dec. 27, 1901	315	1	3 do. 7 do.	Lashes only remitted by H. E. the Governor.

* The accused was in concealment.

12. I append two statements. Of these, the first gives the number of cases committed to the Supreme Court, and the second to the District Court, with their results :—

Statement of Cases committed for Trial before the Supreme Court by the Itinerating Police Magistrate, Western Province, during the Year 1901.

No. of Case.	No. of Accused.	Section of Penal Code or other Law under which committed.	Section of Penal Code or other Law under which convicted.	Sentence.	Remarks.
10,518	1	296	297	10 years' rigorous imprisonment	—
10,750	1	300 and 317	326	3 do. ...	—
10,654	1	296 and 300	296	Death ...	—
10,635	1	296	—	Discharged ...	Shot at midnight in a paddy field while proceeding to a woman's house.
10,740	1	296	296	Death ...	—
11,044	1	296	297	10 years' rigorous imprisonment	—
10,808	1	300	—	Discharged ...	Father, an old man, shot the son on account of land disputes.
10,971	1	296	296	Death ...	—
10,995	1	317	326	18 months' rigorous imprisonment ...	—
11,101	2	317 and 314	317 and 314	1st accused 5 years' rigorous imprisonment, 2nd fined Rs. 25	—
10,668	1	21 and 22 of Ordinance 32 of 1884	—	Discharged ...	Possessing and uttering forged currency notes; absence of guilty knowledge.
10,729	1	do.	—	do. ...	do.
11,040	2	297	316 and 314	1st accused 3 years' rigorous imprisonment, 2nd fined Rs. 50	—
11,170	1	317	300	5 years' rigorous imprisonment	—
10,793	1	296	—	Discharged ...	The victim is the Police Vidane of the village, stabbed while attempting to abduct a young girl.
11,707	1	296	296	Death ...	—
11,182	1	300	300	5 years' rigorous imprisonment	—
11,206	6	436, 380, 382	380 and 382	2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th accused to 15 years' rigorous imprisonment each; 1st and 6th discharged ...	—
10,907	1	296	—	Discharged ...	The victim was stabbed while attempting to take forcible possession of a land.
10,565	1	296	296	Death ...	—
11,153	3	436, 380, 382	436, 380, 382	7 years' rigorous imprisonment each ...	—
11,237	7	443, 380, 369	443 and 380	10 do. ...	—
11,092	1	317	—	Discharged ...	The victim was stabbed in attempting to pluck fruits from a disputed land.
11,410	1	296	297	5 years' rigorous imprisonment	—
10,883	1	456 and 459	456 and 459	7 do ...	—
11,339	3	380 and 296.	316 and 380	1st and 3rd accused 7 years' rigorous imprisonment each. 2nd accused discharged ...	—
11,527	1	296	316	5 years' rigorous imprisonment	—
11,531	1	296	317	5 do. ...	—
11,516	1	296	—	Discharged ...	Victim received a fatal injury in a row which occurred while returning from a Gansabhawa.
11,538	1	296	297	10 years' rigorous imprisonment	—
11,560	1	296	316	5 do. ...	—
11,589	1	296	297	10 do. ...	—
11,561	3	380, 443, 382	443 and 380	1st and 2nd accused 7 years' rigorous imprisonment each. 3rd accused discharged ...	—
11,615	1	296	297	10 years' rigorous imprisonment	—
11,798	1	296	—	—	Accused pronounced insane.
11,593	1	296	296	Death ...	—
11,733	1	300 and 315	—	—	Pending.
11,734	1	296	—	—	Pending.
11,829	3	364 and 102	—	—	Pending.

Statement of Cases committed for Trial before the District Court by the Itinerating Police Magistrate, Western Province, during the Year 1901.

No. of Case.	No. of Accused.	Section of Penal Code or other Law under which committed.	Section of Penal Code or other Law under which convicted.	Sentence.
10,570	1	315	315	18 months' rigorous imprisonment and 10 lashes.
10,694	1	369	369	2 years' rigorous imprisonment.
10,755	1	367 and 368	367 and 368	6 months' rigorous imprisonment.
10,660	1	443	443	2 years' rigorous imprisonment.
10,081	1	316	—	Discharged.
10,897	1	317	317	9 months' rigorous imprisonment.
10,713	2	317 and 316	317	1st accused 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and 15 lashes. 2nd accused discharged.
10,778	1	367	367	2 years' rigorous imprisonment and 2 years' police supervision.
10,898	1	316	—	Discharged.
10,979	5	316, 443, 419	316 and 419	1st and 2nd accused to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment each; 2nd, 4th, and 5th to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment each.
11,321	1	367	367	12 months' rigorous imprisonment.
11,219	1	316	—	Discharged.
11,297	1	443 and 369	443 and 369	12 months' rigorous imprisonment.
11,377	1	316	316	6 months' rigorous imprisonment.
11,188	1	316	—	Discharged.
11,406	1	317	317	18 months' rigorous imprisonment.
11,498	1	368 and 315	368 and 315	2 years' rigorous imprisonment on each count.
11,022	1	316	316	9 months' rigorous imprisonment.
11,232	1	443 and 369	—	Discharged.
11,392	1	316	316	2 years' rigorous imprisonment.
11,812	1	315 and 316	315 and 316	2 years' rigorous imprisonment.
11,139	1	316	316	Accused fined Rs. 10, imprisonment till rising of court.
11,794	2	443 and 369	443 and 369	3 years' rigorous imprisonment each and 2 years' police supervision.
11,767	1	316	316	3 months' rigorous imprisonment.

13. I think the results shown in the returns of cases summarily tried and those by superior courts, both in their appellate and criminal side, are satisfactory.

14. I have to thank the police and headmen for the aid rendered to obtain these results. There can be no doubt that if they are properly directed and controlled, they can be of valuable help in the administration of justice.

15. I regret I cannot speak as favourably of the Inquirers into Crime. They have rendered me little or no assistance in the detection of crime. To instance a recent case. An old man who lived an isolated life was found murdered with his throat cut in his own house. There was no clue to the perpetrator or perpetrators of the deed, and the matter was left in the hands of the police and headmen. Three or four months after an Inquirer of the district sent me notes of an inquiry taken by him. I perused them carefully and found that two men came forward and stated to him that they witnessed the cold-blooded murder while they were on a thieving nocturnal expedition, and mentioned the name of the murderer. I summoned them, and went fully into their character and antecedents. I found that they were both present when I visited the scene the day following the murder, and they were questioned by the headmen, including the Korale Mudaliyar, and denied at the time any knowledge of the murder. They were men without any occupation and ready to swear away any man's life. I therefore rejected their evidence as utterly incredible. However, upon the orders of the Attorney-General, another Magistrate inquired into the case, and on their evidence committed the accused for trial, with the result that the accused was discharged.

16. I avail myself of the wise provision of our law, which I cannot instil into the minds of Inquirers, to go fully into the character and antecedents of a witness on whose evidence the charge is founded. It is essential to find out how far his testimony can be depended on. The object of such an inquiry is to see what reliance can be placed on the credibility of the evidence of a witness, with a view to arrive at the truth or falsity of a charge, and not for any purpose hostile to the witness, as some suppose.

17. There were five undetected homicidal cases within my jurisdiction. They are distributed as follows:—

Siyane Korale West	3
Siyane Korale East	1
Alutkuru Korale North	1

Out of the three in Siyane korale west, in one the deceased, who was addicted to drink and a habitual thief and an ex-convict, was found dead at the foot of a cocoanut tree in a neighbour's land with gunshot wounds. It is probable that the man met with his death while attempting to steal cocoanuts. In the second, the victim, a habitual criminal and a drunkard, was found dead with several stab wounds in a garden some distance from his residence. And in the third, the deceased, who was a lad of about 10 years of age and given to stealing cocoanuts, met with his death by the fracture of the skull, which, according to the medical evidence, may have been due either to violence or fall from a height. It is a case of doubt.

In the case of Siyane korale east, the victim was a litigious character, and was found murdered in a tract of field on his return from the court.

In the case of Alutkuru korale north, a watcher on a cocoanut estate was found stabbed to death in his watch hut. No possible motive could be assigned for this murder.

18. There were 239 petitions referring to disputes presented to me at the different stations during the year, and settlements were effected.

19. The following table will show the number of inquests held by me and by the Inquirers under me :—

Homicide ...	24
Suicide ...	9
Accidental deaths ...	58
Natural causes ...	26
Found dead ...	1
Total ...	118

20. I pointed out last year the inadequacy of my clerical staff, which has not been strengthened as yet. The large number of committed cases which require to be copied with bail bonds, and the various criminal and civil returns that have to be furnished, and the supervision of the work done by 16 Inquirers placed under me, coupled with general correspondence, entail a deal of clerical labour. Out of 35 Police Courts in the Island, my court contributed the largest number of committed cases last year next to Colombo, Galle, Jaffna, Tangalla, and Matara (*vide* Statement XIV. in page A 26 of the Administration Report of the Solicitor-General for 1900). This year the number exceeded that of last year.

21. I have suggested to Government the desirability of vesting me with powers provided under section 152 (3) of the Criminal Procedure Code. It would enable me to dispose of cases which from their nature and circumstances need not necessarily be committed to a District Court. It would relieve not only my court of much clerical labour, but also save expense and inconvenience to suitors.

PETER DE SARAM,
Pasyala, February 28, 1902. Police Magistrate.

APPENDIX III.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

THE total value of timber and forest produce of all sorts credited in the Colombo and Kalutara kachcheries during 1901 amounted to Rs. 33,393·99, represented by the following details :—

	Rs. c.
Timber of all sorts ...	24,044 33
Firewood and charcoal ...	9,035 96
Bamboos and canes ...	307 70
Minor produce ...	6 0
Total ...	33,393 99

This in no way includes the value of timber disposed of on lands sold with standing timber growing thereon, or for free grants, which amounted to Rs. 193·47 during the year.

The above figures show a falling off of Rs. 10,742·29, as compared with the corresponding total in 1900, a decline due mainly to a lessened demand for timber for mines, consequent on the enormous fall in the plumbago industry, in which a reaction has set in that in some respects is perhaps more to be desired than deplored.

The introduction of imported woods for building purposes and for tea box manufacture has, no doubt, in some degree influenced the disposal of Ceylon woods suitable for these purposes, but it is hoped that this state of things may not react permanently, except in so far as supplying certain wants that the country cannot meet, as, for instance, in teak.

Contrasted with the preceding year, the following table records in detail the items that build up the total forest revenue :—

Heads.	Sold to Public Departments in 1900.	Sold to Public Departments in 1901.	Increase or Decrease.	Sold to Private Persons in 1900.	Sold to Private Persons in 1901.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Timber ...	15,837 73	7,659 82	—8,177 91	23,193 80	16,384 51	—6,809 29
Firewood and charcoal ...	1,885 11	3,355 37	+1,470 26	2,658 43	5,680 59	+3,022 16
Bamboos and canes ...	—	—	—	268 60	307 70	+ 39 10
Other produce ...	—	—	—	292 61	6 0	— 286 61
Total ...	17,722 84	11,015 19	—6,707 65	26,413 44	22,378 80	—4,034 64

A marked increase of Rs. 4,492·42 in sale of firewood to all consumers is a satisfactory proof of the ability of the Department to meet the fuel requirements of the public, and it may be confidently anticipated that in 1902 a further advance in this direction will be recorded.

Notwithstanding a lessened revenue, the surplus on the year's working is very favourable, the revenue having exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 17,519·81, exclusive of adventitious items, such as free grants.

The expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 17,214·20, so that the revenue is more than cent per cent.—a state of things not altogether deplorable, notwithstanding a year of lower income.

Compared with 1900 the expenditure shows a reduction of outlay of Rs. 6,217·99 owing to improved methods of accounting, as, for example, in railway fuel supply, in which no outlay is shown, that being met out of the receipts by sale of fuel to the Railway, and thus saving an apportionment from the Treasury to meet working expenses.

The demand for hora planking for boats during 1901 fell very considerably, both in respect of price as well as quantity, probably owing to large undisposed of stocks in the hands of traders at the end of last year.

On the other hand, the demand for fuel by private consumers increased by Rs. 3,022·16 over 1900, as estates and factories are now buying firewood from this Department, as it suits their convenience to do so. The Railway is being supplied with increased quantity, and towards the end of 1901 arrangements were concluded with that Department for a supply to running engines at Mirigama; that will secure an important addition to the forest revenue.

As regards the method of supply to the public of timber and fuel, there has been no departure from that of the previous year—that of selling wood from small lots unsuited for reservation or systematic exploitation.

A careful enumeration of hora trees of over 6 ft. in girth was made at the Mitinigala reserved forest, resulting in a total of 1,345 trees. The trees were duly numbered, both in respect to their consecutive order and distinctive compartment number. It is intended, should the demand for hora justify such course, to take $\frac{1}{10}$th annually from this reserve, as it is found that after the maximum size has been reached, hora trees become unsound, and consequently decline in value.

In this connection it might be mentioned that a series of careful measurement of hora trees, extending back over some years, affords valuable information relating to the growth of this species of wood. I have secured figures representing some hundreds of cases, from which may be deduced a law of annual increment in volume or in radial advance.

No work was done in further demarcation of forest areas, these having been already surveyed and mapped by the Survey Department.

A trace of a forest fuel extraction path at Mirigama was made during the year, as well as certain improvements to embankments, to facilitate transport of firewood for the use of the Railway.

The Udugama forest bungalow was re-roofed in 1901 at a cost of Rs. 250, the old roof being past further repair.

The jak plantation at Kalutara was maintained, and presents an even sheet of well-grown trees, in marked contrast to those grown on the "chena" system. The plantation referred to contains 2,454 trees that are very evenly grown and are in a healthy condition.

The Department lost during the year a valuable servant by the death of Mr. G. Rajapaksa, who succumbed to typhoid in November. Mr. Rajapaksa was Forest Ranger at Hanwella, and had served the Department with zeal, intelligence, and faithfulness, and his early death is much to be deplored.

The usual table of revenue and expenditure is appended in detail, as indicating the particulars of departmental working :—

Revenue.	Credited Amounts. Rs. c.
Sold by Government Agency :—	
Timber	7,773 27
Fuel	3,539 71
Sold to applicants and purchasers :—	
Timber	14,605 60
Fuel and charcoal	5,496 25
Bamboos and canes ...	307 70
Minor produce ...	6 0
Drift and confiscated wood ...	1,665 46
Sundry heads :—	
Fines and forfeitures ...	1,108 67
Permit fees and property marks ...	231 35
Total ...	34,734 1

Expenditure.		Disbursed. Rs. c.
On timber sold by Government Agency		6,032 33
Firewood sold by Government Agency		182 50
Drift wood, salvage, and checking station		55 0
Plantation upkeep		450 0
Road traces, embankments, &c. ...		140 12
Repairs to buildings		250 0
Purchase of tools		54 9
Stationery and postage ...		120 11
Sundries		25 20
Salaries: Staff ...	Rs. 4,291·60	
Subordinate ...	Rs. 3,774·92	
		8,066 52
Transport: Staff ...	Rs. 1,127·30	
Subordinate ...	Rs. 711·03	
		1,838 33
Total ...		17,214 20

The table next following indicates the progress of the Forest Department of the Western Province since the year 1890, both in respect to surplus of revenue over expenditure as well as in proportion of such surplus :—

Year.	Revenue. Rs. c.	Expenditure. Rs. c.	Surplus. Rs. c.	Percentage on Outlay.	Deficit. Rs. c.	Percentage on Outlay.
1890	49,877 87	38,299 48	11,578 39	30	—	—
1891	19,129 73	39,450 10	—	—	20,320 37	51
1892	11,280 32	22,834 45	—	—	11,554 13	50
1893	17,758 5	35,846 49	—	—	18,088 44	50
1894	37,389 95	62,433 57	—	—	25,043 62	40
1895	34,136 0	44,871 37	—	—	10,735 37	23
1896	87,701 19	62,284 64	25,416 55	40	—	—
1897	60,314 89	56,193 28	4,121 61	7	—	—
1898	73,974 25	56,974 52	16,999 73	29	—	—
1899	59,588 34	34,381 21	25,177 13	73	—	—
1900	44,859 13	23,432 19	21,426 94	91	—	—
1901	34,734 1	17,214 20	17,519 81	101	—	—

It will be seen by the above that while the revenue indicates a considerable decline, the expenditure is the smallest on record, and the percentage of surplus the highest, since 1890.

March 11, 1902.

FREDERIC A. LEWIS,
Assistant Conservator of Forests.

APPENDIX IV.

A.—Revenue of the Western Province from 1872 to 1901.

Year.	Revenue. Rs. c.	Year.	Revenue. Rs. c.
1872	1,707,824 72	1887	1,599,373 82
1873	1,663,246 69	1888	1,729,858 18
1874	1,719,664 79	1889	1,379,494 28*
1875	1,749,382 41	1890	1,491,968 32
1876	2,012,672 98	1891	1,560,941 10
1877	2,206,085 80	1892	1,622,243 53
1878	2,204,497 2	1893	1,592,339 39
1879	1,842,286 99	1894	1,656,452 44
1880	1,809,537 10	1895	1,614,356 41
1881	1,797,319 43	1896	1,492,590 84
1882	1,693,050 25	1897	1,598,643 31
1883	1,714,011 11	1898	1,776,391 54
1884	1,800,816 19	1899	2,039,477 70
1885	1,738,471 9	1900	2,214,774 92
1886	1,743,154 33	1901	2,097,174 85

* Kegalla and Ratnapura Districts detached.

B.—Detailed Statement of Revenue collected in the Western Province during 1900 and 1901.

Heads of Revenue.	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.	Remarks.
1.—CUSTOMS.					
Imports.					
Grain	18,630 10	27,586 71	8,956 61	—	Larger imports at Kalutara.
Cotton Manufacture ...	1 15	31 47	30 32	—	—
Other Goods	214 45	252 41	37 96	—	—
Total ...	18,845 70	27,870 59	9,024 89	—	
2.—PORT, HARBOUR, WHARF, AND LIGHTHOUSE DUES.					
Port Dues and Outports ...	435 68	593 95	158 27	—	
3.—LICENSES, EXCISE, AND INTERNAL REVENUE NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED.					
Licenses.					
Arrack, Rum, and Toddy ...	1,414,002 32	1,412,623 72	—	1,378 60	Last instalment of 1899 and 12 instalments of 1900 of the Colombo arrack rents were credited in 1900, as against 12 instalments during 1901. If not for this, there would have been a large increase under this head.
Opium	2,650 0	5,915 0	3,265 0	—	The licenses of 1901 fetched higher prices.
Licenses to dig Plumbago ...	—	4,120 81	4,120 81	—	No licenses were issued in 1900.
Sundries	126 0	156 78	30 78	—	—
Land Revenue.					
Royalty on Cabook ...	267 73	429 97	162 24	—	More licenses issued for removing sand.
Incidental	—	150 0	150 0	—	—
Rents exclusive of Lands.					
Road Tolls	79,954 17	84,631 45	4,677 28	—	Rents for 1901 fetched higher prices, and arrears of 1900 credited in 1901.
Bridge Tolls	55,005 12	53,275 0	—	1,730 12	Rents for 1901 fetched less prices.
Ferry Tolls	4,845 13	4,740 0	—	105 13	Rents for 1901 fetched less prices.
Canal Tolls	35,390 57	37,849 50	2,458 93	—	Rents for 1901 fetched higher prices.
Stamps.					
Revenue (various services) ...	45,197 30	51,130 25	5,932 95	—	More distillery licenses were issued in 1901 than in 1900, and some of those for 1900 were issued in 1899.
Carried over ...	1,637,438 34	1,655,022 48	20,797 99	3,213 85	

Heads of Revenue.	1900.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Brought forward ...	1,637,438 34	1,655,022 48	20,797 99	3,213 85	
Fines and Forfeitures.					
District Courts	440 25	1,328 50	888 25	—	More fines by the District Judge, Kalutara.
Courts of Requests ...	11 0	4 0	—	7 0	
Police Courts	35,375 61	32,746 14	—	2,629 47	Less fines by the Police Magistrates.
Government Agents ...	46 10	605 54	559 44	—	Forfeitures of deposits on account of tender forms.
Other Departments ...	2,831 48	5,008 21	2,176 73	—	Forfeitures of deposits on account of tender forms and fine by the Attorney-General.
Forest Offences... ...	330 85	1,239 92	909 7	—	More forest offences.
Total ...	1,676,473 63	1,695,954 79	25,331 48	5,850 32	
4.—Fees of Court or Office, Payment for Specific Services, and Reimbursements in Aid.					
Judicial Stamps ...	19,520 55	19,017 42	—	503 13	Less stamps sold at Kalutara.
Survey Fees	14,924 73	17,045 75	2,121 2	—	More land sold and settled.
Recoveries on Irrigation Works...	1,139 15	1,237 89	98 74	—	
Hospital Stoppages ...	3,646 13	6,555 15	2,909 2	—	More patients treated, especially in the Lunatic Asylum.
Collections at Dispensaries ...	10,928 46	8,089 27	—	2,839 19	Less collections owing to the opening of private dispensaries.
Medical Aid Dues ...	7,596 51	7,725 23	128 72	—	More recoveries from estates.
Cemetery Fees	463 0	436 60	—	26 40	
Cost of Police within Municipalities	394 75	153 19	—	241 56	Less police employed by parties on payment.
Police Rates in Towns and Rural Districts	9,759 45	9,924 96	165 51	—	Larger amount of tax due and recovered.
Value of Prison Labour ...	862 79	78 0	—	784 79	Less marketable work done by the prisoners at Negombo jail.
School Fees	27,482 68	28,988 93	1,506 25	—	More fees paid, especially by the Technical College.
School Books and Stationery ...	421 58	529 0	107 42	—	More school books sold.
Value of Tools lost ...	—	31 2	31 2	—	
Warehouse Rent ...	1,087 71	1,544 95	457 24	—	Larger imports in Kalutara District.
Fees for Title Deeds ...	4,376 52	4,424 40	47 88	—	
Sundries	732 56	1,328 0	595 44	—	Collections on account of Police at Ratmalana credited to revenue.
Sale of Drugs	844 88	735 62	—	109 26	Less quantity of medicines sold.
Total ...	104,181 45	107,845 38	8,168 26	4,504 33	
7.—Rents of Government Property.					
Rent of Buildings and Houses ...	861 30	600 56	—	260 74	Less number of buildings rented out.
Garden Rents	10,894 90	11,050 66	155 76	—	Some of the rents of 1901. fetched higher prices.
Rent of Lands	3,127 89	3,361 37	233 48	—	More lands rented out.
Rent of Reclamation Ground ...	15,034 84	17,906 65	2,871 81	—	Higher rate of rent paid in 1901.
Total ...	29,918 93	32,919 24	3,261 5	260 74	
8.—Interest.					
On Arrears of Revenue ...	977 51	1,790 41	812 90	—	Less punctual payment of the instalment of rents.
9.—Miscellaneous Receipts.					
Sale of Old Stores ...	38 92	28 88	—	10 4	
Unclaimed Deposits ...	3,669 28	11,432 14	7,762 86	—	More unclaimed deposits (especially Fiscal's) credited to revenue.
Sundries	2,520 46	120 1	—	2,400 45	Expenses of Fiscal's seizures for several years credited in 1900.
Total ...	6,228 66	11,581 3	7,762 86	2,410 49	
10.—Sale of Government Property.					
Timber	45,727 50	35,015 6	—	10,712 44	Less timber sold.
Crops on Crown Lands ...	282 32	293 12	10 80	—	
Sundries	1,692 79	1,698 58	5 79	—	
Total ...	47,702 61	37,006 76	16 59	10,712 44	

Heads of Revenue.	1900.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
11.—LAND SALES.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Crown Lands Sold ...	308,891 57	167,210 87	—	141,680 70	More valuable lands were sold in the Colombo District in 1900, including also 5 allotments of land within the Municipality of Colombo, in extent 12A. 1R. 8·50P., which alone realized Rs. 104,283. In 1901, although more lots were advertised and sold than in any previous year, there were no valuable lots offered for sale, excepting one small block at Slave Island, in extent 16·45P., which realized Rs. 4,125.
Premia on Leases ...	21,119 18	14,401 83	—	6,717 35	Depression in plumbago industry and no demand for lease or sale of any plumbago land.
Total ...	330,010 75	181,612 70	—	148,398 5	
Grand Total ...	2,214,774 92	2,097,174 85	54,536 30	172,136 37	
Deduct Increase ...	—	—	—	54,536 30	
Nett Decrease ...	—	—	—	117,600 7	

C.—Statement of Expenditure of the Colombo Kachcheri for 1901.

Particulars.	As per Supply Bill.	As per Supplementary Supply Bill.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments	56,269 7	80 0	56,349 7	56,349 7
Pensions	5,702 12	—	5,702 12	5,702 12
Other Charges :—				
Cart and cooly hire	9 34	—	9 34	
Petty expenses	681 73	—	681 73	
Furniture	126 10	—	126 10	
Binding records	297 14	—	297 14	
Commission to collectors of assessment tax ...	401 48	—	401 48	
Remuneration to police tax assessors	150 0	—	150 0	
Commission on collection of boutique rents ...	12 80	—	12 80	
Law prosecution	80 50	—	80 50	
Cost of registration of carts and boats	1,237 63	382 0	1,619 63	
Stationery, Government Agent's Department ...	915 42	—	915 42	
Stationery, Village Tribunals	232 13	—	232 13	
Allowance to Friend-in-Need Society, Colombo ...	12,000 0	—	12,000 0	
Do. Moratuwa ...	200 0	—	200 0	
Do. Negombo ...	300 0	—	300 0	
Allowance to paupers	9,797 46	—	9,797 46	
Conservation of cemeteries	302 23	—	302 23	
Latrine charges	114 0	—	114 0	
Burying dead bodies	188 51	—	188 51	
Relieving and removing sick and destitute persons to hospitals	64 54	—	64 54	
Travelling allowance to Government Agent and his Assistants	2,079 14	—	2,079 14	
Do. Clerks, Interpreters, Mudaliyars, &c.	2,332 55	—	2,332 55	
Conveying and guarding treasure	29 15	—	29 15	
Killing cheetahs, bears, stray dogs, &c.	78 75	—	78 75	
Clearing and keeping Crown reservations	379 0	—	379 0	
To meet expenses connected with cattle murrain ...	39 77	—	39 77	
Consideration money on account of distillery bonds ...	815 0	—	815 0	
Expenses on account of Waste Lands Ordinance of 1897 ...	71 75	—	71 75	
Remuneration to headmen ...	12,962 87	—	12,962 87	
Expenses for the scheme for police protection ...	—	1,648 56	1,648 56	
For making cattle brands	—	166 3	166 3	
Cost of benches for seats for headmen in courts ...	—	264 86	264 86	
For preparing the map of the Western Province ...	—	999 13	999 13	
	45,898 99	3,460 58	49,359 57	49,359 57
Special Expenditure :—				
Allowance in lieu of overtime to clerks on account of land work	750 0	—	750 0	
Cost of providing headmen with notice boards ...	4,381 8	—	4,381 8	
	5,131 8	—	5,131 8	5,131 8
		Total Expenditure for 1901 ...		116,541 84
		Total Expenditure for 1900 ...		92,819 11

Port and Marine.

Statement of Expenditure for 1901.

Particulars.	As per Supply Bill.	As per Supplementary Supply Bill.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments	5,671 40	407 12	6,078 52	6,078 52
Other Charges :—				
Oil, wicks, and petty expenses	528 30	—	528 30	
Hospital equipments	12 0	—	12 0	
Furniture and tools	21 23	—	21 23	
Dieting and other expenses of coolies in quarantine ...	2,063 48	1,999 79	4,992 29	
Do. do. ...	—	929 2		
Rent of Medical Officers' quarters	300 0	—	300 0	
For completing Superintendent's quarters	—	1,533 27	1,533 27	
Rent of Superintendent's quarters	—	48 21	48 21	
Tin tickets for estate coolies and figure punches ...	—	1,203 79	1,203 79	
	2,925 1	5,714 8	8,639 9	8,639 9
Total Expenditure for 1901 ...				14,717 61
Total Expenditure for 1900 ...				21,131 80

D.—Return of Lands granted and sold during the Years 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, and 1901 in the Colombo and Negombo Districts, including those disposed of under the 7th and 8th Clauses of the Ordinance No. 12 of 1840, and the Minute of August 8, 1844.

Year.	Sales.			Half-improved Value.			Certificates against the Crown.		
	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.
		A. R. P.	Rs. c.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.
1890 ...	201	741 1 1	10,076 26	93	149 3 8	1,859 50	390	710 2 21	—
1891 ...	30	136 3 14	7,713 38	20	12 2 12	766 76	24	59 0 24	—
1892 ...	177	554 2 23	57,577 10	58	102 2 37	1,492 52	71	135 0 35	—
1893 ...	180	466 2 25	68,808 7	37	67 0 13	1,097 9	83	156 1 2	—
1894 ...	360	1,585 2 15	69,889 16	103	203 2 18	4,043 15	69	80 3 4	—
1895 ...	533	850 1 15	40,754 3	155	200 0 9	8,381 36	71	166 0 4	—
1896 ...	169	289 3 4·36	49,151 0	45	53 1 26	1,702 74	84	152 2 23	—
1897 ...	314	424 0 4·12	117,945 57	92	99 0 17	3,654 16	100	147 1 33·75	—
1898 ...	562	806 3 10·40	146,591 62	179	317 1 34	7,052 41	575	1,183 1 15	—
1899 ...	1,046	1,723 1 15·82	164,739 91	427	623 0 12·25	4,024 21	1,242	2,309 1 12	—
1900 ...	547	1,199 0 11·67	196,798 17	369	597 2 0·75	10,272 24	564	1,149 2 8·64	—
1901 ...	1,000	2,228 3 17·17	108,084 27	411	649 3 21	7,455 31	3,646	10,503 1 4·55	—

Year.	Under the Minute of 8th August, 1844, including Lots disposed of under the Minute, portions of which have been granted at Half Value.			Total.		
	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.
		A. R.	Rs. c.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.
1890 ...	4	17 2 12	175 75	688	1,619 1 2	12,111 51
1891 ...	3	21 3 31	219 44	77	230 2 1	8,699 58
1892 ...	14	48 3 10	488 12	320	841 1 25	59,557 74
1893 ...	2	10 3 32	100 0	302	694 3 32	70,005 16
1894 ...	—	—	—	532	1,869 3 37	73,932 31
1895 ...	4	4 3 35	98 77	763	1,221 1 23	49,234 16
1896 ...	3	6 0 27	61 69	301	502 0 10·30	50,915 43
1897 ...	1	1 0 0	30 0	507	671 2 14·87	121,629 73
1898 ...	2	3 3 9	116 25	1,318	2,311 1 28·40	153,760 28
1899 ...	56	87 1 19·91	1,575 38	2,771	4,743 0 19·98	180,339 50
1900 ...	22	32 0 31	386 38	1,500	2,978 1 12·06	207,456 79
1901 ...	9	38 1 2	218 51	5,066	13,420 1 4·72	115,768 9

E.—Return of Lands granted and sold in the Western Province during the Years 1898, 1899, 1900, and 1901, including those disposed of under the 7th and 8th Clauses of the Ordinance No. 12 of 1840.

How disposed of.	1898.			1899.			1900.			1901.			1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Average Price per Acre.	Average Price per Acre.	Average Price per Acre.
		A. R. P.	Rs. c.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Sales :—																
Colombo Kachcheri ...	562	806 3 10·40	146,591 62	1,046	1,723 1 15·82	164,739 91	547	1,199 0 11·67	196,798 17	1,000	2,228 3 17·17	108,084 27	181 87	96 0	164 0	48 50
Kalutara Kachcheri ...	350	1,315 1 3	81,574 78	459	2,605 2 16·25	158,866 80	455	1,766 0 8	80,468 3	492	1,194 2 24·75	49,484 64	61 60	60 80	45 0	41 20
	912	2,122 0 13·40	228,166 40	1,505	4,328 3 32·07	323,606 71	1,002	2,965 0 19·67	277,266 20	1,492	3,423 2 1·92	157,568 91	107 0	74 0	93 0	46 0
Half Value :—																
Colombo Kachcheri ...	179	317 1 34	7,052 41	427	623 0 12·25	14,024 21	369	597 2 0·75	10,272 24	411	649 3 21	7,465 31	22 24	22 50	17 0	11 50
Kalutara Kachcheri ...	17	18 3 1	1,341 6	27	29 2 32	741 19	47	40 0 9	1,170 7	76	50 2 30	1,413 21	71 60	24 80	29 0	27 60
	196	336 0 35	8,393 47	454	652 3 4·25	14,765 40	416	637 2 9·75	11,442 31	487	700 2 11	8,878 52	24 0	22 0	18 0	12 31
Certificates against the Crown :—																
Colombo Kachcheri ...	575	1,183 1 15	—	1,242	2,309 1 12	—	562	1,149 2 8·64	—	3,646	10,503 1 4·55	—	—	—	—	—
Kalutara Kachcheri ...	143	284 1 37	—	182	301 1 38	—	260	466 3 3	—	545	1,102 1 7	—	—	—	—	—
	718	1,467 3 12	—	1,424	2,610 3 10	—	822	1,616 1 11·64	—	4,191	11,605 2 11·55	—	—	—	—	—
Under the Minute of 8th August, 1844, including lots portions of which have been granted at half value :—																
Colombo Kachcheri ...	2	3 3 9	116 25	56	87 1 19·91	1,575 38	22	32 0 31	386 38	9	38 1 2	218 51	32 50	18 0	12 0	5 70
Kalutara Kachcheri ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2	3 3 9	116 25	56	87 1 19·91	1,575 38	22	32 0 31	386 38	9	38 1 2	218 51	32 50	18 0	12 0	5 70
Total ...	1,828	3,929 3 29·40	236,676 12	3,439	7,679 3 26·23	339,947 49	2,262	5,251 0 32·06	289,094 89	6,179	15,767 3 26·47	166,665 94	60 0	44 0	55 0	40 36

F.—Return of Lands granted and sold during the Years 1898, 1899, 1900, and 1901 at the Colombo Kachcheri, including those disposed of under the 7th and 8th Clauses of the Ordinance No. 12 of 1840.

How disposed of.	1898.			1899.			1900.			1901.			1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Average Price per Acre.	Average Price per Acre.	Average Price per Acre.
		A. R. P.	Rs. c.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Sales	562	806 3 10·40	146,591 62	1,046	1,723 1 15·82	164,739 91	547	1,199 0 11·67	196,798 17	1,000	2,228 3 17·17	108,084 27	181 87	96 0	164 0	48 50
Half Value ...	179	317 1 34	7,052 41	427	623 0 12·25	14,024 21	369	597 2 0·75	10,272 24	411	649 3 21	7,465 31	22 24	22 50	17 0	11 50
Certificate against the Crown... ...	575	1,183 1 15	—	1,242	2,309 1 12	—	562	1,149 2 8·64	—	3,646	10,503 1 4·55	—	—	—	—	—
Under the Minute of 8th August, 1844, including lots disposed of under the Minute, portions of which have been granted at Half-improved Value	2	3 3 9	116 25	56	87 1 19·91	1,575 38	22	32 0 31	386 38	9	38 1 2	218 51	32 50	18 0	12 0	5 70
Total ...	1,318	2,311 1 28·40	153,760 28	2,771	4,743 0 19·98	180,339 50	1,500	2,978 1 12·06	207,456 79	5,066	13,420 1 4·72	115,768 9	66 0	38 0	69 0	8 62

G.—Statement of Preliminary Plans received from the Surveyor-General since 1888.

		Plans in which all Lots have been disposed of.				Plans in which no Lots have been disposed of.				Plans in which some Lots have been disposed of and some not.			
		Plans.	Total.	Lots.	Total.	Plans.	Total.	Lots.	Total.	Plans.	Total.	Lots.	Total.
On 1st January, 1899	Colombo ...	467		1,413		459		4,808		271		5,416	
	Kalutara ...	206	673	509	1,922	363	822	5,267	10,075	146	417	1,363	6,779
Do. 1900	Colombo ...	558		2,045		382		2,252		310		7,762	
	Kalutara ...	261	819	698	2,743	320	702	4,748	7,000	155	465	1,762	9,524
Do. 1901	Colombo ...	634		2,299		402		2,499		308		7,807	
	Kalutara ...	305	939	840	3,139	337	739	4,633	7,132	151	459	2,052	9,859
Do. 1902	Colombo ...	811		3,452		350		2,223		309		7,571	
	Kalutara ...	422	1,233	1,188	4,640	268	618	4,428	6,651	172	481	2,324	9,895

H.—Annual Return of all Lots of Forest, Chena, Waste, and Unoccupied Lands declared to be the Property of the Crown under Ordinance No. 1 of 1897 in the Western Province during the Year 1901.

Date of Declaration in favour of the Crown.	Name, if any.	Situation.	No. of Plan.	No. of Lot	Extent. A.	R.	P.	Claimants (if any).
	Colombo District.							
1901.								
Nov. 6 ...	Kirimetiyemukalana ...	Kuthiwila in Gangaboda pattu of Siyane korale east	24	28	89	1	0	None
Do. ...	Etambagahahenamukalana	Narangaspitiya in Gangaboda pattu of Siyane korale east	23	27	55	1	15	do.
Do. ...	Kudumbekandekele ...	Pingamuwa in Gangaboda pattu of Siyane korale east	22	1	41	0	0	do.
Do. ...	Millalandemukalana ...	do.	22	9	12	2	10	do.
Do. ...	Kosgahalanda ...	do.	22	12	4	2	36	do.
Do. ...	Kosgahalandemukalana ...	do.	22	13	20	3	19	do.
Do. ...	Dambugahamukalana ...	Kendagolla in Gangaboda pattu of Siyane korale east	21	14	50	3	0	do.
Do. ...	Horagahamukalana ...	do.	21	48	20	3	29	do.
Do. ...	do. ...	do.	21	49	16	0	25	do.
					311	2	5	

I.—Five Villages partly settled with a view to Proclamation under the Waste Lands Ordinances as soon as Settlements are complete.

No. of Village.	Name of Village.	No. of Lots.	Extent. A.	R.	P.
406 ...	Detemulla }				
418 ...	Nikawala }	90 ...	258	0	27
409 ...	Guruwala	151 ...	485	0	26
424 ...	Senasungoda	38 ...	164	0	32
424 ...	Udakanampella	39 ...	292	1	2
	Total ...	318	1,199	3	7

Seven Villages finally settled, but not contemplated to be proclaimed under the Waste Lands Ordinances as there are no Crown Reserves.

No. of Village.	Name of Village.	No. of Lots.	Extent. A.	R.	P.
417 ...	Tittapattara	64 ...	601	1	19
419 ...	Kospitiyana }				
419 ...	Kumarimulla }	30 ...	151	1	38
420 ...	Owitigama	84 ...	356	2	32
540 ...	Dehiwala	275 ...	300	3	12
541 ...	Galkissa	285 ...	125	1	37
555 ...	Katukurunda	306 ...	143	0	1
	Total ...	1,044	1,678	3	19

J.—Progress Report of Irrigation Works for the Year ended December 31, 1901.

Amount of Estimates sanctioned against Vote for Maintenance.

No. of Estimate.	Name of Work.	Description of Work.	Date of Sanction.	Amount of Estimate.	Expenditure during the Year.	A Brief Statement of Progress during the Year, giving, as far as practicable, the Quantities of the several Classes of Work performed during the Year.
			1901.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
78	Nikatu-ela sluice ...	Clearing the weeds in the ela, and Guardian's pay	April 22	136 0	115 68	Clearing the weeds in the ela, and Guardian's pay.
76	Polgaha tank ...	Repairs to bund, &c. ...	do.	50 0	50 0	The bund was cleared of jungle and gravelled.
77	Kadurugaha tank ...	do. ...	do.	50 0	50 0	do.
79	Dikmaga Ihala tank ...	do. ...	do.	50 0	50 0	do.
80	Dikmaga Pahala tank...	do. ...	do.	50 0	50 0	do.
				336 0	315 68	
201	Attidiya sluice ...	Oiling and tarring the sluices ...	Aug. 23	20 0	7 9	The sluice gates (iron works) were tarred and oiled.
222	Boralesgomuwa tank ...	Clearing jungle ...	Oct. 23	8 29	8 24	The jungle around the tank has been cleared.
232	Do. ...	Clearing, tarring, and oiling the sluice gates ...	Dec. 13	4 2	3 68	The sluice gates have been cleared, tarred, and oiled.
				32 31	19 1	

K.—List of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Western Province.

Hospitals.

General Hospital, Colombo	Civil Hospital, Negombo
Lady Havelock Hospital, Colombo	Civil Hospital, Kalutara
De Soysa Lying-in Home, Colombo	Civil Hospital, Panadure
Police Hospital, Borella	District Hospital, Neboda
Leper Asylum, Hendala	District Hospital, Avisawella
Lunatic Asylum, Jawatta	Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta

Dispensaries.

Urugodawatta	Halpe	Veyangoda	Aturugiriya
Beruwala	Horana	Mirigama	Matugama
Bandaragama	Kesbewa	Kaduwela	Moragala
Moratuwa	Pugoda	Kadawata	Horawella
Divulpitiya	Hanwella	Mutwal	Maradana, Male
Minuwangoda	Ja-ela	Henaratgoda	Maradana, Female

L.—Cattle Return for the Year 1901.

Korale.	Year.	No. of Cattle affected with Murrain and other Diseases.	The No. that died of the Disease during same Period.	The Number that recovered.
Colombo District.				
Colombo Mudaliyar's Division...	January, 1901, to December, 1901 ...	169	107	62
Salpiti Korale ...	Do. do. ...	14	7	7
Alutkuru Korale South ...	Do. do. ...	234	54	180
Hewagam Korale	Do. do. ...	2,000	823	1,177
Siyane Korale East ...	Do. do. ...	856	218	638
Siyane Korale West ...	Do. do. ...	778	149	629
Alutkuru Korale North ...	Do. do. ...	—	—	—
Hapitigam Korale... ...	Do. do. ...	182	—	182
	Total ...	4,233	1,358	2,875
Kalutara District.				
Totomunes	January, 1901, to December, 1901 ...	40	18	22
Rayigam Korale ...	Do. do. ...	139	102	37
Pasdun Korale East ...	Do. do. ...	1,327	125	1,202
Pasdun Korale West ...	Do. do. ...	247	136	111
	Total ...	1,753	381	1,372

M.—Statement of Rainfall during the Year 1901.

	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Total.
Colombo.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Rainfall in the quarter	20·58	20·92	8·91	25·45	75·86
Rainfall to end of quarter from the beginning of the year	20·58	41·50	50·41	75·86	—
The average of the past three years to end of quarter from the beginning of the year ...	9·07	44·65	55·44	85·75	—
Negombo.					
Rainfall in the quarter	7·88	17·23	4·70	26·43	56·24
Rainfall to end of quarter from the beginning of the year	7·88	25·11	29·81	56·24	—
The average of the past three years to end of quarter from the beginning of the year ...	4·76	35·41	41·94	70·67	—

N.—Comparative Statement showing the Number of Criminal and Civil Cases instituted, decided, and appealed under the Village Communities' Ordinance during the Year 1901.

	For the Year 1901.														
	Colombo District.													Kalutara District. V. C.	
	Gampaha.	Kanuwana.	V. C. Alutkuru Korale South.	Hanwella.	Atugiriya.	Kaduwela.	Gangodawila.	Homagama.	Mahara.	Henaratgoda.	Minuwangoda.	Katana.	V. C. Hapitigam Korale.	Pasdun Korale West.	Total.
Pending on December 31, 1900 :—															
Civil	—	7	—	10	9	3	—	—	—	—	32	14	—	—	75
Criminal	—	28	2	21	11	14	—	—	—	—	27	15	2	—	120
Instituted during the year :—															
Civil	107	107	—	297	184	103	256	267	165	201	457	155	—	—	2,299
Criminal	183	324	5	504	354	193	795	476	375	559	753	338	374	4	5,237
Total number of cases:—															
Civil	107	114	—	307	193	106	256	267	165	201	489	169	—	—	2,374
Criminal	183	352	7	525	365	207	795	476	375	559	780	353	376	4	5,357
DECISIONS.															
Breach of V. C. Rules :—															
Criminal	89	166	7	189	109	63	300	157	172	232	282	128	374	4	2,272
Irrigation	3	3	—	13	3	—	—	—	2	4	7	4	—	—	39
Assault	58	127	—	145	100	65	257	121	113	153	229	100	—	—	1,468
Theft	31	50	—	128	104	50	204	154	83	162	198	85	—	—	1,249
Malicious injury ...	2	1	—	31	25	16	34	44	5	6	49	21	—	—	234
Cattle trespass ...	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	15	9	—	—	32
Maintenance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Civil:—															
Money	107	114	—	304	190	106	256	267	165	197	489	169	—	—	2,364
Land	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Total Decisions :—															
Civil, on evidence ...	30	31	—	81	67	25	38	34	22	40	49	20	—	—	437
Civil, without evidence ...	77	83	—	223	123	81	218	233	143	161	440	149	—	—	1,931
Criminal, on evidence ...	46	80	7	141	97	47	249	187	66	75	138	46	17	4	1,200
Criminal, without evidence ...	137	272	—	365	245	147	546	289	309	484	642	301	357	—	4,094
Amicable settlements under section 23 included under head Decisions :—															
Civil	15	6	—	19	6	7	63	66	58	66	40	11	—	—	348
Criminal	38	49	—	2	—	1	298	159	142	260	109	38	100	—	1,196
APPEALS.															
To Government Agent.															
Civil ... { Confirmed ...	5	4	—	18	25	6	4	3	5	9	6	3	—		78
Civil ... { Set aside ...	—	1	—	8	5	2	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	21
Criminal ... { Confirmed ...	5	8	—	37	17	7	42	32	5	11	15	2	—	—	181
Criminal ... { Set aside ...	—	2	—	2	2	1	—	2	7	1	3	—	—	—	20
From Government Agent to Governor in Executive Council.															
Civil ... { Confirmed ...	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	7
Civil ... { Set aside ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Criminal ... { Confirmed ...	—	1	—	4	1	—	6	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	17
Criminal ... { Set aside ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pending on December 31, 1901 :—															
Civil	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		6
Criminal	—	—	—	19	23	13	—	—	—	—	6	2	—		63

O.—Comparative Statement of Homicides during the last Five Years

Name of Korale.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Colombo Mudaliyar's Division ...	—	2	—	1	4
Salpiti Korale ...	3	3	3	3	2
Siyana Korale West ...	10	3	7	4	15
Siyane Korale East ...	8	1	2	3	9
Hewagam Korale ...	3	1	4	7	7
Alutkuru Korale South ...	1	—	1	5	1
Alutkuru Korale North ...	8	8	8	8	8
Hapitigam Korale ...	—	5	1	2	4
	33	23	26	33	50
For the Province ...	53	40	45	47	64

P.—Return of Homicides reported to the Police during 1901.

[In the cases marked (*a*) the injured man was conveyed to hospital and died there on the date given in column 3.]

No.	Village and Number.	Offence committed.	Body discovered.	Accused apprehended.	Date of Inquest.	Magisterial Inquiry commenced.	Committed or discharged.	Date of Final Trial.	Result.	Punishment.	Instrument used.	Probable Motive.	Attributable to Liquor or not.	Circumstances.
		1901.	1901.	1901.	1901.	1901.	1901.	1901.						
1(*a*)	Indurugalla, 389 ...	Jan. 20	Jan. 28	Jan. 22	Jan. 28	Jan. 21	Committed March	Mar. 18	Convicted	Death by hanging	Knife	—	No.	As given in annexed table.
2	Heiyantuduwa, 275...	Jan. 15	Jan. 16	Jan. 16	Jan. 16	Jan. 16	Committed March	April 28	Acquitted (*Fd*)	—	Gun	Revenge	No	do.
3	Nungomuwa, 336 ...	Jan. 24	Jan. 24	—	Jan. 25	—	(Accused unknown)		—	—	Gun	Protection of property	No	do.
4	Talawatugoda, 493 ...	Feb. 3	Feb. 3	Feb. 3	Feb. 3	Feb. 3	Committed March	June	Convicted	10 years' rigorous imprisonment	Knife	Anger	No	do.
5	Watinapaha, 103 ...	Feb. 7	Feb. 7	Feb. 7	Feb. 7	Feb. 7	Committed March	April	Acquitted (*Fd*)	—	Knife	Jealousy	No	do.
6	Kaleliya Weboda-mulla, 28	Feb. 7	Feb. 7	Mar. 12	Feb. 8	Feb. 8	Committed Sept. 18	Sept. 18	Convicted	Death by hanging	Knife	Jealousy	No	do.
7	Dekatana, 401 ...	Feb. 23	Feb. 23	Feb. 23	Feb. 24	Feb. 23	Committed April	Dec. 31	Acquitted (*Fd*)	—	Knife	Anger	Yes	do.
8(*a*)	Helunmahara, 399 ...	Jan. 1	Feb. 11	Mar. 27	Feb. 11	Jan. 2	Committed July	July 15	Convicted	Death, commuted to 20 years	Knife	Anger	No	do.
9(*a*)	Belanwatta, 582 ...	Feb. 27	Mar. 8	Mar. 7	Mar. 8	Feb. 27	Committed April	Sept. 4	Convicted	5 years' rigorous imprisonment	Knife	Anger	No	do.
10	Paddawala, 385 ...	Mar. 22	Mar. 22	Mar. 22	Mar. 22	Mar. 22	Committed April	Aug. 16	Acquitted (*Fd*)	—	Knife	Revenge	No	do.
11(*a*)	Deenapamunuwa, 366	April 4	April 8	April 4	April 8	April 5	Committed June	September	Convicted	Death by hanging	Knife	Anger	No	do.
12	Kalapaluwawa, 491...	April 7	April 7	April 7	April 8	April 8	Committed April	July 18, 19	Convicted	Death by hanging	Knife	Jealousy	No	do.
13	Panagoda, 482 ...	April 17	April 17	April 25	April 17	April 17	Committed June	Aug. 6	Convicted	Death by hanging	Mamoty	Anger	No	do.
14	Walgama, 281 ...	April 28	April 28	April 28	April 28	April 28	Committed June	Nov. 20	Convicted	3 years' rigorous imprisonment	Rice pounder	Anger	Yes	do.
15(*a*)	Belunmahara, 239 ...	April 21	April 24	April 21	April 24	April 22	Committed May	Aug. 5	Convicted	10 years' rigorous imprisonment	Club	Revenge	No	do.
16	Bopetta, 367 ...	April 23	April 24	April 24	April 24	April 24	Discharged (*Fd*)	—	—	—	Club	Revenge	No	do.
17	Tumbowila, 576 ...	May 6	May 6	May 6	May 6	May 6	Committed May	Aug. 2	Convicted	10 years' rigorous imprisonment	Knife	Anger	No	do.
18	Nugegoda, 519 ...	June 1	June 1	June 1	June 1	June 1	Committed August	September	Convicted	Death by hanging (4 accused)	Club	Robbery	No	do.
19	Dunagaha, 88 ...	June 15	June 16	June 16	June 16	June 16	Committed July	September	Acquitted (*Fd*)	—	Knife	Robbery	No	do.

P.—Return of Homicides reported to the Police during 1901—*contd.*

No.	Village and Number.	Offence committed.	Body discovered.	Accused apprehended.	Date of Inquest.	Magisterial Inquiry commenced.	Committed or discharged.	Date of Final Trial.	Result.	Punishment.	Instrument used.	Probable Motive.	Attributable to Liquor or not.	Circumstances.
		1901.	1901.	1901.	1901.	1901.	1901.	1901.						
20(*a*)	Kaleliya Weboda-mulla, 28	July 5	July 7	July 7	July 7	July 5	Committed August	September	Convicted	1st and 3rd accused 10 years' rigorous imprisonment; 2nd acquitted	Club	Robbery	No	As given in annexed table.
21	Bemiriya Pahala, 472	July 9	July 9	July 9	July 9	July 9	Committed August	Sept. 10	Convicted	10 years' rigorous imprisonment	Knife	Anger	No	do.
22	Kendaliyaddapaluwa, 246	July 25	July 25	July 25	July 25	July 25	Committed September	October	Convicted	5 years' rigorous imprisonment	Miner's jumper	Anger	No	do.
23	Godagedara, 232 ...	July 29	July 29	—	July 29	—	(Accused	unknown)	—	—	Cutting instrument	—	No	do.
24	Kendaliyaddapaluwa, 246	Aug. 13	Aug. 13	Aug. 13	Aug. 14	Aug. 14	Discharged (A) Aug. 27	—	—	—	Gun	Self-defence	No	do.
25	Puwakpitiya, 431 ...	Aug. 17	Aug. 17	Aug. 17	Aug. 17	Aug. 17	Discharged (*Fd*) September	—	—	—	Knife	Anger	No	do.
26	Siyambalape, 274 ...	Aug. 20	Aug. 28	Aug. 20	Aug. 21	Aug. 21	Committed September	Dec. 29	Acquitted (*Fd*)	—	Club	Anger	Yes	do.
27(*a*)	Kirillapone, 518 ...	Aug. 19	Aug. 22	Aug. 19	Aug. 22	Aug. 19	Committed October	Nov. 4	Convicted	Death by hanging	Revolver	Revenge	No	do.
28	Maharakurukulawa, 250	Aug. 23	Aug. 23	Aug. 23	Aug. 23	Aug. 23	Committed September	Oct. 17	Convicted	5 years' rigorous imprisonment	Club	Jealousy	No	do.
29	Welikada, 514 ...	Aug. 21	Aug. 21	Aug. 22	Aug. 22	Aug. 22	October	1902. March 1901.	Acquitted	—	Gun	Anger	No	do.
30	Mandawala, 394 ...	Aug. 27	Aug. 27	Aug. 27	Aug. 27	Aug. 27	September	Oct. 10	Convicted	10 years' rigorous imprisonment	Club	Anger	No	do.
31(*a*)	Ambagaspitiya, 307	Aug. 24	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 27	Aug. 24	September	Oct. 15	Convicted	7 years' rigorous imprisonment	Gun	Anger	No	do.
32(*a*)	Baliwila, 296 ...	Sept. 4	Sept. 6	Sept. 4	Sept. 7.	Sept. 5	September	Nov. 14	Convicted	5 years' rigorous imprisonment	Club	Anger	Yes	do.
33	Kanduboda, 282 ...	Sept. 10	Sept. 10	Sept. 10	Sept. 11	Sept. 11	October	Nov. 9	Convicted	10 years' rigorous imprisonment	Knife	Anger owing to land dispute	No	do.
34	Kannimahara, 389 ...	Sept. 11	Sept. 11	Sept. 11	Sept. 12	Sept. 12	October	1902 Feb. 24	Convicted	Death by hanging	Dagger	Protection of property	No	do.
35	Kadirana, 150 ...	Sept. 14	Sept. 14	—	Sept. 15	Sept. 16	(Accused	unknown)	—	—	—	—	—	do.
36	Kamburagalla, 352 ...	Sept. 19	Sept. 19	Sept. 20	Sept. 20	Sept. 20	October	1901 Nov. 26	Convicted	10 years' rigorous imprisonment	Club	Jealousy	No	do.
37	Ganihimulla, 107 ...	Oct. 13	Oct. 13	—	Oct. 14	Oct. 14	(Accused	unknown)	—	—	Knife	—	—	do.
38(*a*)	Halugama, 16 ...	Oct. 17	Oct. 18	Oct. 17	Oct. 18	Oct. 18	November	November	Convicted	Death by hanging	Kris	Anger	Yes	do.
39	Asgiriwalpola, 135 ...	Oct. 25	Oct. 25	Oct. 25	Oct. 26	Oct. 26	November	November	Acquitted (A)	—	Rice pounder	Self-defence	No	do.

40	Pahala Biyanwila, 268	Nov. 14	Nov. 14	Nov. 14	Nov. 14	Nov. 14	—	— 1902.	Convicted	—	Stone	—	No	As given in annexed table.
41(a)	Kosgama, 427 ...	Oct. 5	Oct. 14	Oct. 5	Oct. 14	Oct. 7	November	February	Acquitted (Fd)	—	Knife	Anger	No	do.
42	Loluwagoda, 1 ...	Nov. 21	Nov. 22	Nov. 21	Nov. 23	Nov. 25	Discharged (A) 1902.	—	—	—	Club	Self-defence	No	do.
43(a)	Divulapitiya, 97 ...	Nov. 29	Dec. 2	Nov. 29	Dec. 2	Dec. 6	Jan. 30	—	Pending	—	Knife	Anger owing to land dispute	Yes	do.
44	Kotalawala, 473 ...	Dec. 9	Dec. 9	Dec. 9	Dec. 10	Dec. 11	January 1901.	Feb. 24	Convicted	Death by hanging (4 accused)	Knife	—	Yes	do.
45	Biyagama, 280 ...	Dec. 12	Dec. 12	Dec. 12	Dec. 12	Dec. 12	Discharged (A) Dec. 13	—	—	—	—	—	No	do.
46	Ihala Imbulgoda, 240	Dec. 15	Dec. 15	Dec. 15	Dec. 15	Dec. 16	Discharged (A) Dec. 24 1902.	—	—	—	Club	—	No	do.
47	Madelgomuwa, 137...	Dec. 17	Dec. 17	Dec. 17	Dec. 18	Dec. 18	Jan. 14	—	Pending	—	Gun	Anger owing to land dispute	No	do.
48	Kattuwa, 75 ...	Dec. 24	Dec. 24	Dec. 24 1902	Dec. 25	Dec. 25	Feb. 9	—	Pending	—	Revolver	Revenge	No	do.
49(a)	Kotikawatta, 505 ...	Dec. 30	Dec. 31 1902	Jan. 6 1901	Dec. 1 1902	Dec. 31	Feb 6	—	Pending	—	Knife	—	No	do.
50(a)	Uswetakeiyawa, 167	Dec. 27	Jan. 15	Dec. 27	Jan. 15	Dec. 27	Feb. 14	March	Convicted	18 months' rigorous imprisonment	Stone	Anger	No	do.

Short Reports on Murder Cases.

1. *Indurugalla, 389.*—The accused stabbed the two deceased persons and two others on the 20th January, 1901, motive being jealousy. The accused was convicted and was sentenced to be hanged.

2. *Heiyantuduwa, 275.*—The deceased was shot on the night of the 15th January, 1901, as he was returning with another man after making search for a stolen bull. The accused, who belonged to a gang of cattle lifters, was on bad terms with the deceased, as he had given information against them to the Inquirer of the place. Accused was discharged.

3. *Nungomuwa, 336.*—The deceased, who was known to be a cocoanut stealer in the village, was shot dead whilst stealing nuts on a tree on the 24th January, 1901. Accused unknown.

4. *Talawatugoda, 493.*—The deceased was stabbed by the accused on the 3rd February, 1901, during a dispute in connection with the reaping of the harvest of a paddy field. Four other persons were injured. Accused was convicted and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

5. *Watinapaha, 103.*—The deceased and a woman who was on intimate terms with the accused started to go to Mabodala Dewale. The accused knowing waylaid them, and inflicted a stab wound on the deceased with a dagger, motive being jealousy. Accused was acquitted.

6. *Kaleliya Webodamulla, 28.*—The deceased, who was the kept mistress of the accused, leaving him, went and lived with another man as his mistress. The accused entering the house of the deceased on the night of the 7th February, 1901, stabbed her. Accused was convicted and sentenced to be hanged.

7. *Dekatana, 401.*—On the 22nd February, 1901, accused, who was under the influence of liquor, went over to one Andris Appu's house. Shortly after the deceased, who was also the worse for liquor, followed him, and arriving at the house blew out a lamp that was burning there, and dragged away Andris Appu's daughter to the road, where the accused, seeing the girl attempting to get rid of the deceased's clutches, stabbed him. Accused was tried and was acquitted.

8. *Helunmahara, 399.*—The deceased was stabbed by the accused on the 1st January, 1901, for not allowing him to remove some vegetables which he had picked from a garden belonging to the deceased. Accused was convicted and was sentenced to be hanged, punishment being commuted to twenty years' rigorous imprisonment.

9. *Pelanwatta, 582.*—The deceased was stabbed with a knife on the 26th February, 1901, by the first accused, whilst the second accused was holding him by the hair, motive being anger caused by a cow which was in charge of the deceased trespassing on a paddy crop belonging to the accused. First accused was convicted and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment, second accused acquitted.

10. *Paddawala, 385.*—On the 22nd March, 1901, accused plucked a jak fruit from a tree which he possessed jointly with deceased. Deceased also asked for a fruit, which the accused refused. An altercation then ensued, and the accused stabbed the deceased with a knife. Accused was tried and was acquitted.

11. *Deenapamunuwa, 356.*—The accused was on terms of intimacy with the deceased woman, but a month prior to the commission of the offence he was subject to unkind treatment by deceased, and being offended stabbed the deceased with a knife on 4th April, 1901. Accused was convicted and sentenced to be hanged.

12. *Kalapaluwawa, 491.*—The deceased had a paramour, who was charged in a cattle stealing case. During the pendency of the case the deceased left her husband and went and lived in the house of a brother-in-law of her paramour. On the 6th April, 1901, the accused meeting the deceased, who was returning from Colombo, stabbed her. Accused was convicted and was sentenced to be hanged.

13. *Panagoda, 482.*—The deceased was killed with a mamoty by accused on 17th April, 1901, while he was sleeping in his house, motive being anger caused by the deceased not paying a debt due to accused when asked for it. Accused was convicted and was sentenced to be hanged.

14. *Walgama, 281.*—The deceased, an ex-Police Vidane of Walgama, who was worse for liquor, entered the house of one Christina, a woman of bad character, on the 20th April, 1901, and struck her. On her screaming out the accused came over with rice pounders and clubs and brutally assaulted the deceased to death. First accused was convicted and was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment, the second was fined Rs. 50, third and fourth accused were acquitted.

15. *Belunmahara, 239.*—On the 21st April, 1901, accused assaulted the deceased with a club, they being on bad terms with each other owing to the deceased having left his wife and children and was living with the mother of accused. Accused was convicted and was sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

16. *Bopetta, 367.*—On the 23rd April, 1901, the deceased was returning from the Pasyala Courts, where he attended in connection with a civil action, when he was set upon and murdered by clubbing. Accused not known.

17. *Tunbowila, 576.*—On the 6th May, 1901, the deceased assaulted his wife and children for the loss of an arecanut which he had in his betel bag. His son Siman *alias* Cornelis got out of the house and began abusing him, at which the father being enraged came up to him and gave him a slap, when the accused stabbed him. Accused was convicted and was sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

18. *Nugegoda, 519.*—On the 1st June, 1901, the accused, six in number, after failing in an attempt to burglariously break into a boutique kept by a Moorman, went over to the house of the deceased, about 150 fathoms away, and killed a goat there; next they attempted to force open the door of the house, the deceased's wife hearing the noise gave an alarm "thieves," when the deceased got out at once and saw accused were running away with the carcase of the goat. He gave chase, crying out "thieves," and was set upon by the accused and beaten with clubs. He died in hospital shortly after. Four of the accused were arrested; they were convicted and sentenced to be hanged.

19. *Dunagaha, 88.*—On the 15th June, 1901, the deceased, as usual, slept for the night on a "pettagam," a box in which his money was kept, being proceeds of the sales in his boutique. There

were two lads sleeping in the same hall where the deceased was sleeping. The accused, six in number, entered the boutique by boring a hole in the wall, and opening the door murdered the deceased by cutting his throat. They then robbed the contents of the box. Accused were tried and were acquitted.

20. *Kaleliya Welodamulla, 28.*—On the 5th July, 1901, the deceased started from Colombo to Veyangoda by train, and on arrival there he made some purchases at the boutiques and changed some money. One of the accused seeing this followed him with two others, and overtaking him one of them gave him a blow on the head with a club, which felled him to the ground. They then robbed him. First and third accused were convicted and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment each, second acquitted.

21. *Bomiriya Pahala, 472.*—On the 9th July, 1901, the deceased was stabbed to death by accused in connection with a dispute about some timber. Accused was convicted and was sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

22. *Mahara, 303.*—The deceased, an overseer of the Mahara jail, was seriously assaulted with an instrument (a miner's jumper) on his head by the accused, a prisoner, on the 25th July, 1901. The deceased was removed to the hospital, where he died. Accused was convicted and was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

23. *Godagedara, 232.*—The deceased, a noted cattle lifter and burglar, was last seen in the company of a fellow villager on the 28th July, 1901, after which nothing was known of the deceased till his body was found the following morning with severe wounds committed with a heavy cutting instrument. Accused unknown.

24. *Kendaliyaddapaluwa, 246.*—The deceased was found by accused removing his bull with two others on the 13th August, 1901, when the deceased attempted to assault the accused with a stick. The accused, who was carrying a gun, fired at the deceased in self-defence. Accused was discharged.

25. *Puwakpitiya, 431.*—A Tamil woman belonging to Elston estate was found murdered by stabbing on the night of the 15th August, 1901. Accused, a kangany on the estate, was discharged, there being insufficient evidence against him.

26. *Siyambalape, 274.*—The deceased and the accused were returning from the Gansabhawa, having attended there as parties in a case. The deceased and his men had gone ahead and were waiting in a garden on the roadside. The accused and his men approached, when an altercation ensued, followed by a free fight. The deceased was badly assaulted with a club by accused. The accused was tried and acquitted.

27. *Pamankada, 518.*—The deceased was shot by the accused on the 23rd August, 1901, at the compound of the house of the Inspector Muhandiram, motive being revenge. Accused was convicted and was sentenced to be hanged.

28. *Maharakurukulawa, 250.*—On the 23rd August, 1901, the accused, a cart driver, returned home drunk and assaulted his wife with his hands and a stick. The accused admitted having done so because he found her with another man on his return home. Accused was convicted and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

29. *Welikada, 514.*—On the night of the 21st August, 1901, the accused shot the deceased with a gun while he was taking his night meals at his house, motive being anger. Accused was tried and acquitted.

30. *Mandawala, 394.*—On the 27th August, 1901, the deceased was returning from a boutique where he had gone to buy some provisions. On his way back the accused asked him for some chunam for a chew of betel, the deceased refused to give it, when the accused beat him with a stick. Accused was convicted and was sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

31. *Ambagaspitiya, 307.*—On the 24th August, 1901, the deceased and two of his sons were at work in a field, the accused with a gun in hand passed that way, when an altercation took place between them owing to a previous quarrel, and resulted in accused shooting the deceased. Accused was convicted and was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

32. *Baliwila, 296.*—The deceased as well as the accused were returning from a gambling-place with some others, all under the influence of liquor, discussing the gains and losses at the gambling-place. The accused being annoyed struck the deceased with a club. Accused was convicted and was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

33. *Kanduboda, 282.*—The deceased and accused were on bad terms owing to land disputes. On the 10th September, 1901, meeting each other on a footpath, an altercation took place, the deceased striking the accused, and the accused in return stabbing him. Accused was convicted and was sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

34. *Kannimahara, 389.*—On the 11th September, 1901, the two deceased persons and another were eating young cocoanuts in a garden belonging to accused's father. The accused was a watcher in the garden, and as he came up to them they waved clubs which they had in their hands and approached him; the accused retired and came back with a dagger fastened on to a long pole and charged them with it, inflicting severe wounds. Accused was convicted and was sentenced to be hanged.

35. *Kadirana, 150.*—On the 14th September, 1901, a gang of coolies headed by one Mr. Schrader entered the premises of the Police Vidane of the place, carrying with them dangerous weapons, and broke open the doors of the headman's house, caused him and his wife grievous hurt, and destroyed furniture, &c., motive being anger. After the riot a cooly, who could not be identified, was found dead on the road with severe wounds on his body. Mr. Schrader and his coolies were charged with riot, murder, causing grievous hurt, and house-breaking before the Police Court, but eventually the charge of murder was withdrawn by the Crown, and they were placed upon their trial for the other offences named and were acquitted.

36. *Kamburugalla, 352.*—The deceased was returning home after a bath on the 19th September, 1901, when the accused waylaid and assaulted him with a club on his head, motive being jealousy. Accused was convicted and was sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

37. *Ganihimulla, 107.*—The deceased was a watcher of an estate. On the night of the 13th October, 1901, he slept in his watch hut, where he was found the next morning dead with stab wounds. Accused unknown.

38. *Halugama, 16.*—On the 17th October, 1901, the accused stabbed the deceased with a kris on the cart road at Halugama, motive being anger. The deceased died in hospital. Accused was convicted and was sentenced to be hanged.

39. *Asgiriwalpola, 135.*—On 26th October, 1901, accused endeavoured to rescue a woman who was being ill-treated by deceased. On his interfering the deceased attempted to stab accused, and in self-defence the accused knocked him down with a rice pounder. Accused was tried and acquitted.

40. *Pahala Biyanwila, 268.*—On the 14th November, 1901, the accused assaulted the deceased (his wife) with a stone, motive being anger caused by the deceased not returning a match box when wanted by the accused. Accused was convicted and, being insane, sent to the Lunatic Asylum.

41. *Kosgama, 427.*—On the 5th October, 1901, accused stabbed the deceased, motive being anger caused by provocation. Accused was acquitted.

42. *Loluwagoda, 1.*—The accused in the attempt to resist deceased and some others who attempted to oust him from his dwelling-place struck deceased and another with a club. Accused was discharged.

43. *Divulapitiya, 97.*—On the 29th November, 1901, the accused was under the influence of liquor and stabbed deceased, motive being anger due to land disputes. Case pending.

44. *Kotalawala, 473.*—On the night of the 9th December, 1901, the deceased, who was sleeping in his house, was stabbed by the first accused, while the other three were holding him down, motive being revenge in payment of an old grudge. Accused were convicted and were sentenced to death.

45. *Biyagama, 280.*—The deceased on the 10th December, 1901, after his midday meal left the house and was found in the evening dead in a ditch with severe bruises on his body, which might have been caused by a fall from a cocoanut tree or having been struck with a club. Accused was discharged.

46. *Ihala Imbulgoda, 240.*—On the 15th December, 1901, the deceased, who was considered to be a man of unsound mind, having a katty and mamoty in his hands, created a disturbance and cut and injured a certain individual, and attempted to injure another person, when he was knocked down by the accused with clubs. The accused were discharged.

47. *Madelgomuwa, 137.*—On the 17th December, 1901, the deceased was returning home in a hackery with another person, when he was shot by accused, motive being anger due to land disputes. Case pending.

48. *Kattuwa, 48.*—On the 24th December, 1901, the deceased was shot by accused, motive being anger caused by the deceased waylaying accused's brother-in-law and thrashing him. Case pending.

49. *Kotikawatta, 505.*—On the night of the 30th December, 1901, the accused was found by the deceased removing a head of cattle belonging to a relative of the deceased. The deceased stopped him, when accused stabbed him and ran away. Case pending.

50. *Uswetakeiyawa, 167.*—On the 27th December, 1901, a quarrel took place between the accused and another man at a sale of fish by auction; the deceased came and separated them by striking both of them with his hand. The accused went away, and returning drunk struck the deceased with a stone. Case pending.

Q.—Return showing Serious Offences committed during 1901.

234	Villages with	no	offences			1	Village with	9	offences	=	9 offences.
170	do.	1	offence	=	170 offences	1	do.	11	do.	=	11 do.
94	do.	2	do.	=	188 do.	1	do.	12	do.	=	12 do.
44	do.	3	do.	=	132 do.	1	do.	16	do.	=	16 do.
36	do.	4	do.	=	144 do.	1	do.	18	do.	=	18 do.
15	do.	5	do.	=	75 do.	1	do.	21	do.	=	21 do.
1	do.	6	do.	=	6 do.						
2	do.	7	do.	=	14 do.	603					824 do.
1	do.	8	do.	=	8 do.						

Out of these, 218 offences have been punished and
606 do. unpunished

Total ... 824

R.—Comparative Statement of Serious Offences committed during the last Three Years, by Korales.

	Offences committed																				Total Population by the Census of 1901.	Offences committed per 1,000 of the Population.		
	Against Person.									Against Property.									Grand Total.					
	Punished.			Unpunished.			Total.			Punished.			Unpunished.			Total.								
	1899.	1900.	1901.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1899.	1900.	1901.		1899.	1900.	1901.
Hapitigam Korale ...	14	7	15	3	6	1	17	13	16	12	15	8	40	60	44	52	75	52	69	88	68	31,533	2·1	2·7	2·1
Alutkuru Korale North...	36	32	21	19	12	16	55	44	37	28	50	13	56	90	87	84	140	100	139	184	137	114,781	—	—	1·1
Alutkuru Korale South...	16	13	4	1	2	3	17	15	7	21	24	2	66	47	34	87	71	36	104	86	43	55,773	1·8	1·5	0·77
Siyane Korale West ...	24	23	21	4	3	6	28	26	27	31	49	21	64	175	122	95	224	143	123	250	170	91,593	1·3	2·7	1·8
Siyane Korale East ...	21	19	14	3	7	2	24	26	16	16	31	14	58	100	78	74	131	92	98	157	108	51,280	1·9	3·6	2·1
Hewagam Korale ...	24	21	14	3	5	6	27	26	20	38	52	29	71	78	70	109	130	99	136	156	119	65,050	2·9	2·3	1·8
Colombo Mudaliyar's Division ...	14	22	13	3	16	6	17	38	19	25	40	12	137	133	96	162	173	108	179	211	127	55,984	3·2	3·7	2·2
Salpiti Korale ..	13	28	8	3	5	4	16	33	12	13	21	9	20	44	28	33	65	37	49	98	49	57,157	0·9	1·8	0·8
	162	165	110	39	56	44	201	221	154	184	282	108	512	727	560	696	1,009	667	897	1,230	821	519,151	1·7	2·3	1·5

S.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by the Police Courts of the Western Province during the last Three Years.

		A		B		C		D		E		F												Grand Total.
												a		*b*		*c*		*d*		*e*		*f*		
		Total.	Percentage on Grand Total.	Total.	Percentage on Grand Total.	Total.	Percentage on Grand Total.	Total.	Percentage on Grand Total.	Total.	Percentage on Grand Total.	Total.	Percentage on Grand Total.	Total.	Percentage on Grand Total.	Total.	Percentage on Grand Total.	Total.	Percentage on Grand Total.	Total.	Percentage on Grand Total.	Total.	Percentage on Grand Total.	
Police Court, Colombo,	1901	61	15·40	61	15·40	2	·50	20	5	18	4·54	4	1·01	12	3·03	3	·75	34	8·58	117	29·54	64	16·16	396
Do.	1900	61	13·48	86	19·75	—	—	19	4·28	10	2·21	2	·42	14	3·27	4	·84	43	9·88	115	22·82	90	20·53	444
Do.	1899	64	14·7	84	19·3	4	·9	6	14	4	·9	2	·5	19	4·4	1	·2	23	5·3	151	34·7	73	16·8	431
Police Court, Avisawella,	1901	23	14·37	22	13·75	—	—	11	6·87	7	4·37	—	—	5	3·12	1	·62	26	16·25	26	16·25	39	24·37	160
Do.	1900	18	9·42	29	25·21	—	—	13	6·83	8	4·12	—	—	3	1·53	3	1·58	35	18·54	38	20·19	42	22·54	189
Do.	1899	17	12·1	28	19·9	—	—	8	5·7	5	3·5	—	—	1	·7	3	2·1	34	24·1	7	5·0	38	27·0	141
Police Court, Panadure,	1901	170	23·90	35	4·92	—	—	68	9·56	22	3·09	1	·14	11	1·54	23	3·23	114	16·03	158	22·22	109	15·33	711
Do.	1900	105	17·64	97	14·87	—	—	65	10·12	12	1·64	3	·39	8	1·16	6	·85	73	11·55	171	25·17	110	16·50	660
Do.	1899	76	15·3	122	24·4	—	—	26	5·2	16	3·2	2	·4	8	1·6	14	2·8	81	16·2	94	18·8	59	11·8	498
Police Court, Kalutara,	1901	121	13·53	289	32·32	1	·11	59	6·59	26	2·90	5	·55	13	1·45	24	2·68	68	7·60	84	9·39	203	22·70	894
Do.	1900	99	15·12	145	22·81	5	·70	8	1·19	18	2·61	—	—	2	·33	28	4·27	62	9·45	86	13·32	191	30·17	647
Do.	1899	71	13·5	176	33·4	1	·2	13	2·5	9	1·7	1	·2	—	—	22	4·2	15	2·9	55	10·4	164	31·1	527
Police Court, Negombo,	1901	55	15·02	116	31·69	1	·27	9	2·45	4	1·09	—	—	23	6·28	11	3	25	6·83	70	19·12	52	14·20	366
Do.	1900	82	23·19	85	23·17	1	·19	2	·47	7	1·47	—	—	15	3·41	22	5·36	18	8·09	43	10·01	51	24·07	326
Do.	1899	100	27·2	90	24·5	8	2·2	2	·5	7	1·9	—	—	15	4·1	20	7·6	36	10·0	24	6·6	57	15·5	359
Itinerating Court,	1901	72	9·79	38	5·17	—	—	21	2·85	39	5·30	2	·27	16	2 17	9	1·22	43	5·85	271	36·87	224	30·47	735
Do.	1900	69	8·43	51	6·66	—	—	30	3·91	22	3·8	—	—	14	2·03	19	2·29	51	6·30	321	39·17	213	27·75	790
Do.	1899	50	8·6	52	8·9	1	·2	25	5·0	13	2·6	—	—	7	1·2	16	2·7	44	7·5	171	29·3	204	35·0	583
Average,	1901	502	15·33	561	17 20	4	·14	188	5·55	116	3·54	12	·32	80	2·93	71	1·91	310	10·19	726	22·23	691	20·53	3,262
Do.	1900	444	14·5	493	16·1	6	·19	137	4·4	77	2·05	5	·16	56	1·6	82	2·6	285	9·3	774	25·3	697	22·08	3,056
Do.	1899	378	14·8	552	21·6	14	·54	80	3·1	54	2·1	5	·19	50	1·9	76	2·9	233	9·1	502	19·6	595	23·3	2,539

REPORT ON THE KALUTARA DISTRICT FOR 1901.

Area, 623¾ square miles; Population, 230,045.

1.—REVENUE.

THE detailed comparative statement of revenue for 1900 and 1901 is annexed :—

Detailed Statement of Revenue collected and credited at the Kalutara Kachcheri during the Years 1900 and 1901.

Heads of Revenue.	1900.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
CUSTOMS.					
Imports.					
Grain	18,630 10	27,586 71	8,956 61	—	Larger imports.
Cotton Manufacture ...	1 15	31 47	30 32	—	
Other Goods ...	214 45	252 41	37 96	—	
Total ...	18,845 70	27,870 59	9,024 89	—	
PORT, HARBOUR, WHARF, AND LIGHTHOUSE DUES.					
Port Dues and Outports ...	256 40	371 52	115 12	—	Larger imports.
LICENSES, EXCISE, AND INTERNAL REVENUE NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED.					
Licenses.					
Arrack, Rum, and Toddy ...	119,547 58	138,007 9	18,459 51	—	The arrack rents realized more than in 1900.
Opium	520 0	1,870 0	1,350 0	—	The opium rents fetched a higher figure than in 1900.
Rents exclusive of Lands.					
Road Tolls... ...	24,696 68	28,604 45	3,907 77	—	Arrears of 1900 credited in 1901; an instalment in 1900 was erroneously credited at the Colombo Kachcheri; larger rebate in 1900 than in 1901 on account of repairs to Digarolla bridge.
Bridge Tolls ...	4,820 0	3,450 0	—	1,370 0	The rents fetched less than in 1900.
Ferry Tolls ...	2,070 8	2,135 0	64 92	—	The rents fetched more than in 1900.
Canal Tolls ...	6,750 0	6,500 0	—	250 0	The rent fetched less than in 1900.
Stamps.					
Revenue (various Services)...	4,3860 5	50,274 25	6,414 20	—	Increase in the number of distilleries and wholesale dealers' licenses issued in 1901.
Total ...	202,264 39	230,840 79	30,196 40	1,620 0	
Fines and Forfeitures.					
District Courts ...	430 25	1,185 50	755 25	—	More District Court fines and heavier ones.
Courts of Requests ...	—	4 0	4 0	—	
Police Courts ...	11,747 82	11,009 81	—	738 1	Less received from the Kalutara Police Court.
Government Agents ...	35 0	105 54	70 54	—	Misclassification in 1900.
Other Departments ...	520 0	870 76	350 76	—	More fines on road tax defaulters.
Forest Offences ...	150 0	782 2	632 2	—	The increase is due to fines imposed departmentally on account of forest offences (hitherto classified under Sale of Government Property—Timber) being now classified under this head.
Total ...	215,147 46	244,798 42	32,008 97	2,358 1	

Heads of Revenue.	1900.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
FEES OF COURT OR OFFICE, PAYMENT FOR SPECIFIC SERVICES, AND REIMBURSEMENTS IN AID.					
Judicial Stamps ...	18,766 30	18,250 10	—	516 20	
Survey Fees	6,347 90	5,701 70	—	646 20	Fees recoverable within the year on a smaller extent of land.
Recoveries on Irrigation Works	848 49	848 48	—	0 1	
Hospital Stoppages ...	27 2	45 80	18 78	—	
Collections at Dispensaries ...	2,947 47	2,562 4	—	385 43	Private dispensaries are competing successfully with the Government institutions.
Medical Aid Dues ...	5,036 96	4,639 7	—	397 89	Less sickness on estates.
Cost of Drugs ...	450 83	516 39	65 56	—	More prompt recovery.
Cemetery Fees ...	—	1 50	1 50	—	Opening of Panadure cemetery late in the year.
Police Rates in Towns and Rural Districts ...	5,250 56	5,370 88	120 32	—	Larger amount of tax due and received.
School Fees	653 4	700 56	47 52	—	Larger attendance of children.
School Books and Stationery	421 58	529 0	107 42	—	More school books sold.
Value of Tools lost ...	—	12 94	12 94	—	
Warehouse Rent ...	1,050 71	1,534 95	484 24	—	Larger imports.
Fees for Title Deeds ...	2,003 29	1,546 38	—	456 91	Fees recoverable during the year on a smaller extent of land.
Sundries	10 0	148 0	138 0	—	
Total ...	43,814 15	42,407 79	996 28	2,402 64	
RENTS OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.					
Rent of Buildings and Houses	55 30	52 80	—	2 50	
Garden Rents ...	344 80	—	—	344 80	Misclassification in 1900.
Rents of Lands ...	674 50	830 63	156 13	—	do.
Total ...	1,074 60	883 43	156 13	347 30	
INTEREST.					
On Arrears of Revenue ...	228 94	330 77	101 83	—	
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.					
Unclaimed Deposits ...	345 7	1,926 95	1,581 88	—	Deputy Fiscal's unclaimed deposits from 1890 to1897 credited to revenue.
Sundries	32 38	28 51	—	3 87	
Total ...	377 45	1,955 46	1,581 88	3 87	
SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.					
Timber	15,388 85	11,853 23	—	3,535 62	A smaller demand for timber and misclassification in 1900.
Crops on Crown Lands ...	235 0	288 12	53 12	—	
Sundries	283 71	29 41	—	254 30	Recovery of Rs. 265 in 1900 on account of ground share of illicitly dug plumbago.
Total ...	15,907 56	12,170 76	53 12	3,789 92	
LAND SALES.					
Crown Lands sold ...	136,360 72	49,652 87	—	86,707 85	Balance purchase amount of land sold in 1899, amounting to Rs. 62,302·80, was credited in 1900; less land was sold and granted at half-improved value in 1901 than in 1900 and at a lower average price.
Premia on Leases ...	1,230 0	—	—	1,230 0	No plumbago land leased.
Total ...	137,590 72	49,652 87	—	87,937 85	
Grand Total ...	433,242 98	380.441 61	44,038 22	96,839 59	
Deduct Increase ...	—	—	—	44,038 22	
Nett Decrease ...	—	—	—	52,801 37	

The revenue for 1901 amounted to Rs. 380,441·61, as compared with Rs. 433,242·98 in 1900, showing a decrease of Rs. 52,801·37. The revenue of 1897, viz., Rs. 334,512·64, was the largest ever collected at the Kachcheri up to that year. In the following years the revenue rose as follows :—

	Rs. c.
1898	372,029 64
1899	399,457 56
1900	433,242 98

but, as was pointed out in the report for 1900, there would have been a decrease in that year had not the large sum of Rs. 62,302·80 been credited in January, 1900, as balance purchase amount of land sold late in 1899.

The chief item of decrease in the year under review is under the head Land Sales—Crown lands sold—viz., Rs. 86,707·85. A smaller extent of land was sold at a lower average price per acre. There was practically no demand for land for tea cultivation, and the moderate demand for plumbago land could not be satisfied, as the Government had not decided on what terms such land should be sold or leased. Excluding the sums credited as purchase amount of Crown land, the revenue of 1901 was Rs. 330,788·74, as compared with Rs. 296,882·26 in 1900, an increase of Rs. 33,906·48.

As regards this revenue, the chief increases are those under the heads Customs, Arrack Rents, Opium Rents, Road Tolls, Revenue Stamps, and Unclaimed Deposits.

The Arrack and Opium Rents fetched more than in 1900, but the Road Tolls less, the increase under this head being due to the following causes:—One instalment of Digarolla bridge rent was erroneously credited to revenue at the Colombo Kachcheri in 1900, and till 1901 nothing was credited on account of the instalments of this rent due for the last quarter of 1900, pending the decision of Government as to the amount of rebate to be allowed to the renter for interference with traffic while the bridge was being widened late in 1900 and early in the following year.

The larger Customs revenue was due to the fall in price of Coast rice. More was consequently imported.

The increase under Revenue Stamps is attributable to the issue of a larger number of distillery licenses and of wholesale licenses to deal in arrack, and to the fact that some of the former were issued for 1900 in 1899.

The chief decreases were under Bridge Tolls and Sale of Timber. The former fetched less than in 1900.

There has been a considerable fall in the revenue from timber, which had previously been increasing fast, as the following figures show :—

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
1898	7,533 31	1900	15,388 85
1899	11,287 71	1901	11,853 23

This is accounted for by the decrease in the demand for timber for plumbago mines and for tea box woods. It may be noted that while arrack and rice contributed to swell the revenue, the unsatisfactory state of the tea and plumbago markets affected it prejudicially.

II.—EXPENDITURE.

The following statement shows that the expenditure was Rs. 24,006·85, as compared with Rs. 25,462·99 in 1900, a decrease of Rs. 1,456·14 :—

Statement of Expenditure for 1900 and 1901.

	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments	11,867 56	12,553 30
Pensions	8,002 65	7,244 49
Other Charges :—		
Cart and cooly hire	41 35	60 0
Petty expenses	45 57	82 2
Furniture	31 59	39 95
Binding records	40 0	23 30
Hire of tom-tom beaters	6 0	14 0
Commission to collectors of assessment tax ...	209 15	207 82
Remuneration to police tax assessors ...	135 0	135 0
Stationery	294 29	295 70
Allowance to Friend-in-Need Society ...	300 0	300 0
Allowance to paupers	808 50	855 0
Burying dead bodies	33 80	54 77
For relieving and removing sick and destitute to hospital	28 63	28 50
Travelling allowance to Assistant Government Agent	910 65	1,000 0
Travelling allowance to clerks	733 2	750 0
Conveying and guarding treasure... ...	51 50	11 0
Compensation for local rates on Government buildings, Kalutara	194 0	194 0
Special Expenditure :—		
Pay of watchers on plumbago lands ...	1,454 92	158 0
Clearing Maguru-ganga	274 87	—
Total ...	25,462 99	24,006 85

Personal Emoluments.—The increase is due to (1) increments to clerks' salaries; (2) the fact that the Kachcheri Muhandiram draws a higher salary than his predecessor did; (3) the opening of the Panadure Government cemetery late in the year, involving the employment of a cemetery-keeper and two grave diggers.

Pensions.—The decrease is due to the death of two pensioners.

Pay of Plumbago Watchers on Crown Land.—The watchers, who were employed throughout 1900, were discontinued early in 1901.

III.—LAND SALES.

A return of lands granted and sold during 1899, 1900, and 1901 is annexed :—

	1899.			1900.			1901.			1899.	1900.	1901.
	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Average Price per Acre.	Average Price per Acre.
		A. R. P.	Rs. c.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Sales ...	459	2605 2 16·25	158866 80	455	1766 0 8	80468 3	492	1194 2 24·75	49484 64	60 97	45 56	41 42
Half-improved value	27	29 2 32	741 19	47	40 0 9	1170 7	76	50 2 30	1413 21	24 96	29 21	27 88
Certificates against the Crown ...	182	301 1 38	—	260	466 3 3	—	545	1102 1 7	—	—	—	—
Under the Minute of August 8, 1844, including lots portions of which have been granted at half-improved value ...	—	—	—	4	23 2 17	714 6	11	31 1 0	326 71	—	30 25	10 45
	668	2936 3 6·25	159607 99	766	2296 1 37	82352 16	1124	2378 3 21·75	51224 56	—	—	—

The number of lots sold was larger in 1901 than in either of the two preceding years, but their acreage and the average price realized was smaller. This price would not have been so small had not the Government temporarily stopped the alienation of plumbago land.

No lot of over 100 acres was granted or sold. A Government Circular forbidding the sale of land for tea cultivation without special sanction was issued during the year.

A larger number of lots was granted at half-improved value than in 1900, and they covered a larger acreage. The settlements on certificate of quiet possession exceeded, in number and in area affected, those of the two preceding years added together. But the lots were small, the average extent being about 2 acres.

The fact that nine-tenths of the purchase amount of land sold was not due till forty days after the sale accounts for the difference between the figures given above as the amount realized by the sales of the year and those shown in the statement of revenue credited in 1901 under the head Crown Lands Sold.

The readiness of the villager to buy small plots of land was shown by the receipt during the year at the Kachcheri of 338 applications for survey, as compared with 155 in 1900.

Statement of Preliminary Plans received from the Surveyor-General since 1888.

Date.	Plans in which all Lots have been disposed of.	Plans in which no Lots have been disposed of.	Plans in which some Lots have been disposed of and some not.
On January 1, 1901 :—			
Plans ...	305	337	151
Lots ...	840	4,633	2,052
On January 1, 1902 :—			
Plans ...	422	268	172
Lots ...	1,188	4,428	2,324

There was greater progress in dealing with the plans than in 1900, but though nearly half of the plans received since 1888 have been finally disposed of, they cover only about one-seventh of the number of lots surveyed.

IV.—REDEMPTION OF CROWN SHARES OF PADDY FIELDS.

Statement of Fields remaining unredeemed at the end of 1901.

	No. of Fields.	Extent.	Redemption Value.
		B. P. Q.	Rs. c.
Kalutara and Panadure Totamunes ...	2	6 0 0	54 0
Pasdun Korale East ...	49	141 0 1	724 17
Total ...	51	147 0 1	778 17

Nothing in the way of redemption was done during the year.

V.—LAND ACQUISITION.

At the beginning of 1901 three acquisitions were pending—

(1) Site for a latrine for the Panadure courts.
(2) Land for the extension of Panadure resthouse premises.
(3) Land for a Public Works Department metal quarry at Panadure.

The latrine has been built, but the mandate for the acquisition of the site adopted had not been received by the end of the year.

As the owner of the land acquired for the extension of Panadure resthouse premises would not accept the compensation tendered, the matter has been referred to the District Court.

For the metal quarry four lots, aggregating 2 roods 15 perches in extent, were acquired for Rs. 1,296·62.

During the year a mandate was received for the acquisition of land required for the purpose of widening the Horana-Alutgama road at a point near the Bentota ferry. An inquiry was held, and the land was found to be worth far more than the Government expected to have to pay for it. The acquisition will probably be abandoned. It is proposed to acquire a small piece of land on Culloden estate for a well that has been made for the use of Neboda hospital.

VI.—THE WASTE LANDS ORDINANCES.

No work under these Ordinances was done.

VII.—CHENA CULTIVATION.

Licenses for chena cultivation of Crown land are not issued in this district.

The number of chenas reported to have been illicitly cultivated was 236. Out of these offences, 160 were dealt with departmentally. The remainder were reported to the Kalutara Police Court, where, out of 70 cases decided, convictions were obtained in 61. Nearly all the illicit cultivation took place in Pasdun korale east. In parts of this korale the scarcity of paddy land tempts the villager to cultivate chenas that belong to the Crown.

VIII.—SALES OF LAND BY VILLAGERS.

No sales, among villagers, of land that includes residential gardens and fields have come under special notice. The Registrar of Lands is unable to inform me how frequently such sales have taken place during the year. At the inquiry into the case referred to in my last report, in which a vendor sold a larger share of a plot of land than that to which he was entitled, it was not found that he had acted fraudulently.

IX.—AGRICULTURE.

Paddy.—The acreage cultivated and the crop reaped were estimated by the headmen at 39,700 acres and 516,000 bushels, as compared with 39,003 acres and 477,272 bushels in 1900. In some parts of Rayigam korale and Pasdun korale east the paddy plants suffered from excess of rain in April.

Other Grains.—There was, as usual, little dry grain cultivation. The crop has been estimated at 3,240 bushels, as compared with 1,760 bushels in 1900. Much of this was grown on the owitas of the Munwattebage pattu of Rayigam korale.

Cocoanuts.—Nearly 100 acres were opened in cocoanuts and oranges by Mr. H. J. Pieris in Rayigam korale. The area under this cultivation increased in the totamunes by about 50 acres. There was a brisk demand for the survey of land suitable for this product among the villagers in various parts of the district. The price of cocoanuts per thousand ranged from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 in Rayigam korale and the totamunes, and from Rs. 40 to Rs. 55 in Pasdun korale.

Cinnamon.—Mr. B. O. Dias opened about 15 acres at Alutgama in Rayigam korale. A few patches of cinnamon were also planted by villagers of the same korale.

Fruits and Vegetables.—Little fruit is grown in this district. Vegetables were scarce, except in Rayigam korale, where there was a very good crop. The cultivation of fruit and vegetables is beginning to improve in the totamunes.

Betel.—In May a fungus-like growth appeared on betel creepers near the root and killed the plants within a few days.

Tea.—According to the figures published by the Kalutara Planters' Association the crop was 6,655,025 lb., or 433,585 lb. less than in 1900, the reduction being due to finer plucking, which, however, by improving the quality of the tea, raised its price. The area in bearing increased from 15,501 to 15,541 acres. These figures apply to nearly the whole of the tea cultivated in the district. With a view to discouraging the extension of tea cultivation on a large scale in the present state of the market, it was decided that no Crown land should be sold for this product without the special permission of Government. There was, however, as anticipated, little demand for such land.

Para Rubber.—To the annual report of the Kalutara Planters' Association I am also indebted for the following information. Besides about 150 acres planted exclusively in rubber, many trees have been planted in suitable places on estates through the tea and in ravines. Most of the trees have been planted since 1896. Nearly 3½ tons of rubber were shipped to London during the year, and fetched from 3*d.* to 5*d.* more than any other rubber on the market at the same time. One lot of half a ton early in the year realized 4*s.* 1½*d.* per lb. The foreign demand for seed has given way to a brisk demand in the Island. It is evident that the cultivation of this product, which began in the Kalutara District earlier than elsewhere in the Island, promises good results.

X.—WEATHER.

The annexed statement shows the rainfall at Kalutara during each month of the last ten years :—

	1892. Inches.	1893. Inches.	1894. Inches.	1895. Inches.	1896. Inches.	1897. Inches.	1898. Inches.	1899. Inches	1900. Inches.	1901. Inches
January	4·46	1·36	1·52	2·46	3·69	1·57	3·49	9 82	4·98	7·01
February	4·82	4·90	3·22	·30	1·28	·33	·41	—	2 80	1·54
March	4·00	3 00	4·44	2·07	3·86	2·93	1·32	7·26	1·85	7·80
April	9·42	18·02	10·10	10·93	11·49	12·98	17·72	13·43	23·71	5 71
May	3·56	15·00	1 15	18·07	10 49	4·17	5·00	29·71	13·60	12·38
June	10·03	9 59	12 41	7·87	14·71	8·35	13·91	10·76	10·99	9 63
July	2·70	1·90	1 68	·60	2·49	4·06	5·03	1·19	8·21	6·05
August	2·64	1·04	·72	2 65	3·66	9 44	2 60	1·37	7·49	2·61
September	2·96	3·77	1·50	2·82	11·64	11·29	8·27	3·33	7·23	4·04
October	11·14	5·70	11·76	24·80	15·25	2 02	19 41	20·18	12·62	3·45
November	9·90	15·36	19·90	8 47	13·02	8.74	14·52	11·83	11 06	22·39
December	3·85	2·67	3·59	5 99	9·48	5·14	10·87	11·82	9·74	7·25
Total	69·48	82·31	71·99	87·03	101·06	71·02	102·55	120·70	114·28	89·86

The total rainfall for the year under review is the lowest since 1897, and is 1·30 inch below the average for the preceding nine years. But more rain fell in November than in any month of the last quarter of the ten years, except October, 1895.

The next statement compares the rainfall in 1901 (1) at Kalutara, (2) on Gikiyanakanda estate in Pasdun korale east, (3) on Ellakanda estate in Rayigam korale, and (4) on Rayigama estate in the same korale :—

	Kalutara.	Gikiyanakanda.	Ellakanda.	Rayigama.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
January ...	7·01	11·87	6·92	17·10
February ...	1·54	3·73	3·60	9·38
March ...	7·80	14·49	10·80	10·95
April ...	5·71	15·40	17·75	19·23
May ...	12·38	23·28	15·36	13·10
June ...	9·63	16·28	15·41	22·92
July ...	6·05	12·12	12·17	14·30
August ...	2·61	5·80	4·90	4·73
September ...	4·04	8·81	6·55	7·98
October ...	3·45	8·59	7·90	7·03
November ...	22·39	20·65	25·06	15·30
December ...	7·25	6·07	3·83	3·96
Total ...	89·86	147 09	130 25	145·98

The fall on Gikiyanakanda and Rayigama estates was rather below the average of recent years. These figures show how much wetter it is inland than near the coast, especially during the south-west monsoon.

XI.—OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Plumbago.—The price of plumbago, which fell heavily early in 1900, remained low in 1901 but rose slightly towards the end of the year. Few pits were opened : many were closed. In October only 36 pits were being worked, as compared with 94 a year before. They were distributed as follows :—

Pasdun Korale East ...	27
Pasdun Korale West ...	6
Rayigam Korale ...	3
Total ...	36

Of this total, 31 are situated in land alienated by the Crown, 3 in land leased by the Crown, and 2 in paraveni land. By the end of the year 14 out of the 27 pits in Pasdun korale east had been closed.

The number of mining declarations received at the Kachcheri fell from 204 in 1900 to 45 in 1901, of which 35 were for land in Pasdun korale east.

Messrs. Skrine & Co., on behalf of Messrs. Reckitt & Sons, Limited, were working during the year the three mines situated on land leased by the Government, viz., Humbuluwa at Liniyawa and Kokkumbura and Nakaulketiya at Migahatenna. By the courtesy of Messrs. Skrine & Co. I am able to append the following observations made by Mr. Gill, the Manager of the mines, on their operations :—

> The work of developing the mines has progressed steadily during the year, and satisfactory results have been obtained. No new shafts have been sunk, but those already in existence have been considerably deepened. The system of work carried on under the previous management has been abandoned, and all operations are carried on in accordance with modern European methods. The native workmen have, on the whole, taken kindly to the system adopted, and a number of them are becoming expert in the English methods of sinking, driving, stoping, and timbering. The system of twelve hours' work instead of twenty-four introduced during the previous year has been adhered to, better work being got out of the men in the twelve hours' shift system. During the past few months, by the order of the directors, only necessary work, such as timbering, has been done during the day shift on Sunday.
>
> The plant of the mines has been considerably augmented during the year, and hand labour for raising plumbago, *débris*, or water entirely superseded by steam machinery. Winding plants are working at Kokkumbura and Nakaulketiya ; a new winding engine is in course of erection at Humbuluwa, and the mines are kept free of water by five powerful steam pumping engines. A light tramway has been laid down at Kokkumbura and another at the Nakaulketiya mine for the removal of *débris*.
>
> The timber for the workings is obtained locally, alubo and hora having been decided on as the most suitable woods.
>
> A dynamite store has been constructed in accordance with the published regulations, new cooly lines put up, and a good bungalow erected at Kokkumbura. A freedom from accidents of a serious nature has been enjoyed, and the labour force of about 200 men resident on the mines is contented and fairly stationary.

* * * * *

The speed at which the mining operations are carried out is steadily increasing, and considerable new developments are projected for the immediate future.

No land was leased by Government during the year for mining purposes. The quantity of plumbago raised in the district is unknown. The only available figures show the quantity transported

by rail from the stations on the Seaside line situated within the district, but they do not exclude produce of the Southern and Sabaragamuwa Provinces. They are as follows :—

1900. Plumbago 3rd Class.		1900. Plumbago 6th Class.		Stations.	1901. Plumbago 3rd Class.		1901. Plumbago 6th Class.	
Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.		Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
Tons cwt.	Rs. c.	Tons cwt.	Rs. c.		Tons cwt.	Rs. c.	Tons cwt.	Rs. c.
15 3	26 82	—	—	Panadure ...	1 4	3 16	61 0	108 15
17 8	69 49	581 0	1,475 41	Kalutara ...	13 5	45 27	244 2	641 96
4 17	21 37	48 2	139 51	Paiyagala ...	0 14	1 58	—	—
0 5	1 19	—	—	Beruwala ...	—	—	—	—
—	—	1,244 19	4,425 78	Alutgama ...	7 10	38 87	858 8	3,178 50
37 13	118 87	1,874 1	6,040 70	... Total ...	22 13	88 88	1,163 10	3,928 61

This statement shows the depressed condition of the industry in 1901. Only one case of illicit digging of plumbago on Crown land was reported during the year.

Arrack.—The number of distillery licenses issued in 1901 was 168, as compared with 157 in 1900. The quantity distilled was 908,955½ gallons, an increase of 157,131 gallons on the previous year's total, and of 322,698½ gallons, or 55 per cent., on the total for 1899. The price per leaguer fell from Rs. 230 in January to Rs. 100 in October and November, but rose in December to Rs. 120.

The quantity removed to be exported beyond seas was 42,566½ gallons, as against 53,422 gallons in 1900.

XII.—FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

The following statement shows the revenue derived from Crown forests and credited at Kalutara :—

	1900. Rs. c.		1901 Rs. c.
Fines in Police Courts for forest offences, including theft of Crown timber	150 0	...	719 25
Fines imposed departmentally for forest offences ...	—*	...	782 2
Compensation recovered without prosecution ...	288 2	...	582 45
Sale of confiscated produce	171 85	...	2 60
Sale of drift wood	11 59	...	—
Sale of right to collect timber in rivers ...	—	...	27 0
Timber sold by Assistant Conservator of Forests ...	13,579 12	...	9,979 15
Timber sold by Assistant Government Agent ...	1,338 27	...	1,262 3
Total ...	15,538 85		13,354 50

* Included in timber sold by Assistant Conservator of Forests and Assistant Government Agent.

The decrease under the head Sale of Timber by the Assistant Conservator of Forests has been explained earlier in this report.

I annex a statement of the prosecutions instituted for forest offences and of the cases compounded out of court :—

Police Court.	Cases pending from 1900.	New Cases during 1901			Total Cases.	Disposed of during the Year.						Cases pending at the close of the Year.
		Unauthorized Felling or Removal of Timber.	Illicit Chenaing or Clearing.	Total.		Convictions.		Acquittals or Cases struck off the Roll.		Total.		
						Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
Kalutara ...	31	23	76	99	130	75	112	37	89	112	201	18
Panadure ...	—	7	—	7	7	5	14	2	2	7	16	—
Total ...	31	30	76	106	137	80	126	39	91	119	217	18
Compositions ...	—	84	153	237	237	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	31	114	229	343	374	80	126	39	91	119	217	18

In my report for 1900 the number of cases pending in the Police Court of Kalutara at the end of that year was given as 13 ; it should have been 31. Over two-thirds of the cases decided by the Magistrates ended in convictions.

The large increase in the number of cases compounded out of court, *i.e.*, from 53 in 1900 to 237 in 1901, reflects credit on the Mudaliyars of Rayigam korale and Pasdun korale west, who were very active in reporting thefts of Crown timber and cases of illicit clearing of Crown land.

The following observations made by the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Mr. F. Lewis, on his Forest Administration in this district, show a large surplus on the year's operations, and explain why so much of the forest revenue is not credited at the Kalutara Kachcheri :—

The value of timber sold in the Kalutara District in 1901 is as follows :—

Under Departmental Control.	Rs. c.
Timber sold to Road Committees (sawn)	1,093 82
Fuel sold to the Railway	7,861 94
Miscellaneous timber (sawn)	1,479 5
Total Departmentally sold ...	10,434 81

To Applicants direct.	Rs. c.
Sold by the log	20 25
Sold by the cubic foot	4,773 37
Mine props and sticks	395 54
Firewood sold by the cubic yard	3,721 88
Charcoal sold by the bushel	237 49
Bamboos and canes	15 0
Confiscated forest produce sold	712 23
Total value of Wood ...	9,875 76

The fines recovered by the Assistant Conservator of Forests for forest offences credited at Kalutara amounted to Rs. 423·38.

As pointed out in the Administration Report for 1900, the whole of the foregoing is not credited in the Kalutara Kachcheri, as the incidental expenditure on departmental operations is met at Colombo, and hence the sales of wood and fuel cut departmentally being credited there.

The following table shows the actual working of the Forest Department in the district for the year under review :—

REVENUE.	Rs. c.
Sale of wood Departmentally cut ...	2,572 87
Sale of fuel Departmenally cut ...	7,861.94
Timber to applicants	9,163 53
Confiscated wood	712 23
Fines recovered for forest offences...	423 38
	20,733 95

EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.
Cost of cutting and delivery of timber	1,813 41
Cost of cutting and delivery of fire-wood	6,473 42
Salary of Forest Rangers ...	1,080 0
Salary of Forest Guards ...	80 0
Salary of Forest Watchers ...	595 0
Salary of River Watchers ...	156 0
Travelling allowance paid to Rangers	537 70
Hire of checking station ...	30 0
Cost of repairs to Departmental buildings	250 0
Pay of Udugama bungalow-keeper	36 0
Pay of one tappal cooly allowed to one Forest Ranger ...	120 0
Upkeep of jak plantation at Palatota	341 27
Miscellaneous charges ...	24 25
Cost of salvage of drift wood ...	27 50
Travelling claim for change of station of one Ranger ...	26 16
Total Expenditure ...	11,634 71
Making a surplus of ...	9,099 24
	20,733 95

In addition to the above sum contributed by the Forest Department, a further sum has been credited at Kalutara during the year of Rs. 1,768·88 by recoveries remitted direct. This is composed of the following items :—

	Rs. c.
Timber sold in log	290 80
Posts, props, and sticks	20 55
Firewood	112 0
Confiscated wood sold	717 48
Fines recovered	628 5
Total ...	1,768 88

The surplus to Government by forest revenue therefore for 1901 amounts to Rs. 10,868·12, as compared with Rs. 13,168·16 in 1900, or a decline of Rs. 2,300·04 during the present year. This decline is chiefly due to the great diminution in plumbago mining operations, as will be seen by comparing the value of mine props and quantity of timber sold by the cubic foot in 1901 as set against the same items in the previous year. There has, however, been a considerable increase in sale of firewood, both departmentally as well as by sale to consumers direct, thus :—

	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.
Firewood to Railway	4,503 46	7,861 94
Fuel to consumers	1,731 51	3,959 37
Total ...	6,234 97	11,821 31
Deduct cost ...	3,822 92	6,473 42
Result ...	2,412 5	5,347 89

or a nett increase in 1901 on sale of fuel of Rs. 2,935·84.

While the financial result is below that of 190.), it cannot be regarded as unsatisfactory, and it points to a steady demand for forest produce, though the Kalutara forests are notoriously deficient in first class timber.

XIII.—EDUCATION.

Statement of Schools in the Kalutara District (excluding Private Schools).

Management.	Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.
Government ...	35	21	8	64	4,097
Roman Catholic ...	10	7	6	23	2,031
Wesleyan	3	7	14	24	1,079
Church of England ...	1	1	6	8	963
Church Missionary Society...	1	4	—	5	88
Total ...	50	40	34	124	8,258

Nearly half of the school children attend Government schools, and about half the remainder go to Roman Catholic schools, the remaining half being divided almost equally between the Wesleyans on the one hand and the Church of England and Church Missionary Society on the other. The largest increase in attendance has been in the Roman Catholic schools, where, with two more schools than in 1900, the average daily attendance has risen from 1,576 to 2,031. The Korale Mudaliyars have taken an active interest in the Government schools. The geographical distribution of schools is as follows :—

Korale.	Schools.	Population (excluding Estates).	Population to each School.
Totamunes	76	115,719	1,513
Rayigam Korale	25	49,894	1.994
Pasdun Korale West... ...	15	23,330	1,555
Pasdun Korale East... ...	8	24,062	3,008

The last column of this statement shows the urgent need for more schools in Pasdun korale east. It is believed to be the intention of Government to arrange that such a want shall in future be met out of funds raised by a local cess, instead of as hitherto by expenditure out of the general revenue. Much might be done to increase the number of schools in the inland divisions, if a new set of rules under the Village Communities' Ordinance were passed and vigorously applied.

XIV.—VILLAGE COMMUNITIES' ORDINANCE.

This Ordinance is in force, except in the totamunes, but is almost a dead letter. As just stated, new rules are badly wanted.

The only charges brought before a Village Committee Chairman were four in Pasdun korale west, in which 43 persons were prosecuted for failing to perform labour in the construction of Ittapana Government Boys' School. They were acquitted on discharging their liability.

XV.—FOOD SUPPLY.

The chief article of diet is rice. The amount produced locally has been estimated at 258,000 bushels. As this is consumed by the inhabitants of the district, exclusive of immigrant Tamil estate coolies, the average per head was about 1¼ bushel. But there was no scarcity of rice, the deficiency being supplied by imported rice, which varied in price from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 a bushel. Imported rice is more largely consumed in the totamunes and in Iddagoda pattuwa of Pasdun korale west than in other parts of the district. In Iddagoda pattuwa, where most of the tea estates are situated, it is used by the Tamil coolies, and distributed in part payment for Sinhalese labour on the estates.

Vegetables, especially jak and yams, contribute largely to the food supply of the people, except in the Iddagoda pattuwa, where vegetable cultivation is neglected. The supply in Rayigam korale was very plentiful. Fruit was scarce throughout the district. Near the coast sea fish are consumed, but most of the fish caught are exported from the district. In Rayigam korale river fish were plentiful.

The number of cattle slaughtered on license was 1,511, of which more than one-half was killed by the Kalutara Local Board butchers. No scarcity of food existed at any part of the year.

XVI.—IRRIGATION.

There is little to record under this head. The Thoragala-ela sluice gates were repaired early in the year. One of the sluice gates of Remuna tank was stolen in May, 1900, but, though the cultivators under the tank have agreed to bear the expense of the repairs, a new one had not been provided by the end of the year.

It is very desirable that, in order to facilitate navigation and to diminish flood damages in Pasdun korale, the banks of the smaller rivers should be denuded of overhanging trees, and that logs should be removed from the river beds. If a sufficient supply of labour can be secured, the Government should be asked to vote money to complete the work, begun in 1899, of clearing the banks of the Maguru-ganga between Badureliya and the junction of the Maguru- and Kuda-gangas. No money was available for this purpose in 1900, but towards the close of the year the right to collect for a period of fifteen months drift and sunken timber from Demodara up the Kuda-ganga as far as its junction with the Maguru-ganga, and thence up the latter river to Badureliya, was sold.

The liability of the low-lying paddy fields of Munwattebage pattu to remain flooded, sometimes for weeks together, is a matter that deserves attention.

XVII.—LEGISLATION.

I have no recommendations to make.

XVIII.—WORKS MOST REQUIRED IN THE DISTRICT.

(1) *Residence for the Assistant Government Agent.*—Though money had been voted for the purpose of building a house for the Assistant Agent on the Fort, and plans and estimates were

prepared and a tender for the work was received, Government decided not to begin building during the year. The question of frontage has been settled. No money has been voted for expenditure in 1902. I hope that provision for this building will be made in the Supply Bill for 1903.

(2) *The Construction of a Bridge over the Kepu-ela at Galpata.*—A revised estimate of the cost of this bridge was made by the Public Works Department. It amounts to Rs. 30,444. In 1900 Government offered a contribution of Rs. 10,000. The District Road Committee has decided that it cannot afford to contribute the balance even in instalments, and intends to submit to Government for approval an estimate for a cheaper type of bridge.

(3) *Telegraph Extension from Kalutara to Neboda.* —This extension has at last been sanctioned, and will be proceeded with as early as circumstances permit. It is not anticipated that there will be any difficulty in getting a suitable house erected for use as a Post and Telegraph Office.

(4) *New Resthouse at Moragala.*—Now that the new resthouse at Matugama has been completed, the Provincial Road Committee should erect a substantial resthouse at Moragala to take the place of the temporary building that has hitherto had to serve the purpose.

XIX.—PLANS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

(1) *Roads.*—In my last report I recommended that three sections of minor road should be handed over to the Public Works Department. The most important of these—the Horawala-Moragala section of the road from Horawala to Pelawatta—was transferred to that Department at the end of 1901.

As during the year the road from Badureliya to the boundary of the Province in the direction of Kukulegama was converted from a principal into a minor road, it is unlikely that Government will consent to the transfer of the Matugama-Badureliya road to the Public Works Department till a revival of the plumbago industry has largely increased the traffic that it has to bear.

Under these circumstances the next minor road that should be made a principal one is that from Nagoda to Matugama, on which there is heavy traffic into Kalutara from the heart of Pasdun korale.

During the year the District Road Committee extended the Tebuwana-Narthupana bridle path towards a point on the Kalu-ganga opposite Anguruwatota. This extension should be completed and the path opened for traffic during 1902.

Progress was made during 1901 in the construction of some small bridges on the Indilanda-Anguruwatota village-road through Neuchatel estate. The District Road Committee should build three bridges required on the section between Neuchatel and Anguruwatota, and an attempt should be made, with the assistance of village labour for earthwork, to get this road opened for cart traffic during the current year.

Much village labour was spent in 1901 on earthwork on the Moragala-Bellana village path with a view to its conversion into a cart road, which will connect the two main thoroughfares of Pasdun korale east. The time has now arrived when the District Road Committee should render assistance by constructing the numerous culverts and small bridges that are required.

(2) *Clearing Small Rivers of Vegetation.*—In this report I have already recommended that the clearing of the Magura-ganga should be continued. When this has been done, there are other rivers in Pasdun korale which will deserve similar attention, in order that the duration of floods may be lessened and navigation be facilitated.

(3) *Schools.*—It has not yet been decided by Government how a local cess is to be levied in rural districts with the object of providing money for the construction of schools among other purposes. Meanwhile the Korale Mudaliyars have been very active in improving the existing Government school buildings, notwithstanding the apathy in many cases of the villager. New schools are most wanted in Pasdun korale east, where the population is much scattered. At present there is in that division only one school to every 3,008 inhabitants. It is generally difficult to induce villagers to build new schools at their own expense. But the closing of the Ratmale Girls' School on account of the refusal of the villagers to provide a suitable building affords an opportunity of getting a boys' or mixed school erected at Bulatsinhala, which will serve the Welgama division of Pasdun korale east, where the inhabitants do appear to be ready to erect the requisite building.

(4) *Dispensaries.*—In view of the gradual establishment of dispensaries by private individuals in different parts of the district, it is not advisable that Government money should be spent on the erection of any more dispensaries at present. But most of the extreme eastern portion of the district is still unprovided for. The matter should receive consideration when the levy of the local cess above alluded to has been authorized.

(5) *Cemeteries.*—The cemetery at Alutgama, though in a populous locality, is not full, and it has been decided that it is not to be closed at present. A new general cemetery was opened at Panadure in December. The question as to whether it is necessary to provide new cemeteries in other thickly inhabited villages along the sea coast still requires consideration.

(6) *Postal Facilities.* — Receiving post offices were opened at Tebuwana, Ingiriya, and Migahatenna on 20th May, 1st June, and 1st July, respectively. The much-needed conversion of a receiving office into a post office at Horana has taken place during the current year.

The Neboda coach ceased to carry the mails in November, and the Postmaster-General had to use runners for the rest of the year. It is to be hoped that arrangements will soon be made that will secure the delivery of the mails at and beyond Neboda as quickly as when they were conveyed by coach.

(7) *Village Communities' Ordinance.*—Since rules under this Ordinance for Ravigam and Pasdun korales were passed, the boundaries of these divisions have been altered, and Pasdun korale has been subdivided into two korales, viz., Pasdun korale east and west. It is believed that new rules should be passed for the existing korales. When this has been done, the Ordinance can be properly worked in these inland divisions, and will, in my opinion, be of the greatest benefit to the inhabitants. Labour or money will then be available for the maintenance of village paths, bridges, edandas, and ferries, for the construction and repair of schools, and for the conversion of village paths into roads 12 feet in width.

The difficulties encountered at present in building new schools or in repairing old ones will disappear. The village roads can hereafter gradually be transferred to the charge of the District Road Committee as soon as the traffic on them has sufficiently increased. And, last but not least, the villager will be taught not to look to Government for assistance at every step.

XX.—SANITATION AND HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE.

The year was not as healthy as 1900, except in a portion of Pasdun korale. The following comparative statement shows the number of deaths registered during each month of the years 1900 and 1901 :—

Month.	1900.			1901.		
	Deaths of General Population.	Deaths of Estate Population.	Total.	Deaths of General Population.	Deaths of Estate Population.	Total.
January	525	56	581	568	57	625
February	406	44	450	471	84	555
March	390	34	424	386	79	465
April	316	35	351	371	72	443
May	361	34	395	361	79	440
June	406	41	447	351	76	427
July	337	45	382	357	64	421
August	405	—	405	385	52	437
September	396	77	473	371	59	430
October	401	70	471	381	54	435
November	434	62	496	414	81	495
December	443	156	599	462	97	559
Total ...	4,820	654	5,474	4,878	854	5,732

The Mudaliyars reported 56 cases of smallpox, 131 of chickenpox, and 34 of measles. In January smallpox was imported from Kotmale and Colombo into the totamunes and spread to Rayigam korale and back again to the totamunes. It was quickly suppressed. But no less than six subsequent outbreaks, chiefly in the totamunes, were traced to Colombo. A pilgrimage to St. Anna's Church was responsible for one case imported from the Chilaw District. Rayigam korale was not free from the disease till May, nor the totamunes till October, except during June. There were 38 cases in the totamunes and 18 in Rayigam korale, with 4 and 2 deaths respectively. 103 of the chickenpox cases were in the totamunes, 13 in Rayigam korale, 8 in Pasdun korale east, and 1 in Pasdun korale west. Measles broke out chiefly in Rayigam korale. As soon as any of these infectious diseases made its appearance stringent measures were taken to isolate the patient, and generally the disease, especially in the case of smallpox, did not spread. 160 cases of dysentery were reported, of which 131 occurred in the totamunes, 17 in Pasdun korale west with 4 deaths, and 12 in Rayigam korale.

The next statement shows the number of patients treated in the Government hospitals and dispensaries, and the collections made from them during the year :—

Situation.	Patients.		Collections.	Prescriptions.
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Kalutara	963	7,251	388 17	150 82
Panadure	625	19,586	393 80	148 1
Neboda	845	6,223	132 74	153 83
Beruwala	—	4,552	226 7	28 20
Horawala	—	2,248	84 58	8 16
Moragala	—	1,335	117 65	6 64
Matugama	—	2,120	129 40	—
Horana	—	6,318	322 7	45 29
Bandaragama	—	5,187	418 12	0 50
Total ...	2,433	54,820	2,212 60	541 45

The totals for 1900 were 2,286 indoor patients, 57,084 outdoor patients, collections Rs. 2,651·90, and prescriptions Rs. 341·85. There has been a decrease in attendance at all the dispensaries, except those at Panadure (increase 4,037), Bandaragama (increase 1,183), and Horana (increase 230). The largest decreases were 3,277 at Kalutara, 1,612 at Neboda, and 1,020 at Beruwala. At Kalutara and Beruwala there are private practitioners, and there is also one at Tebuwana, 3 miles from Neboda. Among Sinhalese villagers there has been an increasing disinclination to resort to the Neboda hospital and dispensary. The impression prevails that they exist only for estate coolies. The attendance of villagers at this dispensary has sunk from 4,744 in 1893 to 1,602 in 1901. The villagers should be assured that they will be welcome at *this* dispensary. Elsewhere in Pasdun korale the diminution in attendance is attributed to an increase in public health as well as to the opening of private dispensaries.

Gikiyanakanda and Halwatura estates have their own hospitals, and Rayigama estate has its own dispensary. There is also one on Vogan estate for Iddagoda and Vogan estates, and one on Pantiya for Ambatenna and Pantiya estates.

The total number of births and marriages registered during 1901 was as follows :—

Births	8,688
Marriages	1,769

The Local Board provides for the sanitation of Kalutara town. The scavenging is let out on contract. The construction of cemented cabook drains along the main thoroughfares of the town was vigorously carried on during the year, and should be continued. Some of the public latrines were improved and a new one was erected. Panadure town seems to get on very well without a Local

Board or sanitary rate. The Mudaliyar of Rayigam korale has induced the boutique-keepers of Horana and Ingiriya to maintain a scavenging cooly at each place. Tebuwana, Neboda, Alutgama, and Beruwala would do well to follow suit.

The sanitary condition of the villages is fairly good. All the villages are reported to have a good and plentiful water supply. In accordance with a suggestion made by the Principal Civil Medical Officer in his Administration Report for 1900, special attention was paid during the year to the drainage of swamps and stagnant pools in the neighbourhood of human dwellings in the totamunes, Rayigam korale, and Pasdun korale east.

Precautions continued to be taken against plague. The plague camp built near Kalutara was repaired at the joint expense of Government and the Local Board. In the villages houses were whitewashed and compounds and drains were cleared.

XXI.—CATTLE DISEASE.

The annexed statement gives the number of cases of murrain and hoof-and-mouth disease, and of deaths and recoveries from these ailments :—

Korale.	Number affected.					Deaths.				Recoveries.			
	Hoof-and-mouth Disease.		Murrain.		Total.	Hoof-and-mouth Disease.		Murrain.		Hoof-and-mouth Disease.		Murrain.	
	Buffaloes.	Neat Cattle.	Buffaloes.	Neat Cattle.		Buffaloes.	Neat Cattle.	Buffaloes.	Neat Cattle.	Buffaloes.	Cattle.	Buffaloes.	Neat Cattle.
Kalutara and Panadure Totamunes	—	12	—	28	40	—	—	—	18	—	12	—	10
Rayigam Korale ...	489		41	98	628	2		30	72	487		—	26
Pasdun Korale West ...	200	47	—	—	247	109	27	—	—	91	20	—	—
Pasdun Korale East ...	853	474	—	—	1327	75	53	—	—	778	421	—	—
Total	1,053	533	41	126	1,753	184	80	30	90	869	453	11	36

Throughout most of the year there was hoof-and-mouth disease of a mild type in Rayigam korale. The few totamune cases occurred early in the year. In Pasdun korale west there were a few cases in February and a bad outbreak in September, which lasted through October. In Pasdun korale east the disease appeared in a mild form in April and disappeared in the following month. Cases also occurred in October and November in this korale.

Murrain broke out in January in a few villages of the totamunes and of Rayigam korale. These divisions were not free from the disease till March and May respectively. No cases occurred in Pasdun korale. The infection was generally traced to Colombo, where it would be well if effective segregation of Coast cattle on their arrival in the Island could be provided for. Each outbreak was vigorously dealt with by the Korale Mudaliyar, who secured the isolation of the diseased animals, and thus prevented the disease from spreading. Inoculation was practised by Stock Inspectors of the Veterinary Surgeon's Department, whose visits to the infected areas were useful.

XXII.—REGULAR POLICE.

The regular police force consists of one sergeant-major, one sergeant, and twenty-two constables, stationed as follows :—

	Sergeant-Majors.	Sergeants.	Constables.
Panadure	1	—	6
Kalutara South ...	—	1	11
Kalutara North ...	—	—	5

This force works under the Assistant Government Agent, and is inspected periodically by the Assistant Superintendent of Police. In my last report I pointed out that this arrangement did not work well. On the promotion of Sergeant Jayen of Panadure to the rank of Sergeant-Major in April, control over all the police in the district was given to him, and he paid frequent visits of inspection by day and night to the Kalutara stations. This arrangement provided the Kalutara Police with closer supervision than hitherto, and should be continued until the Government consents to add to the force an Inspector, who should live at Kalutara and hold the office of Inquirer into Crime. A system of night patrols from Kalutara north to Kalutara south was started during the year, and worked well. It afforded more protection to outlying parts of the town than they had previously enjoyed. On the occurrence of outbreaks of smallpox in the villages police were always employed to secure the isolation of patients. The following rewards were given to policemen for specially good work :—

Sergeant-Major M. Jayen received Rs. 20·50 for special intelligence, pluck, and courage in connection with Panadure P. C. Case No. 11,386.

Police Constable W 3 Babun Appu obtained (1) Rs. 10 for unusual courage in tackling, with the help of P. C. W 51, an armed man, who had shortly before stabbed a police constable (Kalutara D. C. Case No. 1,129); (2) Rs. 10 for special courage in arresting the accused in Kalutara P. C. Case No. 10,277; (3) Rs. 5 for special zeal, while off duty, in arresting the accused in Kalutara P. C. Case No. 10,968, who was armed with a club.

Police Constable W 5 D. Lawrence Appu received Rs. 10 for special zeal in arresting the accused in Kalutara P. C. Case No. 11,432.

Police Constable W 8 Juwanis Appu was awarded Rs. 25 for arresting, with the assistance of Police Constable W 63, outside police limits, a dangerous rowdy, who had been evading arrest on a warrant in Panadure P. C. Case No. 11,048.

Police Constable W 45 P. D. de Silva was given Rs. 9 for special pluck and courage in connection with Panadure P. C. Case No. 11,386.

Police Constable W 51 Ahamadu received Rs. 10 for his share in the arrest of accused in Kalutara D. C. Case No. 1,129 above referred to.

Police Constable W 63 S. Kachie was given (1) Rs. 25 for his share in the arrest of the dangerous rowdy above mentioned (Panadure P. C. Case No. 11,048); (2) Rs. 9 for special pluck and courage in connection with Panadure P. C. Case No. 11,386.

Police Constable W 66 A. Askin obtained Rs. 9 for special pluck and courage in connection with the same case.

Police Constable W 73 Siyadoris was awarded Rs. 5 for special zeal, while on small-pox duty, in seizing a stolen hackery and bull at night and in giving information that led to the arrest of the thieves.

Police Constable W 74 S. Hamido received Rs. 20 for unusual zeal in attempting to quell a brawl. In the attempt he was stabbed in the arm (Kalutara D. C. Case No. 1,129).

XXIII.—RURAL POLICE.

In my report for 1900 I explained that the district is divided into 247 Police Vidanes' divisions, each of which bears a number, and consists of one or more villages. The numbers in the Kalutara District run from 604 to 850, and are applied to divisions in geographical order. They conveniently distinguish villages bearing the same name from one another, and for police purposes are very useful. The Police Vidanes and their supervisors, the Vidane Arachchies and the Korale Mudaliyars, form, with Inquirers, the rural police. The minor headmen and Inquirers do not receive salaries, but their expenses in attending court and Kachcheri and in arresting and producing criminals are refunded to them. The sum so paid for 1901 was Rs. 4,486·86. They also receive money rewards for good work. It is the duty of the Police Vidane to make inquiry on the spot on receiving information that a serious crime has been committed, to make a report to the Magistrate on the subject, whether the crime has been committed or not, and to send a copy of this report to the Inquirer into Crime, who, whenever instructed by the Magistrate, holds a further inquiry. The crime report is forwarded immediately after receipt by the Inquirer to the Korale Mudaliyar, who sends a translation of it at once to the Kachcheri. The Police Vidane has also to arrest all persons charged with cognizable offences without delay, or, if they cannot be found, must give such information in his crime report and subsequently as will enable them to be traced by the Inquirer, Vidane Arachchi, Mudaliyar, Assistant Government Agent, and Magistrate. Where necessary, a full description of the accused is forwarded from the Kachcheri for publication in the "Hue and Cry," and in special cases the permission of the Government Agent is obtained for the offer of a reward for his arrest. In such cases printed reward notices are published throughout the district. The Police Vidane retains in a book a copy of each of his crime reports. These are periodically inspected by the Mudaliyar. The Vidane Arachchi, who is also expected to examine them, has hitherto, with some exceptions, not performed this duty as diligently as he ought to do. But the Mudaliyar brings pressure to bear again and again on his minor headmen to secure the arrest of any person wanted on warrant by the Magistrate. The Assistant Government Agent also inspects every crime report periodically on circuit, punishing the headmen for neglect of duty, and rewarding them for good work, and there is no peace for these village police as long as a person required on warrant is at large. With the production of the accused and of the evidence for the prosecution before the Police Court the Assistant Government Agent's work is at an end. There is no interference with the work of the Magistrate, and consequently no friction between court and Kachcheri. On the whole, crime reports have been promptly forwarded to court and Kachcheri, and much good police work has been done by the headmen. For services performed in 1901 they received money rewards, amounting to Rs. 2,577.

The fact that in only 9 cases of serious crime instituted during the year no accused wanted by the Magistrate has been arrested shows how well the present system has worked. The following special rewards to headmen were given at the end of the year :—

For Good and Long Service.

Name.	Rs.
Prolis de Silva Gunasekara, Vidane Arachchi of Kalutarabadda ...	30
Harmanis Peiris Gunatilaka, Police Vidane (680)	50
Richard Johannes Fernando Gunawardenesuriya, Police Vidane (688)	30
Ismail Lebbe Marikar Omaru Lebbe Marikar, Police Vidane (776)	30
Kalubowilage Don Harmanis Gunatilaka, Vidane Arachchi of Kalupahana	20
Waddiwage Don Salmon, Vidane Arachchi of Kumbuke division ...	15
R. Davit Silva, Police Vidane (668)	15
Haputantirige Don Baron Sinno, Police Vidane (617)	15
Amaratunge Don Juwanis, Police Vidane (631) ...	15
Kalawila Patirage Don Andris, Vidane Arachchi of Migama division	20
Massalage Don Girigoris, Police Vidane (784) ...	10
Katiriarachchige Don Karaneris, Police Vidane (798)	10
Don David Wijegoonawardene, Vidane Arachchi of Welgama division	20
Wappochi Lebbe Isi Lebbe, Police Vidane (836)	15

For Good Service.

Mapitiyage Adrian Peiris Wijesinha, Vidane Arachchi of Panadurebadda	30
Gamage Sadoris Perera, Police Vidane (701)	30
Gikiyanage Don Sadiris Karunaratne, Vidane Arachchi of Horana division	15
Don Harmanis Gunatilaka, Vidane Arachchi of Kalupahana division	15
Pella-arachchige Elias Perera, Police Vidane (646) ...	15
Pahalage Elias Perera, Police Vidane (647)	15
Don John Sinho, Police Vidane (771)	10
John Wijeratne Kotalawala, Police Vidane (799)	10
Kapuliyanage Don Pedrick Carolis, Police Vidane (806)	10
Samaraweeramudalige Don Joronis de Alwis, Police Vidane (808)...	10
Gamage Don Charles, Vidane Arachchi of Bellana division ...	15
Don George Weerakkody, Vidane Arachchi of Warakagoda division	15
Amugodakankanange Don Cornelis, Police Vidane (831) ...	15

During the year the Vidane Arachchi of Bellapitiya division and Police Vidanes 662 and 839 were dismissed from office.

The Vidane Arachchi of Pelpola, Don Sadris Perera Gunatillaka, an energetic headman, and the following Police Vidanes: Siyadoris Perera (Police Vidane 645), Don Allis Perera (Police Vidane 649), Rankoluwage Frederick Marthos (Police Vidane 725), Amaris Perera Senewiratna (Police Vidane 731), died in office.

The following statement shows the number of inquiries held by the Inquirers into Crime (excluding the Korale Mudaliyars and Totamune Muhandiram) during the last four years :—

Name of Inquirer.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
G. P. Gunaratna, Rayigam Korale ...	—	22	111	79
James Kuruppu, Panadure Totamune ...	6	77	50	65
D. F Jayawardane, Kalutara Totamune ...	12	76	58	28
Charles van Royen, Kalutara Totamune ...	—	—	27	12
D. H. Munasinghe, Pasdun Korale West ...	13	23	45	33
G. Wijeyasundara, Pasdun Korale East ...	23	26	18	19
Total ...	54	224	309	236

The figures for 1901 appear to indicate that the Kalutara Magistrates thought it better where possible to hold inquiries themselves than to delegate the power to their subordinates. With one or two exceptions, the Inquirers have, I believe, only been useful during the year in enabling Magistrates to arrive at a conclusion as to whether serious offences alleged to have been committed by unknown persons were or were not actually committed. The work of Mr. D. F. Jayawardana and that of Mr. James Kuruppu, Inquirers of Kalutara and Panadure totamunes respectively, have been appreciated by the Magistrates under whom they worked.

The services of Mr. G. P. Gunaratna were discontinued in August. He was succeeded as Inquirer by Mr. G. P. Perera, retired Muhandiram of Rayigam korale.

XXIV.—SERIOUS CRIME.

The following return shows the distribution according to villages of serious crime, under which term are included homicide, grievous hurt, hurt with a dangerous weapon, robbery, house-breaking, arson, rape, abduction, cattle theft, riot, unlawful assembly, serious assault, and theft of property exceeding Rs. 20 in value :—

Statement showing the Number of Serious Offences reported to the Magistrate and decided within the Year, the Number found to have been committed in the different Villages, the Number which have and have not been punished, and the Tax-paying Population of the Villages.

Division.	Serious Offences reported to Court.	Found		Number of Villages and Offences committed in each		Total Offences.	Of these		Tax-paying Population.	Villages with Eight or more Offences.
		Not to have been committed.	To have been committed.	Villages.	Offences.		Punished.	Unpunished.		
Rayigam Korale ...	312	103	209	6	—	—	—	—	615	
				13	1	13	5	8	2,316	
				16	2	32	7	25	3,014	
				11	3	33	15	18	1,885	
				7	4	28	8	20	1,543	
				4	5	20	5	15	942	
				4	6	24	6	18	602	
				2	7	14	4	10	427	
				1	8	8	—	8	229	Batagoda, &c., 649
				1	16	16	1	15	302	Remuna, &c., 650
				1	21	21	3	18	466	Horana, &c., 615
Total ...	312	103	209	66	—	209	54	155	12,341	
Kalutara and Panadure Totamunes...	489	235	254	23	—	—	—	—	4,054	
				21	1	21	13	8	4,423	
				18	2	36	11	25	4,766	
				16	3	48	21	27	3,832	
				7	4	28	14	14	2,650	
				8	5	40	14	26	2,528	
				2	6	12	3	9	826	
				2	8	16	4	12	779	Pattiya south, 686 Wekada, 687
				1	9	9	4	5	519	Pattiya north, 685
				1	12	12	3	9	688	Talpitiya, 697
				1	14	14	5	9	986	Welapura Kalutara, 725
				1	18	18	3	15	1,179	Desestara Kalutara, 717
Total ...	489	235	254	101	—	254	95	159	27,230	

Division.	Serious Offences reported to Court.	Found		Number of Villages and Offences committed in each.		Total Offences.	Of these		Tax-paying Population.	Villages with Eight or more Offences.
		Not to have been committed.	To have been committed.	Villages.	Offences.		Punished.	Unpunished.		
Pasdun Korale West	148	89	59	13	—	—	—	—	1,250	
				11	1	11	5	6	1,547	
				7	2	14	4	10	1,291	
				5	3	15	7	8	647	
				2	4	8	3	5	385	
				1	5	5	4	1	122	
				1	6	6	5	1	155	
Total ...	148	89	59	40	—	59	28	31	5,397	
Pasdun Korale East	100	66	34	21	—	—	—	—	2,259	
				8	1	8	2	6	1,265	
				7	2	14	9	5	1,122	
				4	3	12	7	5	927	
Total ...	100	66	34	40	—	34	18	16	5,573	
Kalutara District ...	1,049	493	556	63	—	—	—	—	8,178	
				53	1	53	25	28	9,551	
				48	2	96	31	65	10,193	
				36	3	108	50	58	7,291	
				16	4	64	25	39	4,578	
				13	5	65	23	42	3,592	
				7	6	42	14	28	1,583	
				2	7	14	4	10	427	
				3	8	24	4	20	1,008	Batagoda, &c., 649 Pattiya south, 686 Wekada, 687
				1	9	9	4	5	519	Pattiya north, 685
				1	12	12	3	9	688	Talpitiya, 697
				1	14	14	5	9	986	Welapura Kalutara, 725
				1	16	16	1	15	302	Remuna, &c., 650
				1	18	18	3	15	1,179	Desestara Kalutara, 717
				1	21	21	3	18	466	Horana, &c., 615
Total ...	1,049	493	556	247	—	556	195	361	50,541	

It will be observed that in more than a quarter of the villages inhabited by nearly one-sixth of the tax-paying population there has been no serious crime, and that in 164 villages inhabited by more than half the tax-paying population only 149 such crimes have been committed. It follows that in about one-third of the villages, containing less than one-half of the population, nearly eight-elevenths of the crime has occurred. As in 1900, the greater part of the district was comparatively free from serious crime.

The figures for villages with eight or more offences show that more than one-fifth of the crime was committed in nine villages inhabited by a little more than a tenth of the entire tax-paying population. Six of these villages are in, or in the neighbourhood of, the towns of Kalutara and Panadure.

The Police Vidane's division that is responsible for the largest number of serious crimes is that numbered 615, consisting of Horana, Wewala, and Mahena. Twenty-one crimes are found to have been committed, *i.e.*, an average of one to every twenty-two taxpayers. Horana is situated at an important road junction, and is the resort of scoundrels from other villages and districts. The village had a bad crime record in 1900. It is proposed to appoint one or two special village constables to keep this troublesome place in order. The Korale Mudaliyar will continue to live in its immediate vicinity.

Comparing this return with the similar one for 1900 given in the Administration Report for that year we have the following figures :—

	1900.	1901.
Serious offences reported to court	953	1,049
Found not to have been committed	355	493
Found to have been committed	598	556
Punished	215	195
Unpunished	383	361
Taxpaying population	54,532	50,541
Villages with eight or more offences	11	9

Though the number of alleged offences reported to court is larger by 96 than in 1900, the number found to have been committed is less by 42. In both years the percentage of convictions to offences committed lies between 35 and 36. The apparent decrease in the tax-paying population is due to the fact that persons who have been exempted from payment of tax or who have died or have left

the village have been properly omitted from the tax-paying population of 1901. These omissions were inadvertently not made in the return compiled for 1900. The distribution of crime through the villages was much the same as in 1900. The volume of serious crime has not increased during the year. It has probably slightly decreased:

The next return discloses the comparative criminality of Mudaliyars' divisions :—

Statement showing the Tax-paying Population and Number of Serious Offences found to have been committed, punished, and unpunished in each Korale, with the Proportion of Offences to Tax-payers and the Number of Taverns and Distilleries and the Number of Tax-payers to each Tavern.

Division.	Total Tax-paying Population.	Total Offences committed.	Punished.	Unpunished.	Number of Offences per 1,000 Tax-payers.	Percentage of punished to Total Offences committed.	Number of Tax-payers to each Offence	Taverns.	Distilleries.	Number of Tax-payers to each Tavern.
Rayigam Korale	12,341	209	54	155	16·9	25·8	59	20	—	617
Kalutara and Panadure Totamunes ...	27,230	254	95	159	9·3	37·4	107	39	166	698
Pasdun Korale West	5,397	59	28	31	10·9	47·5	91	6	2	899
Pasdun Korale East	5,573	34	18	16	6·1	52·9	164	7	—	796
Total ...	50,541	556	195	361	11·0	35·1	91	72	168	702

A comparison of column 6 of this return with the same column of the similar return for 1900 shows that there has been no alteration in the relative criminality of the divisions :—

	Number of Offences per 1,000 Tax-payers.	
	1900.	1901.
Rayigam Korale	14·4 ...	16·9
Pasdun Korale West	11·3 ...	10·9
Kalutara and Panadure Totamunes	10·2 ...	9·3
Pasdun Korale East	6·9 ...	6·1
Kalutara District ...	11·0	11·0

The figures given for 1900 are slightly lower than they would be if the tax-paying population had been calculated in the same way as in 1901.

It will be seen that serious crime has decreased in all the divisions, except Rayigam korale, where it is not only abnormally prevalent, but has increased considerably since 1900.

The following figures demonstrate that this pre-eminence in crime is largely due to cattle theft, and that cattle theft forms a large part of the serious crime of each division :—

	Number of Offences per 1,000 Tax-payers in 1901.	
	Excluding Cattle Theft.	Including Cattle Theft.
Rayigam Korale	10·2 ...	16·9
Pasdun Korale West	7·9 ...	10·9
Kalutara and Panadure Totamunes	7·9 ...	9·3
Pasdun Korale East	5·2 ...	6·1

It has been decided to transfer the post of Korale Muhandiram from the totamunes to Rayigam korale for the purpose of strengthening the Police Administration of the latter korale.

As in 1900, a comparison of column 6 with column 7 of the above statement shows that in the korale where the percentage of crime per thousand tax-payers is lowest the percentage of convictions is highest, and *vice versâ*; and the last column shows that, though the most criminal division is the one which has the largest number of taverns in proportion to the tax-paying population, the division that ranks next in criminality has the smallest number.

As regards distilleries, there are none in the most criminal division, almost all of them being in the division which, though containing an exceedingly dense population, is, with the exception of thinly-populated Pasdun korale east, the least criminal. As was the case in the preceding year, the distribution of taverns or distilleries does not appear to have appreciably affected the volume of serious crime. Whether any connection can be established between the existence of taverns or distilleries and serious crime of any particular kind is another question.

The following statement based on the Magistrates' quarterly returns distinguishes cognizable offences reported during the year into (1) those against person punishable under the Penal Code; (2) those against property punishable under the Penal Code; (3) other offences punishable under the Penal Code and other Ordinances. It does not agree with the village return given above because (1) it includes cognizable offences which do not come under the head of serious crime; (2) it does not

show, as regards trials in the higher courts, whether the cases ended in convictions or acquittals or were pending at the end of the year, or whether, in the case of acquittals, the offences charged were found to have been committed or not :—

	Offences reported to Magistrate.	Offences found by the Magistrate not to have been committed.	Offences not found by the Magistrate not to have been committed.	Offences punished by Magistrate or committed for trial to Higher Court.	Offences unpunished by Magistrate.	Percentage of Offences punished or committed for trial to Total Offences not found by the Magistrate not to have been committed.	Percentage of unpunished Offences to Total Offences not found by the Magistrate not to have been committed.
Offences affecting human body ...	317	131	186	157	29	84	16
Offences against property ...	842	370	472	110	362	23	77
Others	183	23	160	134	26	84	16
Total ...	1,342	524	818	401	417	49	51

Section of Penal Code.	It was not proved that any Offence had been committed.	Charge False : no such Offence committed.	Offence not within the Jurisdiction of the Court.	Committed to District Court.	Committed to Supreme Court.	Accused Dead or Insane.	Accused cannot be arrested.	Offences compounded.	Evidence insufficient to convict any one.	Offender unknown.	Convicted in Police Court.	Total.
	A	B	C	D	E	F						
						a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	
140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	i —	—	—	—	1
157	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	16
209	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
219	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	12
220	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
219, 220	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
237	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
270	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
272	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	5
275	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
279	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
282	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	4	12
287	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
291	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
292	1	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
296	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
297	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
300	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
301	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
302	3	—	—	4	—	1	1	1	18	2	64	7
315	33	48	—	28	4	—	—	—	1	—	7	172
316	—	—	—	19	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	40
317	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
319	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
326	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
332	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5
333	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	2
345	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
354	14	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
357	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
357, 364, 490	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
364	7	6	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
364, 380	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
367	16	6	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	57
368	34	78	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	255
369	12	23	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	62
369, 329	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
370	—	3	—	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
380	24	20	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	64
382	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28

Section of Penal Code.	It was not proved that any Offence had been committed.	Charge False: no such Offence committed.	Offences not within the Jurisdiction of the Court.	Committed to District Court.	Committed to Supreme Court.	Accused Dead or Insane.	Accused cannot be arrested.	Offences compounded.	Evidence insufficient to convict any one.	Offender unknown.	Convicted in Police Court.	Total.
	A	B	C	D	E			F				
						a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	
387	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
389	6	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	11
391	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	6
394	10	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	5	—	6	25
411	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	10	5	—	3	29
412	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
414	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
419	10	13	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	4	1	31
433	6	2	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	5	20
434	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
437, 369	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
440	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6
443	22	44	—	17	—	—	—	—	21	124	4	232
450	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4
456	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
456, 459	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
488	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Ord. No. 4 of 1841, section 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
4 of 1841, „ 3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
4 of 1841, „ 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
10 of 1844, „ 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
10 of 1844, „ 37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	6
7 of 1862, „ 1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	9
14 of 1865, „ 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
16 of 1865, „ 53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	14
16 of 1865, „ 90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
17 of 1873, „ 14	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
32 of 1884, „ 21,22	7	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	11
26 of 1885, „ 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
26 of 1885, „ 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
26 of 1885, „ 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
26 of 1885, „ 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
26 of 1885, „ 22	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	15	22
26 of 1885, „ 29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
1 of 1886, „ 39 and 367, C.P.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
12 of 1891, section 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	22
7 of 1899, „ 9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total ...	242	281	1	97	33	2	10	36	150	219	271	1,342
Of above offences affecting human body (sections 296 to 364, inclusive)	70	61	—	52	23	2	1	5	19	2	82	317
Of above offences against property (sections 367 to 450, inclusive)	155	214	1	41	7	—	9	20	121	212	62	842
Others	17	6	—	4	3	—	—	11	10	5	127	183
Total ...	242	281	1	97	33	2	10	36	150	219	271	1,342

The statement shows that out of 1,342 offences reported to the Magistrates 524 were found not to have been committed. This leaves 818, of which—

There were committed to higher Courts	130
Offenders dead or insane	2
Offences compounded with the leave of the Court	36
Convicted in Police Court	271
Total ...	439

leaving a balance of 379 cases in which the offender escaped punishment. These are divided as follows:—

Cannot be arrested	10
Evidence insufficient for conviction	150
Offender unknown	219
Total ...	379

The figure under the head "Cannot be arrested" is that of the number of cases in which the accused were still un-arrested when the quarterly return was compiled. At least one of these men appeared before court later in the year. A large number of acquittals is inevitable where witnesses are so prone to commit perjury. They can do so without much fear of punishment, as this offence is generally a difficult one to prove.

Out of the 219 cases in which the offender has remained unknown, only 2 are for offences against the person. In at least one of these cases there is reason to believe that the injured person knew who the offender was, but refused to give any information on the subject. Out of the remaining 217 cases, all except 5 are for offences against property. Classifying these we find :—

Penal Code Section.	Offence.	Cases.
367 ...	Theft	4
368 ...	Theft of cattle and prædial produce, almost entirely the former ...	63
369 ...	Theft from a dwelling-house	13
380 ...	Robbery	4
419 ...	Arson	4
443 ...	House-breaking (generally burglary)	124
	Total ...	212

The steps that are being taken with the object of making it more difficult for the cattle thief to part with his booty without fear of detection are mentioned later in this report.

Burglary thrives because the chance that the offender is identified is so small. Out of 232 cases of alleged burglary, the Magistrates found that in 66 no offence had been committed. This leaves 146 cases, out of which 17 were committed for trial to higher courts, and 25 were disposed of in the Police Court, 21 ending in acquittals and only 4 in convictions. In all the remaining cases the offenders were unknown, This is no matter for surprise, considering how easy it is for a burglar to break into a village house and how little trouble the villager takes to keep his valuables in as safe a place as possible, or even to ensure that his house shall never be left uninhabited at night. Burglary is likely to flourish as long as the villager is so careless, or until some plan is devised that will give him protection without unduly harassing him.

In Kalutara town a system of police patrols by night was started during the year. It affords some protection against burglars to a larger portion of the town than had hitherto been covered by police beats.

The return shows that the percentage of offences committed against the person in which the offender escaped punishment in the Police Court or committal for trial before a higher court was as low as 16.

In comparing this return with the similar one for 1900, I must mention that the latter included the few offences reported from that part of Salpiti korale which lies within the jurisdiction of the Panadure Magistrate. The figures for 1901 properly exclude them.

Though the number of reports of cognizable offences alleged to have been committed which reached the Magistrates in 1901 exceeded those of the previous year by 89, the offences not found by them not to have been committed were only greater by 10. The offences punished by them or committed for trial to higher courts were more numerous by 25. As regards crimes against the person, the percentage of offences punished was the same as in 1900, viz., 84, but in the case of offences against property it was 23, as compared with 27 in the preceding year.

The number of offences against property was 472, as compared with 542 in 1900, the number of burglaries and cases under section 368 of the Penal Code (almost exclusively cattle thefts) being 171 and 143, as against 212 and 164 in 1900. In 63 cases under section 368 the offender was unknown, the figure for 1900 being 54. One hundred and twenty-four burglars remained unknown, as compared with 168 in 1900.

As regards all cognizable offences, the number of cases in which offenders remained unknown was 219, as compared with 256 in 1900.

The most satisfactory feature of this return is the maintenance of the high percentage, viz., 84, of convictions for crimes against the person.

The next return is that of homicides.

Homicide Return.

[In the cases marked (*a*) the injured person was conveyed to hospital and died there on the date given in column 3.]

No.	Village and Number of Village.	Offence committed.	Body discovered.	Accused apprehended.	Date of Inquest.	Magisterial Inquiry commenced.	Committed or discharged.	Date of Final Trial.	Result.	Punishment.	Instrument used.	Probable Motive.	Attributable to Liquor or not.	Circumstances.
		1901.	1901.	1901.	1901.	1901.	1901.	1901.						
1	Maswila, 663 ...	Feb. 24, 11 A.M.	March 24 (*a*)	Feb. 24	March 24	Feb. 24	April 23	Sept. 12	Acquitted as insane	Sent to the Lunatic Asylum	Paddy pounder	Accused insane	No	The accused, a lunatic, all of a sudden belaboured his grandmother on the head with a paddy pounder, muttering that he was showing her the shortest way to a better world. The injured woman died in hospital a month after the assault.
2	Horawala, 794 ...	Feb. 27, 9 A.M.	Feb. 27	Feb. 28	Feb. 28	Feb. 28	March 16	April 18	Convicted	Death by hanging	Dagger	Anger	No	On 27th February, 1901, Police Vidane No. 734 seeing accused in P. C., Kalutara, case No. 10,489, on the road, called him. As the man approached the Police Vidane attempted to arrest him. He thereupon tried to stab the Police Vidane. The latter's brother Vitanage Baron then attempted to seize the accused, who stabbed Baron in the chest. The injured man fell and died immediately.
3	Madinakanda, 737	March 2, 9 A.M.	March 6 (*a*)	March 4	March 6	March 2	April 1	Aug. 9	Convicted	7 years' rigorous imprisonment	Gun	Anger	No	The deceased, on going to the house of the accused to remonstrate with them about a loss that arose from gambling, was shot in the stomach. He died in hospital.
4	Karannagoda, 811	March 20, 2 P.M.	March 20	March 20	March 21	March 21	May 18	July 30	Convicted	10 years' rigorous imprisonment each	Axe	Anger	No	On the occasion of the felling by both accused of a jak tree claimed by them and by the deceased an altercation arose, in which one of the accused cut the spine of the deceased with an axe.
5	Ihala Neboda, 806	April 11, 8 A.M.	April 11	April 11	April 12	April 12	June 1	Aug. 6	Convicted	10 years' rigorous imprisonment	Knife	Anger	No	The deceased had an altercation with the accused because the latter had charged the former with giving information against him regarding the illicit sale of toddy. In the course of the quarrel the accused stabbed the deceased in the chest with a knife, chased him, and stabbed him again in the neck. The injured man fell on the road and died immediately.
6	Marakkalahawatta, 747	May 22, 2 P.M.	May 29 (*a*)	May 22	May 29	May 23	June 29	Aug. 15	Convicted	5 years' rigorous imprisonment	Iron bar	Revenge	No	Owing to the refusal earlier in the day of the deceased, a toddy-drawer, to give some toddy to accused, the latter quarrelled with the deceased and struck him on the head with an iron rod. The injured man died in hospital.

7	*Mahayala, 634* ...	*June 30, 5.30 P.M.*	*June 30*	*June 30*	July 2	July 2	Aug. 7	Oct. 16	Convicted	10 years' rigorous imprisonment	Knife	Anger	No	When the accused was on his way to court to answer a charge of cattle theft, the deceased, a relative of the complainant in the case, seized the accused by the hair, knocked him down, and kicked him on the ground. Thereupon the accused stabbed the deceased several times. The injured man died at once.
	Walagedara, 773 ...	July 11, 4 P.M.	July 13 (*a*)	July 11	July 13	July 12	Aug. 3	Oct. 21	Convicted	Death by hanging	Knife	Anger	No	When the deceased was walking along the road from Alutgama to Matugama, the accused tried to snatch his umbrella. As the deceased resisted, the accused stabbed him in the stomach. The injured man died in hospital.
								1902.						
9	Uduwa, 614 ...	Aug. 26	Aug. 28	Aug. 26	Aug. 27	Aug. 27	Oct. 19	March 6	Convicted	One accused was sentenced to 1½ years' rigorous imprisonment, another died in jail before the trial	Katties and clubs	Anger	No	In a dispute about the right to reap a crop, in which several persons on both sides were hurt with clubs or katties, the deceased sustained injuries from which he died on the way to hospital.
								1901.						
10	Potuwila, 740 ...	Aug. 30, 7 P.M.	Sept. 2 (*a*)	Aug. 31	Sept. 2	Aug. 31	Sept. 23	Oct. 22	Convicted	Death by hanging	Knife	Anger	No	The accused, who had for four months been evading arrest on a charge of stabbing his wife, suddenly returned to the village and stabbed her in the stomach. She died in hospital.

In every case of homicide the offenders have been arrested. In three cases the murderers were hanged. In six, sentences of imprisonment varying from eighteen months to ten years were passed. In the remaining case the accused was acquitted on the ground of insanity and was sent to the Lunatic Asylum. In seven out of the ten cases a knife or other sharp cutting instrument was used. In one case the victim was shot. Only two of the offences were connected with land disputes. None of these crimes were committed by persons in a state of intoxication.

A monumental brass plate has been affixed at the Kachcheri by the Government in commemoration of the brave conduct of Vitanage Baron, the victim of the Horawala murder.

The distribution of homicides in 1900 and 1901 was as follows :—

	1900.	1901.
Rayigam Korale	2	3
Kalutara and Panadure Totamunes	7	3
Pasdun Korale West	3	3
Pasdun Korale East	2	1

It is satisfactory that the number of homicides has fallen from 16 in 1899 to 10 in 1901, and that none of the offenders of 1901 have escaped punishment.

The following statement shows on the A B C classification the number of reports in which injuries by a knife or other sharp cutting instrument are alleged to have been inflicted :—

Division.	A.	B.	D. + A.	D. + Ff.	E. + Ff.	F. a	F. b	F. d	F. e	F. f	Pending.	Total.
Rayigam Korale	11	3	—	1	1	—	—	4	—	14	7	41
Kalutara and Panadure Totamunes	18	36	2	7	2	1	1	9	2	41	15	134
Pasdun Korale West	3	9	—	3	3	—	—	4	—	10	5	37
Pasdun Korale East	2	1	—	3	2	—	—	1	—	2	1	12
	34	49	2	14	8	1	1	18	2	67	28	224

Deducting from this return the columns A, B, D + A, and "Pending," the remainder gives the number of such offences found to have been committed, thus :—

Division.	Punished.	Unpunished.	Total.
Rayigam Korale	16	4	20
Kalutara and Panadure Totamunes ...	50	13	63
Pasdun Korale West	16	4	20
Pasdun Korale East	7	1	8

In two out of the twenty-two unpunished crimes the offender remained unknown to the police. In only one case has a man charged with such an offence escaped arrest. Offences of this nature number six more than in 1900. The percentage of convictions to offences committed is 80, as compared with 56 in 1898, 64 in 1899, and 84 in 1900. The 63 cases in the totamunes may be subdivided thus :—

Division.	Punished.	Unpunished.	Total.
Kalutara Totamune	32	6	38
Panadure Totamune	18	7	25

It will be seen that the percentage of convictions is lowest in the Panadure totamune, where in 1900 every such crime was punished. Kalutara totamune, which contains 30 per cent. of the tax-payers of the district, is responsible for 34 per cent. of these crimes, as compared with 62 per cent. in 1900. In Pasdun korale west, with little more than a tenth of the tax-paying population, 18 per cent. of the offences were committed, as compared with 20 per cent. in 1900.

In this division offences committed against the person with a knife or other sharp cutting instrument were most numerous in proportion to the tax-paying population. In the same division taverns are proportionately least numerous, and there are only two distilleries; but let us examine the figures for the totamunes, where almost all the distilleries and a number of taverns slightly above the average are situated, and which, in respect of offences of this kind, is, next to Pasdun korale west, the most criminal division of the district.

In this division 63 such offences were committed in forty villages, which contained 107 distilleries and 22 taverns, and were inhabited by 14,060 tax-payers, *i.e.*, a little more than half the total number of tax-payers. The remaining sixty-one villages, containing 59 distilleries and 17 taverns, were therefore free from such crime. The forty villages in which the offences occurred may be classified thus :—

	No. of Villages.	No. of such Offences.	Tax-paying Population.	No. of Tax-payers to each such Offence.
Villages in which there was no distillery or tavern ...	10	13	1,817	140
Villages in which there was at least one distillery, but no tavern ...	10	21	2,599	124
Villages in which there was at least one tavern, but no distillery ...	8	12	3,300	275
Villages in which there was at least one distillery and one tavern ...	12	17	6,344	373
Total ...	40	63	14,060	223

The last column of this statement shows that in these forty villages such crime was commonest where there was at least one distillery but no tavern, and rarest where there was at least one distillery and one tavern, and that it was nearly twice as prevalent in villages without a tavern or distillery as in villages with at least one tavern but no distillery. Classifying the 101 villages of the totamunes in the same way, we have :—

	No. of Villages.	No. of such Offences.	Tax-paying Population.	No. of Tax-payers to each such Offence.
Villages in which there was no distillery or tavern ...	43	13	7,949	611
Villages in which there was at least one distillery, but no tavern ...	21	21	5,634	268
Villages in which there was at least one tavern, but no distillery ...	18	12	5,605	467
Villages in which there was at least one distillery and one tavern ...	19	17	8,042	473
Total ...	101	63	27,230	432

The last column shows that in the 101 villages such crime was commonest in villages in which there was at least one distillery but no tavern, and rarest where there was neither tavern nor distillery. In the villages where there was at least one distillery and one tavern the proportion of offences to tax-payers was below the average.

These figures do not establish any connection between the distribution of distilleries and taverns and the existence of crimes committed with a knife or other sharp cutting instrument. But it is probable that a perusal of the 63 Police Court cases would show how many of these crimes were actually attributable to the consumption of liquor obtained at a tavern or distillery.

The District Judge and the Police Magistrates continue to make little use of their power to prohibit convicts from wearing a knife after their discharge from jail. Such orders were made in only 7 cases during the year. It is probable that the prohibition has little or no effect.

The next statement shows the distribution of alleged cattle thefts reported to the Magistrates during the year:—

Division.	A.	B.	D. + B.	D. + F*.	D. + F†.	E. + F†.	F.				Pending.	Total.	Number of Cattle Thefts committed per 1,000 Tax-payers.
							b	*d*	*e*	*f*			
Rayigam Korale	19	2	3	—	—	1	2	35	31	14	14	121	6·7
Kalutara and Panadure Totamunes ...	11	24	—	1	1	—	2*	9	21	5	8	82	1·4
Pasdun Korale West	3	25	—	—	—	—	—	7	8	1	5	49	3
Pasdun Korale East	5	28	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	6	44	·9
	38	79	3	1	1	1	4	53	61	22	33	296	2·8

* The accused person in one of these cases surrendered before the end of the year.

Deducting A, B, D + B, and "Pending," the cattle thefts found to have been committed were as follows:—

Division.	Punished.	Unpunished.	Total.
Rayigam Korale ...	15	68	83
Kalutara and Panadure Totamunes ...	6	33	39
Pasdun Korale West ...	1	15	16
Pasdun Korale East ...	2	3	5
Total ...	24	119	143

The cattle thefts found to have been committed only exceed in number those of 1900 by one, but the percentage of convictions to offences committed has fallen from 27 in 1900 to 17 in 1901. Out of the 143 cases, there were no less than 61 in which the offender remained unknown, and in 53 more the evidence was insufficient to secure conviction. This is unsatisfactory, but it is worth noting that out of 129 cases that came before the Police Magistrates of Kalutara they found that in 88 cases no offence had been committed, and out of the remainder they only acquitted the accused for want of evidence in 13, and found that in 22 cases there had been an offence, but that the offender was unknown; whereas the Police Magistrate of Panadure, who dealt with 134 cases, came to the conclusion that in only 29 cases no offence had been committed, and out of the remainder recorded acquittals in no less than 43 cases, and found that in as many as 39 cases an offence had been committed, though the offender was unknown. It is very probable that if the Panadure cases had been tried by the Kalutara Magistrates, one of whom was an officer with over twenty-two years' judicial experience, they would have come to the conclusion that no offence had been committed in many cases in which the Panadure Magistrate held the opposite opinion.

It is nevertheless a fact that in Rayigam korale, which is within the latter's jurisdiction, cattle theft is peculiarly rife. It reflects credit on the Korale Mudáliyar, Mr. J. V. G. Jayawardana, that in 29 per cent. of the cases tried by the Magistrate convictions were secured.

As stated in my report for 1900, the neglect of the villagers to take proper care of their cattle, and the facility with which the animals can be removed at night across the Kalu-ganga into another korale or across the boundary of the Kalutara District into another district, enable the cattle thief to evade detection. I am glad to say that in many of the Rayigam korale cases the animal was recovered.

During the second quarter of the year certificates of ownership were issued under rules framed under Ordinance No. 10 of 1898 for all acquired cattle the owners of which had not already such documents in their possession, and animals with defaced brandmarks were branded with steel brands that denoted the korale to which they belonged. The number of certificates so issued amounted to 2,053.

Under the same rules it is now intended to compel the production of all cattle claimed to have been acquired, but for which the possessors hold no certificates, and to sell all such animals as the possessors cannot show to have been legally acquired. It is now an offence to possess an acquired head of cattle without a certificate or a certificate without the animal to which it relates. There is reason to believe that most of the cattle stolen hitherto were not slaughtered, but were sold at lower prices than if the vendor had held a cattle voucher showing how he acquired the animal. It will be interesting to note whether cattle theft is diminished by this attempt to render the possession of stolen cattle dangerous. Everything depends on the activity of the village headmen in compelling the production of uncertificated cattle.

XXV.—CENSUS.

The Decennial Census was taken on the night of 1st March. It was preceded in February by a Preliminary Census, which contributed largely to render the Final Census accurate. I believe that a very close approximation to the actual population of the district was obtained. In a special report made to the Superintendent of Census I have examined the figures in some detail. Here it will be sufficient to place on record the following facts.

The total population of the district increased during the decade from 183,717 to 230,045 persons, i.e., by 25·2 per cent. The population, exclusive of that of estates and shipping, rose from 179,442 to 212,955 persons, an increase of 18·7 per cent. The estate population increased from 4,190 to 16,974, i.e., by 305 per cent.

The inhabitants of Kalutara town within Local Board limits rose in number from 10,864 to 11,499 persons, *i.e.*, by only 5·8 per cent.

The Kalutara District, whether the estates be included or not, ranks sixth in number of inhabitants among the districts of the Island. It has a larger population than that of any other district administered by an Assistant Government Agent, and even than that of either Uva or the Eastern or the North-Central Province.

The area of the district being about 624 square miles, the density of population has increased from 294 to 368 persons per square mile. The density in the totamunes is 1,350, but in Pasdun korale east only 97 persons per square mile.

The Census shows that the number of males was 120,004 and that of females 110,041, *i.e.*, 522 out of every 1,000 persons were males. The proportion in 1891 was 510 males per 1,000 persons. The males exceed the females in Kalutara town and in every Mudaliyar's division, except the totamunes, even if the estate population be left out of consideration. From the totamunes there is much male emigration to other parts of the Island.

The Sinhalese form only 85·57 per cent. of the population, as compared with 90·16 per cent. in 1891. The Tamils have increased from 2·43 to 7·2 per cent., while the Moormen have decreased from 7·2 to 6·84 per cent.

To the Korale Mudaliyars it is mainly due that the arrangements for securing the numbering of the village population, indoors and out of doors, were so complete and that the Census was so well taken.

XXVI.—DUTIES OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

Till the beginning of March much of my time was occupied in completing the arrangements for the Preliminary and Final Censuses of the district. Towards the end of April and during May I made a special circuit through the district for the purpose of issuing certificates of ownership for cattle claimed to have been acquired without issue of a cattle voucher, and for branding cattle bearing defaced brandmarks with a korale brand.

Throughout the year I devoted much time on circuit to ascertaining the condition of each village as regards serious crime. Neglect of duty on the part of Police Vidanes was punished, and good police work was rewarded. The efforts made to trace offenders who had escaped arrest and to capture them or to force them to surrender to court were very successful. I availed myself of every opportunity of travelling over minor roads in order to inspect the improvement that the new Superintendent of Minor Roads, Mr. Gunaratne, was making in their condition.

Schools, hospitals, and dispensaries were visited, and land inspections were made when necessary.

In Kalutara town the upkeep of the roads and the construction of drains often required careful attention on the spot.

XXVII.—EVENTS OF INTEREST.

On 23rd January news of the death of Her Majesty Queen Victoria reached Kalutara. Public offices were closed on that day, and remained shut for the rest of the week. On the 28th a resolution of condolence with the Royal Family was passed at a public meeting. On the 2nd February, the day of the funeral, the public offices were again closed. Memorial services were held in different parts of the district alike by Christians, Buddhists, and Mohammedans, and at public meetings at Kalutara, Panadure, Bandaragama, Horana, Matugama, Agalawatta, and Alutgama, an Address of Condolence was read, and speeches appropriate to the occasion were delivered in various languages. The address was signed by persons of all creeds and races. The expression of deep grief and of loyalty to the Crown was universal.

On 1st March a Census of the population was taken.

On 12th April the Assistant Government Agent and the Mudaliyars and Vidane Arachchies of the district took part in the demonstration at the landing of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York in Colombo.

On 2nd December an election of Unofficial Members of the Local Board was held for the years 1902 and 1903. The existing members were re-elected.

Later in the month the Government Agent, Mr. Ellis, accompanied by Mrs. Ellis, paid his farewell visit to the district. In honour of the occasion there were public demonstrations at Horana and Kalutara, and addresses were presented expressive of gratitude for the benefits conferred by him on the district during his tenure of office.

During the year the Kalu-ganga Navigation Company were making arrangements for running daily on the Kalu-ganga, between Kalutara and Anguruwatota, a steamer for goods and passengers. Landing stages were selected, and a steamer was imported in sections from Europe. It has been fitted together during the current year, and the inhabitants living near the banks of the river are already deriving benefit from the enterprise of the Company.

Change of Officials.

The District Judge, Mr. G. C. Roosmalecocq, left the district on 5th October on retirement on pension from the Public Service. He was succeeded on 21st October by Mr. C. Eardley-Wilmot. In the interval I performed the duties of District Judge, in addition to my other duties.

Mr. W. F. H. de Saram assumed duties as Additional Police Magistrate of Kalutara on 1st January.

On 10th December Mr. P. B. Godamune succeeded Mr. M. S. Pinto as Police Magistrate and Commissioner of Requests, Panadure.

At the beginning of the year Mudaliyar R. S. Wijesekara was promoted to the post of Totamune Mudaliyar rendered vacant by the retirement of Mudaliyar Liveris Fonseka on pension. The post of Mudaliyar of Pasdun korale east was at the same time conferred on Mr. J. A. Weerasinghe, hitherto Muhandiram of the Kalutara Kachcheri.

In February Mr. S. T. Gunawardana, Mudaliyar of Pasdun korale west, was granted three months' leave. His place was filled up by Mr. E. J. Gunasekara, Totamune Muhandiram.

In September Mr. A. D. S. Rajapakse, who had held the post of Shroff of the Kalutara Kachcheri for seventeen years, vacated it on well-deserved promotion.

H. O. FOX,
Assistant Government Agent.

April 26, 1902.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE HON. THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, CENTRAL PROVINCE, FOR 1901.

REVENUE.

THE amounts brought to account at the three Kachcheries of the Province during 1901, as compared with the preceding year, were :—

	Kandy. Rs.	Matale. Rs.	Nuwara Eliya. Rs.
1900	3,449,250	28,205	83,093
1901	3,403,527	35,519	95,292

2. The following statement gives particulars of the revenue brought to account at the Kandy Kachcheri :—

Head of Service.	1900.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Licenses, Excise, and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified	806,416	713,351	—	93,065
Fees of Court or Office, Payment for Specific Services, and Reimbursements in Aid	96,510	100,546	4,036	—
Post and Telegraph	46,258	64,929	18,671	—
Rents of Government Property	5,350	5,866	516	—
Interest	4,502	5,015	513	—
Miscellaneous Receipts	5,391	1,797	—	3,594
Sale of Government Property	70,522	74,037	3,515	—
Land Sales	34,074	15,238	—	18,836
	1,069,023	980,779	—	88,244
Government Railways	2,491,525	2,553,559	62,034	—
Total ..	3,560,548	3,534,338	—	26,210

3. The most serious decreases are to be found under the heads of Licenses, &c., and Land Sales, viz., Rs. 93,065 under the former and Rs. 18,836 under the latter.

As regards the former, there was a falling off of Rs. 5,643 from sale of Revenue Stamps, and Rs. 2,816 59 under the head Road Tolls, and Rs. 88,211·14 under Arrack.

The sale of the tolls realized Rs. 48,109, as against Rs. 46,754 in the previous year, but owing to the instalments at the close of 1901 not having been credited till 1902, there was an apparent decrease in the amount credited.

4. The following is the statement of sale of Revenue and Judicial Stamps at each Kachcheri in the Province during the last three years :—

Revenue Stamps.

Kachcheri.	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.
Kandy	81,209 0	77,737 50	72,094 0
Matale	6,263 71	5,884 26	6,749 98
Nuwara Eliya	—	8,288 5	7,954 0

Judicial Stamps.

Kachcheri.	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.
Kandy	59,730 50	50,693 50	53,332 50
Matale	3,732 15	3,589 95	4,092 60
Nuwara Eliya	—	799 0	1,810 0

5. The explanation of the decrease under Land Sales is to be found in the fact that there is practically but little Crown land left which, having regard to forest and village interests, is available for sale, while the special attention given to the settlement of land claims in 1899 and 1900, when two extra clerks were allowed to deal with arrears, left but comparatively little for attention under this head in 1901.

In Udunuwara, Yatinuwara, Tumpane, Harispattu, the greater part of Pata Dumbara, Udapalata, and Uda Bulatgama there is really no Crown land left for disposal of any extent or value. In Uda Dumbara there would be a considerable demand for land if the requirements of that district in irrigation were met, and the final settlement of the Kelani Valley reserve would release some land for disposal in Uda Bulatgama, but not much.

The cadastral survey in the vicinity of Gampola resulted in the preparation of preliminary plans with a total acreage of 2,363A. 1R. 30P., of which, however, only 907A. 2R. 38P. are available for sale or settlement. The balance represents lands in the possession of villagers and others, for which, being surveyed in block, it is impossible to issue any certificates of quiet possession until the claims and titles of the numerous owners have been settled on separate surveys, a work obviously in which Government is not interested.

6. The annexed statement showing the acreage sold and settled at the Kandy Kachcheri during the last ten years will be found of interest. The large amount realized in 1892 includes a sum of Rs. 58,500 paid for two lots of land in the Nuwara Eliya District sold at this Kachcheri. One-third of the amount realized in 1893 was from sale to Europeans of land in the Udapalata division. In 1896 one sale of 60 acres in Udapalata realized Rs. 6,150, out of the total amount Rs. 6,618 credited in that year. In 1899 a sum of Rs. 10,150 was obtained from the sale of a block of 243 acres of forest in Uda Dumbara for the cultivation of cardamoms to European planters. In 1900 there were again further sales to Europeans in Udapalata amounting to Rs. 6,626. There is now no demand from Europeans for land in the Kandy District which can be met without, as stated above, encroaching on Government and village reserves.

7. The large sums credited in 1893 and 1896 on account of settlements are accounted for by recoveries from estate owners in the Udapalata, Pata Hewaheta, and Uda Bulatgama divisions for encroachments made by them on adjacent Crown land and the sale of stream reservations to them. There is naturally not much to be recovered in the future in the Kandy District on this account.

Statement of Acreage sold and settled, with Amounts realized by "Sale and Settlement" of Land, in the Kandy District for the Ten Years 1892 to 1901.

Year.	Sales.		Settlements.		Total Acreage sold and settled.	Total Amount realized.
	Acreage.	Amount realized.	Acreage.	Amount realized.		
	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.
1892 ...	417 3 35	61,161 0	74 1 27	2,481 24	492 1 22	63,642 24*
1893 ...	415 2 4·75	12,121 57	136 1 34	13,753 67	551 3 38·75	25,875 24
1894 ...	147 1 14	3,308 25	79 1 35·75	2,192 1	226 3 9·75	5,500 26
1895 ...	255 3 27	7,496 0	91 3 6·37	3,070 55	347 2 33·37	10,566 55
1896 ...	72 2 8	6,618 0	477 2 24	13,415 9	550 0 32	20,033 9
1897 ...	43 1 11	3,758 0	6 3 36	128 33	50 1 7	3,886 33
1898 ...	64 0 30	3,027 0	28 0 23·75	3,890 25	92 1 13·75	6,917 25
1899 ...	580 3 27	17,262 95	73 0 22	2,343 57	654 0 9	19,606 52
1900 ...	244 2 31	13,465 19	167 0 28	3,167 15	411 3 19	16,632 34
1901 ...	109 0 20	4,559 0	81 1 11·25	2,043 74	190 1 31·25	6,602 74

* Includes two lots of land in Nuwara Eliya District—244 acres—sold for Rs. 58,500 at Kandy Kachcheri.

Year.	Sales.			Settlements.		
	Total Number of Lots sold.	To Europeans.	To Natives.	Total Number of Lots settled.	On Europeans.	On Natives.
1892	32	9	23	26	16	10
1893	61	19	42	36	19	17
1894	30	13	17	39	6	33
1895	28	25	3	34	13	21
1896	9	3	6	76	25	51
1897	9	2	7	3	—	3
1898	12	10	2	11	3	8
1899	86	9	77	41	11	30
1900	62	17	45	65	5	60
1901	29	8	21	36	13	23

8. It is satisfactory to observe the increase under Post and Telegraph and Government Railways, which would appear to indicate increase of prosperity and greater use of the luxuries throughout the district.

9. For purposes of reference a comparative statement of the revenue collected in the Kandy District during the last ten years is submitted :—

Comparative Statement of Revenue collected in the Kandy District during the Years 1892 to 1901.

Head of Service.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Licenses, Excise, and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified ...	633,583 29	625,432 50	577,604 16	587,506 99	686,528 39	770,390 36	773,948 36	772,528 79	790,850 85	694,421 83
Fees of Court or Office, Payment for Specific Services and Reimbursements in Aid	73,428 9	79,284 82	76,658 7	74,288 10	78,030 12	81,935 84	90,291 64	93,146 77	78,285 75	80,206 13
Post and Telegraph	36,585 38	34,600 90	39,574 55	45,625 35	50,100 41	50,262 50	5[illegible],708 5	49,711 58	40,952 94	51,351 77
Government Railways	1,692,352 27	1,782,387 89	1,955,038 2	2,121,300 31	2,344,282 70	2,490,446 99	2,489,856 40	2,383,167 53	2,491,525 29	2,553,559 37
Rent of Government Property	3,595 75	2,788 71	2,780 43	2,671 70	3,662 69	4,363 94	1,993 89	1,330 80	1,472 94	1,788 85
Interest	2,459 53	2,612 77	2,289 28	1,904 95	2,472 10	2,297 17	2,559 82	3,747 19	4,353 18	4,929 30
Miscellaneous Receipts	20,337 96	11,884 21	40,871 44	2,365 3	1,690 19	1,318 62	3,083 5	1,348 15	5,130 73	577 39
Sale of Government Property	17,102 45	10,641 73	15,257 59	27,775 83	30,620 58	38,633 46	39,698 70	38,489 29	18,135 78	10,456 60
Land Sales	63,367 74	25,284 4	6,132 96	10,286 75	14,505 89	9,736 33	6,523 25	18,721 96	18,542 55	6,236 4
Total ...	2,542,812 46	2,574,917 57	2,716,206 50	2,873,725 1	3,211,893 7	3,449,585 21	3,458,663 16	3,362,192 6	3,449,250 1	3,403,527 28

10. The following is the statement of expenditure in 1901 at each Kachcheri in the Province, exclusive of the salaries and the exchange compensation of the superior officers paid at the General Treasury :—

Kachcheri.	Personal Emoluments.	Other Charges.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Kandy ...	42,368 34	32,883 58	75,251 92
Matale ...	13,312 50	3,683 2	16,995 52
Nuwara Eliya ...	9,859 0	7,064 66	16,923 66
Total ...	65,539 84	43,631 26	109,171 10

11. The following statement gives the sums recovered on account medical aid from estates in the Province during 1901, and the one following testifies to the increasing work done by the Medical Department :—

Return of Medical Aid Dues of the Central Province collected during 1901.

No. of Bills issued.	Total Values of Bills issued.	Amount recovered in 1901.	Remarks.
1901.	1901. Rs c.	Rs. c.	
1st quarter 851	1st quarter 11,981 86	January ... 1,671 21	Arrears on 31st December, 1901, amounted to Rs. 14,627·23: Of this, a sum of Rs. 11,902·95 was for fourth quarter, 1901, bills of which quarter were received from the Medical Officers during January and February, 1902. Deducting the latter sum, the actual amount which was in arrears on 31st December, 1901, was Rs. 2,724·28, for the recovery of which seizure authorities were sent to Ratemahatmayas; and out of this amount, sums aggregating to Rs. 20·39 on account drugs supplied not having been paid by superintendents of estates, the further supply of drugs to defaulting estates was stopped.
2nd do. 879	2nd do. 15,210 78	February ... 7,435 4	
3rd do. 839	3rd do. 12,106 20	March ... 3,204 78	
4th do. 835	4th do. 11,902 95	April ... 2,799 5	
		May ... 5,199 74	
Total ... 3,404	Total ... 49,201 79	June ... 5,879 24	
		July ... 3,154 76	
		August ... 7,602 36	
		September ... 2,402 3	
		October ... 3,821 6	
		November ... 5,201 69	
		December ... 3,118 57	
		Total ... 51,489 53*	

* This amount includes sums credited at Treasury on Colombo cheques.

Return of Medical Aid Dues for the Central Province from 1897 to 1901 (Five Years).

Year.	No. of Estates dealt with.	No. of Bills issued.	Amounts recovered. Rs. c.	Total Values of Bills. Rs. c.
1897	905	3,371	41,768 66	43,095 29
1898	921	3,474	46,297 79	47,879 23
1899	872	3,388	47,370 3	44,393 65
1900	875	3,406	47,701 76	51,382 10
1901	880	3,404	51,489 53	49,201 79

12. The recovery of police tax in each district of the Province is shown in next statement :—

Statement of Police Tax, 1901.

	Kandy.	Nuwara Eliya.	Matale.	Total.
1900.				
One year's assessment, 1900 ...	Rs. 11,641	Rs. 7,851	Rs. 2,393	Rs. 21,885
Arrears outstanding on 31st December, 1899 ...	Rs. 1,651	Rs. 1,246	Rs. 246	Rs. 3,143
Percentage on one year's assessment ...	14	15·99	10	14
Collections in 1900	Rs. 10,768	Rs. 7,842	Rs. 2,278	Rs. 20,888
Percentage on one year's assessment ...	93	99·88	95	95
Arrears on 31st December, 1900	Rs. 2,524	Rs. 1,260	Rs. 360	Rs. 4,144
Percentage on one year's assessment ...	21	16	10	19
1901.				
One year's assessment, 1901	Rs. 12,432	Rs. 8,065	Rs. 2,515	Rs. 23,012
Arrears outstanding on 31st December, 1901 ...	Rs. 2,524	Rs. 1,260	Rs. 360	Rs. 4,144
Percentage on one year's assessment ...	20	15	14	18
Collections in 1901	Rs. 13,838	Rs. 7,758	Rs. 2,238	Rs. 23,834
Percentage on one year's assessment ...	111	96	89	104
Arrears on 31st December, 1901	Rs. 1,118	Rs. 1,567	Rs. 637	Rs. 3,322
Percentage on one year's assessment ...	9	19	25	14

13. The returns of births and deaths registered in each district, with percentage of birth- and death-rate to the population, and of Kandyan marriages registered and dissolved in each district during 1901, are appended :—

Statement of Births and Deaths in the Central Province in each Quarter of the Year 1901.

District.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Total.	Percentage.
Births.						
Kandy	3,439	2,821	2,908	3,825	12,993	5·85
Matale	999	876	893	1,033	3,801	5·75
Nuwara Eliya	917	673	811	939	3,340	6·75
Total ...	5,355	4,370	4,612	5,797	20,134	—
Deaths.						
Kandy	3,274	3,035	3,060	3,098	12,467	5·61
Matale	917	790	787	845	3,339	5·05
Nuwara Eliya	814	647	696	756	2,913	5·88
Total ...	5,005	4,472	4,543	4,699	18,719	—

FOOD SUPPLY.

14. There has been no scarcity of food during the year in any part of the Kandy District, and prices have remained normal. The Ratemahatmayas furnish the following information regarding the area of cultivation and yield of crops :—

Division.		Extent sown. Acres.	Yield. Bushels.
Udunuwara		3,763	115,730
Yatinuwara ...	Paddy	3,719	74,880
	Fine Grain	221	2,210
Tumpane ...	Paddy	2,235	44,700
	Fine Grain	659	9,885
Harispattu ...	Paddy	5,084	101,680
	Fine Grain	967	9,670
Pata Dumbara ...	Paddy	13,010	130,100
	Fine Grain	4,201	33,601
Uda Dumbara ...	Paddy	6,660	133,200
	Fine Grain	1,476	23,616
Pata Hewaheta...	Paddy	2,591	82,912
	Fine Grain	1,230	9,840
Uda Bulatgama...	Paddy	920	18,400
	Fine Grain	95	2,375
Udapalata ...	Paddy	3,796	113,880
	Fine Grain	182	4,186

The crops were good, and harvested in favourable weather throughout the district. The prices were, generally, of country rice Rs. 4 and of imported rice Rs. 4·50, of kurakkan Re. 1·25 per bushel, of amu Re. 1·50. Indian corn, the many vegetables grown in the gardens and chenas, with dry fish, supplement the above staples of food in the villages, and are grown in great abundance. The state of the Municipal markets in Kandy every Tuesday and Friday testifies to the flourishing trade in native vegetables in the vicinity of Kandy, large quantities being brought in for transport to other bazaars in the Province by rail on those days.

With so large an estate population in the Province, it is impossible to form any approximately accurate estimate of the quantity of imported rice consumed by the village population, but it is certainly one-fifth of the amount brought in.

The cultivation of vegetables is extending in the districts near Kandy, which command facilities of transport to the markets, and is a source of considerable profit to the villagers. The village registers referred to in my report for last year have now been distributed to all the headman, and will much facilitate, if properly checked by the Ratemahatmayas, the preparation of more accurate statistics under this head. Duplicate registers are kept in the Kachcheri, which are entered up annually from the information supplied by the headmen.

IRRIGATION.

15. I append copy of my report on this subject to the Central Irrigation Board, and have to renew my regret that, while full attention is being given to what the Director of Irrigation terms "schemes of ancient origin and magnificent conception" in other parts of the Island, the minor irrigation works in the older Provinces, of equal importance to paddy cultivation in the villages, still fail to receive adequate attention and support.

Irrigation Report, 1901.

The Provincial Irrigation Board held four meetings in 1901, prior to the abolition of such Boards, under the provisions of the Amending Irrigation Ordinance, No. 10 of 1901.

2. The matters that principally engaged its attention and consideration were :—

(1) The appointment of a Sub-Inspector of Irrigation Works in the Kandy District.
(2) The restoration of Bodi-ela in the Nuwara Eliya District.
(3) The survey of the Waduwawala-ela in the Nuwara Eliya District with a view to its repair.
(4) The extension of the Lamesuriyagama-ela in the Nuwara Eliya District.
(5) The improvement of the Bowatenna-ela in the Matale District and construction of suitable head works.
(6) The survey and improvement of minor irrigation elas throughout the Central Province so essential to the maintenance of paddy cultivation.
(7) The proposals submitted by the Assistant Government Agent, Matale, for the restoration of the Dewahuwawewa and other large tanks in the Kandapalla pattu of Matale north.

3. The appointment of the Sub-Inspector for the Kandy District was finally sanctioned on 25th February, 1902.

4. The Bodi-ela was at last inspected by the Director of Irrigation and Mr. Parker in November, 1901. Their report shows that the channel in part of the first mile had been completely destroyed by landslips, permanent reconstruction being impossible except at prohibitive cost; that the masonry in the ela had been well built; that near the Kurunduoya road and between the 2nd and 4½ mileposts in many places the channel had disappeared.

They found out of the 866 acres under these 4½ miles that 30 were under cultivation for the first mile and 110 acres at the 4th mile by local rainfall, 250 acres being suitable for asweddumization.

They found the channel for a large part of its length entirely silted up and in some places requiring entire reconstruction, while its maintenance would be extremely expensive.

From 4½ to 5½ mile 72 acres are available for cultivation on continuation of channel. At the 5½ mile the Eli-oya meets the Bodi-ela, and in the next mile of its course provides water for cultivation of 86 acres in Pallewella and for 16 acres is called Bodiwewa.

Beyond this point no use is made of the Bodi-ela, though at the 8¾ mile there are 60 acres under it now cultivated by local rainfall.

From the 5½ mile to the 9½ mile they report there are 1,100 acres of land asweddumizable, and that the channel in this section is not in such a ruinous condition as in the former sections, and is capable of restoration at a not exorbitant rate, although its maintenance might be costly; but the supply of the Eli-oya would have to be supplemented from the Ma-ela to meet the requirements of cultivation of so large an acreage.

They agreed in recommending the abandonment of the section of the Bodi-ela above the 5½ mile.

Steps are now being taken to carry out the recommendation of the Director of Irrigation as regards surveys preliminary to the consideration of the question of the restoration of the lower section of this ela, and the question of the sufficiency of the water in the Ma-ela for the requirements of the agriculturalists in Gannewa korale will also have to receive careful attention in connection with this subject.

5. Progress was made in the survey of Waduwawala-ela in the Nuwara Eliya District and the preparation of plans and estimates for extension of the Lamesuriyagama-ela, which I inspected with the Assistant Government Agent in June, 1901, and consider deserves favourable consideration, all available land under existing ela having been taken up and the landowners having given their consent to repay cost of extension in ten annual instalments.

6. In addition to the works, the Sub-Inspector of the Nuwara Eliya District Mr. Caspersz has given much attention and assistance to the villagers in upkeep of the minor irrigation elas and survey of such as require professional attention. Copy of his annual report is annexed.

7. In the *Matale* District the annexed report of the Inspector of Village Tanks details the work done in Matale north and east during 1901.

8. The improvement of the Bowatenna-ela in this district and the construction of the necessary head works is a work demanding early execution. The land is favourably situated with a good cart road adjacent for transport, the water supply is abundant, and those who bought the land from Government have not yet been able to asweddumize it owing to the present ela being insufficient to carry the full supply of water required for even the existing fields. Eraula tank should also be completed.

9. As regards other works in this district, I invite attention to the annexed extract from Mr. Alexander's Administration Report for 1901, and especially urge the restoration of one at least of the larger tanks in the Kandapalla korale of Matale north to meet the requirement of the population of that portion of the district. I trust that proposals of the Assistant Agent under this head will receive the favourable consideration of the Central Irrigation Board, but it will be necessary first to secure a complete survey of the tanks and of the drainage of that area. There is sufficient population to take up the cultivation, and the completion of the cart road between Kurunegala and Dambulla provides an admirable outlet for disposal of the surplus produce.

10. In the Kandy District but little has been done of necessity in the absence of any Sub-Inspector to make the necessary surveys for the preparation of estimates for the repairs of the many elas which have so long required attention, though originally constructed by Government. This work will receive attention in 1902, and I hope the following year will see the necessary work of execution of repairs put in hand.

11. The statement of expenditure on maintenance and construction has already been forwarded.

I made an irrigation circuit in the Matale and Nuwara Eliya Districts during the past year. There are many schemes in each district requiring attention, which have been repeatedly and urgently brought under notice by the Revenue Officers in charge of those districts, but which, from want of the officers to make the necessary surveys, have not yet been prepared for the acceptance of those concerned, or for the consideration of the Central Irrigation Board.

There is everywhere a demand for more paddy land, especially in Walapane of the Nuwara Eliya District and under the tanks in Matale north and east. These districts cannot be developed till the requirements of the villagers in this direction have been met. What is wanted is the appointment of an irrigation officer to this Province, who will assist the Government Agent in the development of the many irrigation works throughout it, and at the same time supervise the repair and maintenance of the numerous village amunas and elas, which are so vital to the native agricultural interests. If this policy were steadily pursued in each Province, the excess population of its villages would assuredly overflow into the new areas available for irrigation and extend steadily the circle of cultivation. But Kandyan villagers will not take up land in other Provinces; there is plenty of land irrigable in the Central Province, and sufficient population to asweddumize it.

LEGISLATION.

16. *For this Province.*—The difficult question of illicit drawing and sale of toddy is now under consideration of Government, and undoubtedly deserves early treatment. In the vicinity of estates the sale is a very serious evil, the cause of incessant trouble to headmen and prosecutions of villagers, while it demoralizes the coolies on the estates. The severity of the fines imposed and the ease with which they are paid testify to the extremely remunerative nature of the occupation. I am inclined to think that the remedy is to be found in the application of local rules under the Village Communities' Ordinance rather than in any general enactment applicable to the whole Island, which is rendered difficult by the varying conditions of the demand for, and the sale of, toddy in each Province and the interests of the renters. I have submitted my views and recommendations more in detail to the Government.

THEFT OF PRÆDIAL PRODUCTS.

17. This virtually in this Province affects only two products under cultivation, cacao and cardamoms, both of which, from the extensive manner of their cultivation, it is so difficult to protect before they can be gathered.

RURAL POLICE ON CACAO ESTATES.

18. During the past year applications for rural police, under section 15 of Ordinance No. 16 of 1865, for protection of cacao plantations, were made by the following estates and districts :—

District.	Estate.	Approximate Acreage.
1. Wattegama ...	Goonambil	280
	Maria	140
	Meegama	300
	Eriyagastenna (included in Goonambil) ...	—
	Gilbury	70
	Longford	10
	Inchestelly (included in Goonambil) ...	—
		800
2. Pallekele ...	Pallekelle	4,797
	Ambecotta	
	Rajawella	
	Warakettiya	
	Kilmarnock	
	Victoria	
3. Matale ...	Wariyapola	600
	Sudu-ganga	468
	Bandarapola	224
		1,292

The number of police sent to each of the above districts were respectively :—

No. 1 ... Two constables.
No. 2 ... One sergeant and five constables.
No. 3 ... Four constables.

The period during which they were occupied in such duty was respectively in each district :—

No. 1 ... 15th October, 1901, to 15th January, 1902.
No. 2 ... 1st November, 1901, to 1st February, 1902.
No. 3 ... 15th November, 1901, to 20th January, 1902.

The cost to the estates during such time was in district—

	Per Mensem. Rs. c.
No. 1	36 0
No. 2	68 50
No. 3	44 50

at the rate of 2 cents per acre of estates protected.

The number of prosecutions conducted by the police on account of theft of cacao within each area during the above period was in district—

	Prosecutions.	Convictions.
No. 1	4 ...	1
No. 2	4 ...	2
No. 3	3 ...	1

19. The instructions given to the police at each district were :—

(1) To make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the locality, so as to know all the estate roads, village paths, native gardens, and boutiques where cacao was offered for sale.
(2) To learn by heart Ordinance No. 9 of 1885, and to study the habits of cacao thieves and traders and methods of detecting cacao thefts. (With this object they were instructed for a fortnight before being sent up to the estates.)
(3) To co-operate with the headmen, and by continually patrolling the estates and surrounding villages with them to ascertain—
  (*a*) The names of all growers of cacao in the district, the extent of their plantations, and the quality of cacao grown in each.
  (*b*) How these growers disposed of their produce, and whether they appeared to sell more than their plantations could produce.
  (*c*) Who the buyers of cacao in the neighbourhood were, and from where they bought cacao. (They were ordered to question all strangers found on estates, especially at nights, and not to allow native hawkers to frequent villages adjacent to estates.)

The sergeant in charge had daily to report himself to the superintendent of the estate and obtain information and advice. He visited the estates and villages by day and night, and was responsible for sending out patrols at different hours of the day and night, and to be particularly vigilant between the hours of 4 A.M. and 8 A.M. and 4 P.M. and 8 P.M., and to send immediate report to headquarters on receipt of information of the occurrence of any theft in his district as well as to the Ratemahatmaya of the division.

20. The police force in the Matale District was under the direct supervision of the Assistant Agent and the occasional inspection of the Superintendent in Kandy. The police at Pallekelle were placed under the immediate supervision of Mr. Dowbiggin, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Central Province, and those at Wattegama were controlled by the Superintendent of Police, Kandy.

21. Lists of traders and owners of cacao property adjacent to the estates in each case were prepared prior to the establishment of the police, and beats for the patrol of the estates and neighbourhood were personally arranged between the police officers and the superintendents of the estates benefited. The headmen of the adjoining villages were instructed regarding their duties, and a roster was prepared for one headman to accompany the police on patrol every night. The headmen so employed were paid 50 cents a night out of Headmen's Remuneration Vote, and those who had done good work were specially rewarded on close of this special duty. Copies in Sinhalese of sections 2 and 4 of the Ordinance No. 9 of 1885 were given to each headman regarding persons loitering on estates and purchase and barter of estate produce by labourers. Removal of cacao by night was prohibited. Inspection of chenas near estates was constantly made by the headmen. Boutiques of suspected receivers were watched at night, and itinerant hawkers were not permitted to buy cacao within certain areas.

22. The rural police and village headmen worked together extremely well, and the result of their co-operation in carrying out the instructions given is shown in the annexed letters from the superintendents of the estates protected, and in annexed extracts from reports of the Assistant Agent, Matale, and the Assistant Superintendent of Police :—

Letters referred to.

The Assistant Government Agent, Matale.

Suduganga, Matale, February 13, 1902.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter No. 289, dated 9th instant, with reference to the special police in the protection of my crop, and in reply I beg to state that I have been satisfied with their conduct and the manner in which they discharged their duties. As far as I am aware there has not been a single theft on this estate during the time the police were employed.

I am, &c.,
J. FARLEY ELFORD,
Superintendent.

The Assistant Government Agent, Matale.

Wariyapola, Matale, February 21, 1902.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to acknowledge yours No. 288 of 9th February. The police in question have done good work, but this is chiefly due to the favourable position of the group of estates they patrolled being so close to Matale. They had the benefit of the personal supervision of the Assistant Government Agent. They also had the assistance of the various village headmen. The headmen, I believe, were only employed while the police were stationed here (on extra pay for day and night duty) in connection with them.

I would suggest that whether police are stationed here or not the Assistant Government Agent and headmen exert themselves as much as they did during the time of the police being here, and if this were done, I am of opinion that less stealing would take place, and there would be not so much need of our having to employ special coolies.

I am, &c.,
J. A. BURMESTER.

The Assistant Government Agent, Matale.

The Bandarapola Ceylon Company, Ltd.,
Bandarapola, Matale, February 20, 1902.

DEAR SIR,—I DULY received your letter No. 290 of the 9th instant asking my opinion of the rural police, and for any suggestions I may wish to give on the subject.

With those employed here I was perfectly satisfied. They were always about, and I think did all that could have been expected of them.

While they were employed here I had only one report of cacao theft, which turned out to be a false case, got up by my own watchman, who got fined in court as well as by myself and turned off this estate.

In giving these men full credit for all they did, as well as the headmen of the district generally for their increased activity, ably kept up to the mark by your good self, there is one fact that must not be lost sight of, and that is the low price of cacao this year, so low that the usual buyers of stolen cacao could not afford to offer sufficient inducement to the thieves to run much risk in stealing, and I think it is in some measure on this account that there has been so much less stealing this year than last.

I do not think it would be possible to patrol and watch every cacao estate in the Island as this estate was watched. Nor do I think it right that Government and estate owners should be put to all this expense to protect an industry, when it might and could be done by a simple and inexpensive registration of buyers, and prohibiting the moving of cacao before sunrise and after sunset.

These were, if I recollect rightly, the main features of the old Coffee Stealing Ordinance, under which I never heard of any one ever having been oppressed; and I am strongly of opinion that until some such law is passed cacao stealing will never be put down, when it is worth while to steal it.

I am, &c.,

J. ANDERSON.

Extracts referred to.

From the Assistant Government Agent, Matale.

IMMEDIATELY prior to the employment of the cacao police, I went carefully over the estates with the Superintendents, Ratemahatmayas South and East, Koralas, Arachchies, and the Police Sergeant, to discover how the estates could be best protected. I then held a meeting of the Superintendents. They agreed with me that the constables should patrol *not* on the estate, but on those points where the thief would be almost sure to cross either on his way to or from the estate. We arranged the beats to ensure that each estate should have its fair share of protection. Acting upon your orders I gave directions to the headmen to accompany the constable during his beat in their respective divisions, and to patrol (when he went on) all the paths between the estates and the villages.

The Koralas and the Ratemahatmayas were given an exact copy of the beats which had been arranged, and were directed to supervise them. I further gave directions to the police sergeant to change the men constantly from one beat to another, and also to supervise them.

The constables were turned out before 4 A.M. each morning and proceeded to their several beats. They returned about 8 A.M. They were sent out again about 4 P.M. and returned about 8 P.M. A woman was caught by one of them with a few pods and admitted the theft.

They did not discover any other cases, because there were, I believe, no cases of theft to discover. No cases of "receiving" were instituted by them. I do not believe that there was any cacao "received" from those estates. No complaints were made against them.

The total cost of each estate was as follows:—

	Rs.	c.
Wariyapola	62	0
Bandarapola	23	14
Suduganga	48	36

It is difficult to compare the districts where police were employed with those where police were not employed. But I have no hesitation in saying that given the same men and a good sergeant, and given an alarum instead of the beat constable to wake them up, they would be just as effective away from my immediate control. I did not supervise them very much, and I have no doubt I could exercise quite sufficient supervision over them anywhere in the district for them to give as good a result. I think, therefore, they could have been very profitably employed at Marukona, where a good many cases occurred as usual, and at Yatawatta and Hilton, which also suffered in a similar manner.

In my Administration Report I have stated the secret of their success. They are a guarantee that effectual watching will be provided at those times which are most favourable to theft, and at those places which are most exposed to it.

[For Statement see page C 10.]

From the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Central Province.

Pallekelle Cacao Police.

DURING the recent cacao season a police force of one sergeant and five men was stationed on Pallekelle estate in Pata Dumbara from 1st November, 1901, to 1st February, 1902.

The Pallekelle Group consists of six estates, with the total acreage of 4,797 acres, the proprietors of which pay a moiety of Rs. 68·50 per mensem towards the upkeep of the force.

The men employed on this duty were picked men of the Central Province Police, and included 3 Sinhalese, 1 Tamil, and 1 Bengali.

They were brought into Kandy from their various outstations in the middle of October, and during the following fortnight were carefully instructed in the manner in which they should perform the special duties allotted to them, and were sent out to make themselves acquainted with the district, and acquire information concerning the local thieves and receivers. Meanwhile the headmen of the district were similarly instructed, and prepared lists of native estates adjacent to the Pallekelle Group, and also lists of suspected thieves and receivers in their wasams; a complete register of native estates, thieves, and receivers was then prepared, and copies issued to the police and headmen. Each constable and headman was also furnished with a copy of the Prædial Products Ordinance, and special instructions to headmen in their own language.

Theft of Cacao from Suduganga, Bandarapola, and Wariyapola between November and December, 1901, and January, 1902.

Quantity and Value.	Date of Theft.	No. of Case.	Name and Village of Accused.	Description of Accused.	Estate.	Ratemahatmaya.	Korale.	Arachchi.	Result.	Complainant.	Action taken by Headmen and Police.
	1901.										
Theft of 120 pods cacao, Rs. 12	November 4	19,583	(1) Sundara ...	Villager	Godapola	Matale south	Udasiya pattu	Warapitiya	Acquitted	Mr. Anderson	Arrested upon warrant
			(2) Punchi Naide, both of Nawaragoda	Not arrested	—	—	—	—	Not arrested	—	Not arrested. True case, but evidence insufficient
Theft of 18 pods cacao, Re. 1·80	December 7	19,733	Loku Banda of Bandarapola	Villager	Bandarapola	do.	do.	Bandarapola	Acquitted	Mr. Anderson	Arrested by Police and Arachchi. Complainant fined Rs. 5 Crown costs
Theft of 3 pods cacao, 30 cents	December 10	19,750	P. Menika of Owilikanda	Villager	Wariyapola	do.	Kohonsiya pattu	Ukuwela	1 week's rigorous imprisonment	Mr. Burmester	Produced by Ukuwela Arachchi. Caught in the act by patrol

Quarters were provided for the police on Pallekelle estate by the proprietors, and active work was commenced on 1st November. Patrol routes had been arranged, and a regular system of patrols organized. Three patrols were sent out daily, each consisting of one constable and one headman, who went on an eight hours' round, and were so arranged that there was always a patrol at work night and day. Boxes were placed at various intervals on their rounds, into which the patrol men had to put tickets showing the time each box was reached; the tickets were collected daily, and an excellent check kept on the patrols.

During the three months there were only 4 cases of theft of prædial produce, viz., 2 of cacao, 1 of coffee, and 1 of cocoanut, in all of which the stolen property was recovered and the accused arrested and taken to court. In two of these cases convictions were obtained, but in the remainder, though the charges were true, the watchmen gave contradictory evidence in court, and the accused were discharged. All these cases occurred in November, but during December and January there was not a single case of theft of cacao in this group.

Taking into consideration the fact that the Pallekelle Group of estates is surrounded on all sides by small native estates, and that the neighbouring villages of Kengalla, Hurikaduwa, and Attaragala bear a bad reputation and harbour habitual criminals and thieves (this part of the country being formerly an active centre of the cacao stealing trade), the result achieved is exceedingly satisfactory. I attribute this success to—

(1) The co-operation of the headmen with the police and the assistance afforded by the superintendents of the estates.
(2) The system of patrols, in which the police and headmen did excellent work together.
(3) The constant supervision of the bad characters and thieves in the neighbourhood.
(4) The discipline and good order of the force, for which the sergeant is mainly responsible.

With reference to the latter, it only remains for me to say that on the frequent occasions I visited the station at various hours of the day I always found the men on the alert and the patrols out at work. There were no complaints made against them, and the Manager of the Group expressed himself satisfied with the way in which they had worked. I would recommend both sergeants and men for a substantial reward.

A summary of cases is forwarded herewith :—

[For Statement see table I. on page C 12.]

Wattegama Cacao Police.

THERE were four cases of thefts of cacao on these estates during the three months the force was stationed in this district. In three cases the accused were arrested and taken to court, in one of which the accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, but in the remaining two cases the accused were discharged for lack of evidence. In one case no clue was obtained, in two cases the accused were Sinhalese cultivators, and in one watchmen of the estate. So that during the three months there were only three cases of theft by Sinhalese villagers. The result is satisfactory, inasmuch as it proves that cacao stealing, which was at one time so prevalent in the district, has largely decreased.

Complaint, however, was made that the two constables employed on this duty were not energetic and zealous in the performance of their duty, and that they failed to obtain any clue in one case. This is not a matter of surprise, and I attribute this to the lack of the constant supervision of a sergeant.

Constables whenever sent out by themselves in plain clothes on special duty are trusted to work on honour, but this is generally the case for only a few days at a time; but it cannot be expected that two constables on an estate will keep up to the mark and work as if under the constant supervision of a sergeant for a period of three months.

I consider that this system is an impracticable one, and hold that a cacao police force should consist of at least one sergeant and four men, and be worked similarly to the Pallekelle police force.

The result, however, is as good as can be expected under the circumstances, and shows a satisfactory decrease in cacao stealing.

A summary of cases is annexed :—

[For Statement see table II. on page C 12.]

General Return of Theft of Prædial Products, including thefts of Cacao, Tea, Coffee, and Cardamoms, in the Kandy District during 1901-02, and Comparative Return of 1901-02 with 1900-01 :—

	1900.	1901.
Total number of cases	27	29
Convictions	17	19
Acquittals	8	9
No clue	2	1
Accused absconded and not arrested	—	—
From estates owned by Europeans	17	18
Convictions	11	13
From native estates	11	11
Convictions	6	6
Number of cases in which accused were villagers ...	24	22
Coolies and watchmen employed on the estates ...	3	6
Moormen traders and others.	—	—
Percentage of cases in which accused were arrested ...	92	96

I.—Theft of Cacao in the Pallekelle District during the Months of November and December of 1901 and January of 1902.

Quantity and Value.	Date of Theft.	No. of Case.	Name and Village of Accused.	Description of Accused.	Estate.	Ratemahatmaya.	Korale.	Arachchi.	Result.	Complainant.	Action taken by Headmen and Police.
	1901.										
Theft of coffee, 25 cents...	November 6	19,734	Dingiri Menika	Not known	Pallekelle	Pata Dumbara	Uda Gampaha	Kundasale	1 month's rigorous imprisonment	Mr. Murray	Accused arrested by police
Theft of 300 pods cacao, Rs. 10	November 10	19,776	Appulanagedara Ukkua	Cultivator	Ambacotta	do.	do.	Ataragalla	Discharged	Mr. Murray	Police arrested the accused and produced before court; evidence of the watchers disbelieved
Theft of 6 pods cacao, 60 cents	November 22	19,902	Suppone of Ataragalla	Cacao planter	Rajawella	do.	do.	do.	Acquitted	Mr. Miles	Accused arrested and produced before court by police; evidence of the watchers disbelieved
Theft of a cocoanut plant, 25 cents	November 29	19,982	Appuhamy	Cooly	Pallekelle	do.	do.	Kundasale	Sentenced to receive six cuts with a cane	Mr. Murray	Police arrested the accused and produced before court

II.—Theft of Cacao from Wattegama District during the Months of November and December of 1901 and January of 1902.

Quantity and Value.	Date of Theft.	No. of Case.	Name and Village of Accused.	Description of Accused.	Estate.	Ratemahatmaya.	Korale.	Arachchi.	Result.	Complainant.	Action taken by Headmen and Police.
	1901.										
Theft of cacao, Rs. 10 ...	November 1	12,002	Unknown	Unknown	Eriyagastenna and Longford	Pata Dumbara	Palle Gampaha	Yatawara	Unknown	Mr. Gibbon	Unknown
Theft of cacao, Re. 1 ...	November 1	11,997	R. Sundera of Pallegama	Cultivator	Maria	do.	do.	do.	3 months' rigorous imprisonment	Mr. Boustead	Accused arrested and produced before court by police
Theft of cacao, Re. 1 ...	November 1	11,957	Rana and Kira	Watchers	Meegama	do.	do.	Wattegama	Discharged	Mr. Pain	Accused arrested and produced before court by police
Theft of cacao, 25 cents ...	December 3	12,045	Appuhami of Meegama	Cultivator	Meegama	do.	do.	do.	Acquitted	Mr. Pain	Accused arrested by police and produced before court; evidence disbelieved

General Return of Theft of Prædial Products, including thefts of Cacao, Tea, Coffee, and Cardamoms, in the Matale District during 1901–02, and Comparative Return of 1901–02 with 1900–01 :—

	February 1, 1900, to January 31, 1901.	February 1, 1901, to January 31, 1902.
Total number of cases	72 ...	57
Convictions	45 ...	32
Acquittals	21 ...	22
No clue	5 ...	1
Accused absconded and not arrested ...	1 ...	2
From estates owned by Europeans	55 ...	48
Convictions	35 ...	28
From native estates	12 ...	5
Convictions	9 ...	4
Number of cases in which accused were villagers ...	44 ...	35
Coolies and watchmen employed on the estates ...	13 ...	10
Moormen traders and others	10 ...	11
Percentage of cases in which accused were arrested ...	91 ...	94

23. I am of opinion that these results clearly establish that, when there is co-operation and unanimity between the superintendents of the estates concerned and the rural police and village headmen, working under the directions of the Government Agent and his Assistant, the provisions of the existing law, Ordinance No. 16 of 1865, afford ample protection to cacao estates at a very reasonable cost, and that no sufficient cause for special legislation has been established.

24. Mr. Alexander has gone fully into this matter in his report. He has given much personal attention to the subject, and his efforts have certainly been rewarded with a marked diminution in cacao theft in the Matale District, if not by the appreciation locally that he deserves. I do not agree with all his recommendations (especially as regards the forced keeping of accounts), but they no doubt deserve careful consideration.

WORKS MOST REQUIRED FOR THE PROVINCE.

25. Referring to the list of those in my report for 1900, I have to notice that provision has now been made for the following therein specified :—

(2) and (3) *Additional Government Offices in Kandy.*—By the purchase of the premises known as "The Grand Hotel," near the Railway Station, which I was able to effect at a Fiscal's sale in August, accommodation has been secured in one building for (1) the Post and Telegraph Department, with the residential quarters for the Postmaster and his Department and many subordinate officers; (2) the Public Works Department; (3) the Colonial Surgeon and staff; (4) the Superintendent of Surveys, and other minor Departments, leaving quarters still available for the Postmaster-General and other Government officers on inspection duty in the Province; while the transference of the Post and Telegraph Department to this building has enabled us to provide part of the accommodation so long needed for the police in Kandy. By these arrangements Government is saved the charge of Rs. 4,964 per annum for rent previously paid for the use of private buildings scattered over Kandy occupied by the above Departments (except the Post and Telegraph Office, which was a Government building), and all the Government Departments are now centralized in two places in Kandy, viz., the Kachcheri, District and Police Courts, and Fiscal's Office near the Dalada Maligawa, and those noted above in the late "Grand Hotel," near the Railway Station.

(4) The widening of the road and bridge between the Dalada Maligawa and the United Service Library and completion of the Buddhist wall round the lake have been completed.

(6) Improvements to the police stations named have been partly executed, viz., at Pussellawa and Gampola.

The Ulapane grant-in-aid road has been at last commenced.

26. Of works still required in the Kandy District, I consider the following as the most pressing :—

(1) Improvement of the hospital at Glencairn in the Dikoya district. Plans have now been made, and I trust the work will be put in hand upon the vote of Rs. 8,000 taken on account last year, and completed in 1903.

(2) Improvement to the hospitals at Uda Pussellawa and Madulkele. In both the old wards are no longer fit for use and should be re-constructed, while a proper residence for the Medical Officer at Uda Pussellawa is urgently needed.

(3) Bridge over the Mahaweli-ganga to serve the traffic on the road to Teldeniya, Rangala, Nitre Cave district, and Uda Dumbara.

(4) New police stations at Teldeniya and Deltota.

(5) Extension and connection of the following roads :—

(1) Deltota road and Rahatungoda road.
(2) Norwood-Upcot road and Maskeliya road at Glenugie.
(3) Railway Gorge road with Nanu-oya road.
(4) Uda Pussellawa road and Kurunduoya-Haragama to Kandy road.

(6) Ambalam at Kandy near Police Court (Provincial Road Committee to contribute one-half).

(7) Alterations at Fiscal's Office, Kandy, to secure the "Queen's Palace" for Kandyan Art Museum.

(8) Grants in aid towards cost of providing pure water supply and drainage in towns in the Central Province under the operation of the Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance.

(9) Grant towards extension of road from Nugatenna through Bintenna to Alutnuwara on the Mahaweli-ganga. A contract for Rs. 14,300 for the extension of 3 miles of this road under previous grants was signed on the 19th June, 1901, and work commenced in July, 1901. There remain 9 miles and 37 chains yet to be constructed, but 5 miles of them are through the level country at the foot of the steep hill down which the road is now being carried.

(10) Light railway into Dumbara from the Main line at Katugastota.

(11) Grant for extension and improvement of the public recreation ground at Bogambara in Kandy, a work benefiting not only Kandy, but the Island generally, and beyond the means of the Municipal Council to entirely provide.

27. In the Matale District the works most required appear to me to be :—

(1) Improvement to Police Station, Matale.
(2) Water Supply for Matale town—a work for the Local Board.
(3) Bridge over the Pallepola-oya, at the 28th mile, on road from Palapatwela to Galewela.
(4) Permanent buildings for dispensaries at Pallegama and Galewela.

28. In the Nuwara Eliya District, in addition to the roads I have specified above, the *Assistant* Agent recommends the continuation of the cart road from Sangilipalam to Ulapane railway station through Kotmale Valley and three bridges over the Kotmale-ganga.

The villagers of Walapane are much in need of the proposed cart road from the Kurundu-oya bridge to Ragala to enable them to put their produce on the new railway, to which this road will be an important feeder.

PLANS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

29. In districts so fully developed as those lying immediately round Kandy there is really little further required, except careful maintenance of existing village amunas and the upkeep of the ancient irrigation elas for the protection of paddy cultivation, the prevention of crime and vigorous prosecution of offenders, the progress of vernacular education, and the extension of the cultivation of industrial products and the introduction of new wherever practicable.

There is practically no Crown land left in the divisions adjacent to Kandy available for sale, and in those more remote, such as Dumbara, cultivation must go hand in hand with irrigation until advantage has been taken of the ancient irrigation schemes in this division. A large proportion of the population must be dependent on the unsatisfactory system of chena cultivation, with its attendant deleterious consequences on the health and energy.

30. Much attention has been paid to the improvement of attendance at the vernacular schools, and the new rules adopted upon the conference between the Government Agents and the Director of Public Instruction in 1900 have worked most successfully in securing direct attention from the Presidents to the monthly reports of defaulting parents by the teachers. The accompanying table shows the average attendance of children at the different schools in the Kandy District :—

Statement showing the Attendance at each Government School in the Kandy District during the Year 1901.

Division.	School.	Number on Register.	Average Attendance.
Udunuwara	Handessa	172	127
Do.	Petiyagoda	208	119
Do.	Wattapola	147	97
Yatinuwara	Peradeniya	142	94
Do.	Kadugannawa	361	205
Tumpane	Hataraliyadda	198	98
Do.	Madawalatenna	229	132
Harispattu	Hedeniya (boys')	192	115
Do.	Hedeniya (girls')	114	59
Do.	Nugawela (boys')	218	125
Do.	Nugawela (girls')	97	54
Do.	Pujapitiya	185	121
Do.	Alawatugoda	135	97
Pata Dumbara	Naranpanawa	88	51
Do.	Gunnepana	219	132
Do.	Teldeniya	152	84
Do.	Paranagama	130	88
Do.	Udagemedda	82	64
Uda Dumbara	Hanwella	127	64
Do.	Mediwaka	126	62
Do.	Udispattuwa (boys')	145	98
Do.	Udispattuwa (girls')	51	31
Do.	Urugala	144	85
Pata Hewaheta	Pattiyagama	69	35
Do.	Talatu-oya	141	94
Do.	Tulpegoda	155	87
Udapalata	Hindagala	82	36
Do.	Udahentenna	106	56
Uda Bulatgama	Rambukpitiya	78	44
Do.	Yatiganhulaha	113	46

31. The District Road Committee and Village Committees exercise a steadily growing influence in the improvement of the district in securing the opening of the country by better roads, ensuring more frequent and better communication with centres of life and business, which cannot be overrated; and the numerous Village Committees also have a beneficial influence in supervising under their rules the many phases and activities of village life and maintaining ancient customs.

32. Among minor and local administrative improvements may be mentioned the preparation of an alphabetical and numerical register of all villages in the Central Province, which is now in the hands of the Government Printer; the issue of the village register referred to above; and the adoption of a

uniform system for the registration of cattle throughout the Province, based upon the numbers now attached to the different villages, and recognizing the rule that no animal can be branded more than once.

For the further improvement of many villages of the Kandy District, of the greater part of the Matale District, and of the Walapane and Uda Hewaheta divisions of the Nuwara Eliya District, we must wait for the execution of the irrigation works under consideration in each locality.

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

33. This has received the careful and constant attention of the Board of Health throughout the year, more especially in the twenty towns now under the operation of the Small Towns Sanitary Ordinances. Of these, sixteen were so proclaimed from the 1st January, 1901, and the sanitary rate was recovered within them during the year. The following statement shows the balances to credit of each town on the 31st December, 1901:—

Statement of Balances to credit of Board of Health Towns on 31st December, 1901.

No.	Name of Town.	Amount. Rs. c.	No.	Name of Town.	Amount. Rs. c.
1.	Hatton-Dikoya ...	574 77	11.	Kotagala ...	114 79
2.	Wattegama ...	396 0	12.	Talawakele ...	1,802 44
3.	Pussellawa ...	925 69	13.	Agrapatana ...	452 77
4.	Norwood ...	618 82	14.	Pundalu-oya ...	98 32
5.	Bogawantalawa ...	636 61	15.	Nanu-oya ...	12 93
6.	Maskeliya ...	1,328 5	16.	Kandapola ...	79 45
7.	Kadugannawa ...	78 7	17.	Ragala... ...	147 38
8.	Lindula	251 96	18.	Padiyapelella ...	211 30
9.	Tillicoultry ...	514 54	19.	Rattota ...	116 43
10.	Dimbula	88 26	20.	Dambulla ...	86 84

34. The Board of Health held nine meetings during the year, its fixed day for meetings being the third Wednesday of every month.

35. The Provincial Engineer has submittted to the Board a preliminary report on the drainage and water supply of each town, with approximate estimates of cost of constructing the former and securing the latter. These estimates and reports have been laid before Government, and it is hoped that a grant will be made in each case from general revenue to enable the Board of Health to meet the heavy expenditure, the principal roads in nearly all cases passing through these small towns and bazaars. Under the provisions of Ordinance No. 11 of 1900, the Board has the power of raising a loan for the execution of certain public works on security of the rates and taxes, and the Board will, where expedient, exercise these powers. The funds collected during 1901 will enable the Board to make provision in 1902 for the more pressing sanitary requirements in each town, *e.g.*, the erection of Horbury latrines, the payment of contractors for scavenging the towns, the erection of slaughter-houses, and the sinking, where possible, of wells.

36. In the larger towns previously under the operation of the Ordinances considerable sums were spent during the year in sanitary improvements. At Hatton and Dikoya Rs. 1,200 were spent on drain construction, Rs. 600 on Horbury latrines, and Rs. 2,628·75 on scavenging; at Talawakele Rs. 305·57 on Horbury latrines, Rs. 522 on wells, and Rs. 412·37 on scavenging. Exclusive of above sums, a total of Rs. 2,326·73 was spent during the year in scavenging in the smaller towns under contract or in payment of coolies under police supervision.

37. Full statements of revenue and expenditure during 1901 in each town were published in the *Government Gazette* of 7th February, 1902.

38. I have to express the thanks of the Board to the proprietors and superintendents of the estates, in which many of these bazaars are situate, for their ready co-operation and assistance in carrying out the object of the Ordinances. I feel sure that when the necessary drainage has been completed, and a pure water supply provided for the occupants of these bazaars, the landlords will reap their reward in the improved sanitary condition of the bazaars and the resultant increased value of their property.

39. At the close of the year the Board decided that the towns of Hatton and Dikoya were of such size and importance, and the revenue available so large, that the inhabitants were entitled to a more direct voice in the administration of their own affairs, and recommended that these towns be brought under the operation of the Local Board Ordinance. This recommendation was accepted by Government, and from the 1st January, 1902, these towns have had the advantage of being administered by their own Local Board.

40. The important question at Hatton is the provision of a pure water supply. During the year a scheme was carefully considered by the Director of the Public Works Department, and the necessary surveys and gaugings of supply from the springs on the Kuda-oya estate were taken. An approximate estimate was submitted, and will be dealt with by the Local Board in 1902.

41. The provision of a cemetery for the town of Hatton has also been a matter of urgency. The land acquired, 10½ acres in extent, was too large for the purpose, and much of it quite unsuitable for the purpose, while the expense of enclosing so large an area with a wall or fence was prohibitive. A portion of the land, in extent 4 acres and 6 perches, has now been set apart, and a sum of Rs. 2,859 for fencing the same with a wire fence will have to be provided by the new Local Board in 1902, when the necessary apportionment among the different communities of Hatton and Dikoya can be effected and the cemetery definitely opened for public use. Rules for regulation of burials in it have already been approved by the Governor in Executive Council. Much remains to be done at Hatton to secure the better drainage of the town, especially in the railway premises and behind the boutiques erected by the Hatton Company. Dikoya bazaar has been much improved in this respect during the year. Spaces for recreation are much required in each of these towns, especially at Hatton. The condition and drainage of cattle galas in these towns also received attention, and the owners have duly carried out the alterations and improvements required by the Board. A new slaughter-house at Hatton is required, and a separate one for slaughter of sheep and goats. It is intended to provide public markets in each town.

42. At Kadugannawa considerable improvement was effected by the construction at half cost of the Government and Railway Department part of a broad open paved drain along the principal road between the bazaar and the railway line and of a concrete drain with approaches to the boutiques on the other side of the road. A well in the bazaar, which a Moorman had attempted to appropriate and include in his own boutique, was acquired with the house, and is now reserved for public use of the bazaar. A public market is much needed here, and I hope the Railway Department will give me a site for it on a portion of the land in its possession. An estimate for a slaughter-house and exposure shed has also been considered by the Board. The Board took exception to the construction of a block of railway cooly lines immediately opposite the large Government boys' school at Kadugannawa, but it was powerless to prevent completion and occupation of the building. It is necessary, I think, that more power should be given to the Board of Health in each Province to control the erection of buildings within the limits of the towns under the operation of the Ordinances.

43. The town of Nanu-oya is at present one of the most insanitary in the Province, but until the railway works now in progress have been completed, and the future lines of this town finally settled, it is difficult for the Board to take any definite action, and the scavenging of the town can only at present receive attention.

44. The Board consented to some alteration of the limits of Lindula and Tilicoultry bazaars at the request of the proprietors. The latter bazaar is most insanitary, and there is much need of better drainage and flushing throughout it.

45. An Inspector of Nuisances within the towns of Hatton and Dikoya was appointed by the Board in June upon a monthly salary of Rs. 30.

46. As regards the villages, the health of the people during 1901 has been very good. There was no outbreak of cholera in the Province. The chief rural bazaars are frequently inspected by the headmen and Ratemahatmayas, and the sanitary by-laws enforced. Upon orders given all houses were whitewashed twice a year, viz., in February and August. Hospitals and dispensaries are now within reach of all villages. A new dispensary was built at Madugoda to meet the needs of the remote villages of Uda Dumbara. The Ratemahatmaya of Pata Hewaheta has represented that one should be opened in the centre of his division, which is at present only served by those on the boundaries of Pata Hewaheta at Kandy and Deltota.

47. As regards district hospitals, immediate attention should be given to provision of more and better accommodation at the following places:—(1) Glencairn in Dikoya; (2) Madulkele; (3) Uda Pussellawa. Especially for the Dikoya hospital, which serves a large area, the present building is quite impossible, and admits of no improvement short of removal.

48. The Matale District was free from cholera throughout the year.

49. Sites for the erection of plague hospitals were kept clear during the year, and attention given to the proper condition of the hospital frames and equipment stored at the different places throughout the Province. There was, happily, no need for their erection and use during the year.

50. I annex a statement showing attendance at the different hospitals and dispensaries throughout the Province in 1901:—

Number of Persons treated during the Year 1901 in Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Civil Branch, Central Province.

Hospital.	Number treated.	*Dispensary.*	Number treated.
Government Civil Hospital—		Government Civil Dispensary—	
Kandy ...	4,085	Kongahawela ...	5,446
Katugastota ...	4,119	Galewela ...	5,067
Gampola ...	14,574	Nildanadhena ...	1,201
Nuwara Eliya ...	3,279	Padiyapelella ...	763
Matale ...	13,813	Hanguranketa ...	3,731
Mulhalkele ...	2,928	Paldeniya ...	4,822
Dambulla ...	4,802	Mousaheriya ...	2,612
Jail Hospital—		Lamasuriyagama ...	671
Kandy ...	622	Golahawatta ...	1,523
Nuwara Eliya ...	42	Aluvihare ...	Nil*
Government Civil Dispensary—		Madugoda ...	Nil*
Kandy ...	6,944	Inamaluwa ...	Itinerating
Nalanda ...	2,898	Elahera ...	do.
		Pallegama ...	do.

* New dispensaries.

Statement showing the Number of Persons treated during the Year 1901 in Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Estate Branch, Central Province.

Institution.	Number treated.	Institution.	Number treated.
Uda Pussellawa ...	2,104	Nanu-oya ...	2,245
Elkaduwa ...	3,857	Dikoya ...	3,949
Galagedara ...	3,790	Kellebokka ...	2,218
Dimbula ...	4,241	Nawalapitiya ...	6,610
Gammaduwa ...	1,743	Pussellawa ...	3,093
Rattota ...	2,911	Watagoda ...	1,111
Wattegama ...	4,053	Kotmale ...	1,900
Agrapatana ...	3,040	Kadugannawa ...	3,798
Dolosbage ...	2,745	Ramboda ...	2,408
Deltota ...	4,241	Watawala ...	5,052
Rangala ...	974	Maturata ...	2,542
Bogawantalawa ...	4,215	Maskeliya ...	6,183
Pundulu-oya ...	1,215	Teldeniya ...	5,395
Lindula ...	6,165		

CRIME.

51. I annex a statement showing the number of cases of murder, attempted murder, and number of cases in which the knife was used in this Province during 1901 :—

Statement showing the Number of Cases of Murder or Attempted Murder in the Central Province during 1901.

Station.	Murder.			Attempted Murder.		
	Reported.	Brought to Trial.	Convictions obtained.	Reported.	Brought to Trial.	Convictions obtained.
Kotiyagala	1	1	—	—	—	—
Ampitiya	1	1	1	—	—	—
Waradiwala	1	1	—	—	—	—
Wattegama	1	1	1	—	—	—
Carfax estate*	1	1	—	—	—	—
Aladeniya	1	1	1	—	—	—
Ambegamuwa	1	1	1	—	—	—
Carolina	1	1	1	—	—	—
Hatton	1	1	1	—	—	—
Mal-oya	1	1	1	—	—	—
Kahawatta	1	1	1	—	—	—
Udagama	1	1	1	—	—	—
Kobbekaduwa	1	1	1	—	—	—
Ukuwela	1	1	—	—	—	—
Illagoda	1	1	—	—	—	—
Total ...	15	15	10	—	—	—

* The accused in the Carfax murder case, who was apprehended, died in hospital of wounds self-inflicted.

Statement showing the Number of Cases in which the Knife was used during 1901.

Station.	Reported.	Brought to Trial.	Convictions obtained.	Acquittals.
Pussellawa ...	3	3	2	1
Pasbage ...	1	1	1	—
Gampola ...	14	14	4	10
Galagedara ...	6	6	4	2
Deltota ...	5	5	—	5
Panwila ... / Urugala ... / Udispattu ...	14	14	8	6
Nuwara Eliya District	10	9	2	7
Matale ...	33	32	17	14
Hatton ...	17	16	9	7
Kandy ...	77	77	48	29
Total ...	180	177	95	81

Statement of all Cases tried at the Police Courts of the Central Province during 1901 and lettered D, E, F*b*, F*d*, F*e*, or F*f*, in Kandy, Matale, Panwila-Urugala, Hatton-Gampola, Galagedara, and Nuwara Eliya.

Offences.	No. of Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.
All Offences ...	2,147	1,593	74
Serious Offences ...	891	385	43
Trivial Offences ...	1,256	1,208	96·18

The village headmen have worked well in the detection of crime, and there were but few occasions in which it was necessary to punish any headmen for default. The crime report books of the Koralas are examined in the Kachcheri every month on division days, in addition to the occasional inspections by the Government Agent on circuit and at renewal of acts, and instances of default or unsuccessful prosecutions are promptly noticed, the payment of the Korala's salary being dependent on the efficiency displayed by him in the criminal work during the quarter. The regular and rural police have worked together harmoniously.

52. The statement annexed is satisfactory in the number of convictions secured out of the 15 murder cases brought to trial, and also in the proportion of convictions obtained in cases for use of the knife, about half of which, it will be noticed, occur in the Kandy District.

53. The number of orders made by the Magistrates under section 21 of Ordinance No. 3 of 1898, forbidding the use of the knife, was 17.

CATTLE STEALING.

54. There were 70 cases throughout the Province during 1901, showing that, although this offence has materially decreased in some parts, it is still unfortunately prevalent, especially in Udapalata, where, however, the Ratemahatmaya has done his best to secure convictions and been successful in 4 out of 6 cases. In Harispattu there were 13 cases, of which the Ratemahatmaya reports 11 to be true. There were 6 cases in Tumpane, and a few in other parts of the district. It is

difficult to get the owners and headmen to take sufficient interest in the prosecution of these cases, and if there is good evidence, it is generally ruined by being supplemented by additional false evidence to the loss of any chance of conviction.

55. The Kandy District was entirely free from cattle murrain during the year, and, with the exception of slight outbreaks in Pata Hewaheta, Pata Dumbara, and Harispattu, almost equally so from hoof-and-mouth disease.

NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

56. The Ratemahatmayas of the Kandy District report the opening of the following new areas of cultivation during 1901 :—

Division.	Extent.	Crop.
Udanuwara	5 amunams	... El-wi
Yatinuwara	587 acres	... Chenas
Tumpane	424 do.	... do.
Harispattu	120 do.	... Cacao
Do.	22 do.	... Cocoanuts
Do.	967 do.	... Chenas
Do.	382 do.	... Vegetables
Pata Dumbara	1,000 do.	... Tea, tobacco, and cacao

I have not been able to scrutinize these figures, and probably in the case of chenas they represent merely lands that have been cultivated previously with fine grain, &c. I have noticed myself a large increase in the area of tobacco cultivation in Dumbara, Harispattu, and Pata Hewaheta, and undoubtedly the villagers find this an extremely profitable product to cultivate. There has also been extension of cardamom cultivation, especially by planters in the Nitre Cave and Rangala districts, but I have no return of the actual acreage.

WORKING OF THE WASTE LANDS ORDINANCES.

57. A statement is annexed showing the extent to which these Ordinances were put in motion in the Kandy District in 1901, and the results obtained :—

[For Statement see next page.]

FOREST CONSERVANCY.

58. I annex information showing the working of the Forest Department as at present constituted in the Central Province in each district during the year :—

General.—In this Province the more important forests are under the direct control of the Conservator. No steps were taken towards proclaiming any new reserved forests, except in the case of Campbell's land in the Matale District. Little demarcation has been done this year. In several cases it was found necessary to call upon private parties to define their boundaries, and in the case of Udawattakele all persons who owned land adjoining it have opened their boundaries. All that is now required for demarcating this forest is the verification of the boundaries by the Survey Department. There have been no surveys made this year. The depôt at Nawalapitiya was closed.

Udawattakele.—Allusion has already been made to the demarcation of this forest. It is an important work, and one that is urgently required, as the boundaries, from want of supervision in past years, have become quite untraceable. Improvement fellings have been carried out, vistas opened and paths kept clear, and dead or fallen trees removed. There has been, as there always must be in a forest so close to Kandy, a certain amount of pilfering of firewood, but the thefts have diminished since the appointment of a watcher in June, 1900.

Nuwara Eliya.—As was the case last year, the Hill Reserves met nearly all the demand for timber and firewood. 700 applications for chena permits from Walapane and 37 from Uda Hewaheta were received, to cultivate 558½ and 57 acres, respectively. Receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 1,703·16, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,317·84, leaving a surplus of Rs. 385·32 of receipts over expenditure.

Matale.—There were 93 chena applications covering an area of 403 acres, as against 119 applications for 497 acres in 1900. Campbell's land was finally settled under the Forest Ordinance. Demarcation lines were completed for 12 miles in the Welikanda forest, and was begun in the Pellanda forest. An experiment was made of cutting a tract for half a mile 2 ft. by 2 ft. If this lasts as a permanent landmark, it may be found useful to carry along all the demarcation lines. The revenue for 1901 was Rs. 2,766·59, the expenditure Rs. 1,830·45. Value of Pallegama ebony sold in Colombo Rs. 7,054·50. The depôt was closed in July. The Forest Clerk was transferred in July to Kandy, and the Forest Overseer to Nuwara Eliya in October. No one has yet been appointed to act in their places.

General Protection.—In Udapalata there is a tract of jungle awaiting settlement. Until survey has been made and plans received nothing can be done.

Comparison of the Two Years 1900 and 1901.—The most noteworthy feature is the closing of the two depôts at Nawalapitiya and Matale. It is probable that Kandy depôt will be closed next year.

Staff.—At Nawalapitiya Mr. Ferdinands is in charge of the Gampola and Nawalapitiya districts; at Teldeniya Mr. H. P. Ratnayake is in charge of the Uda and Pata Dumbara districts, where there are some large forests, and he supervises the chena cultivation. Each of my Assistants has a Ranger. In July Mr. Goonetilleke, the Forest Clerk, Kandy, was transferred to Colombo. His place was taken by Mr. Tisseweresinghe.

Statement of Work done under the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Kandy District in 1901.

Village.	Name of Land.	Extent. A. R. P.	Date of Survey.	No. of Preliminary Plan and Lot and Name of Licensed Surveyor and No. of Plan.	Date of first Notice under the Waste Lands Ordinance.	If claimed, Name of Claimant.	Date of Final Order.	Term of Final Order.	No. and Date of *Gazette*.	No. of Kachcheri File.	Remarks.
Nilawela in Pata Hewahata	Ebohinna and Galapitayaya	61 1 6	—	C. A. O. Buyzer, Licensed Surveyor, on December 27, 28, and 29, 1898; re-surveyed by J. T. Trowell in December, 1901	August 30, 1897; 2nd notice, July 27, 1900	Udagedara R. U. A. Punchi Etana and her son Muhandirama	—	—	—	650 and 15,401	D.C. $\frac{11,}{1 \text{ of } 1897}$ decided in favour of the Crown, but now in appeal
Godatale in Tumpane	Karandahena	4 0 23	—	C. A. O. Buyzer, September 2, 1898	March 23, 1900	Pallepitiya Mudiyanse and others	—	—	—	—	D.C. $\frac{12,}{1 \text{ of } 1897}$ withdrawn; claim admitted February 5, 1902
Telihunna and four other villages in Udapalata	Upasakayakanda	59 2 0 152 3 30	December, 1878	P. P. 2,327, lots 7,535 and 7,536	March 29, 1901	Not claimed	—	—	—	11,259	Inquiry pending
Tembiligala Udagama in Udapalata	Belungalekele, Pinnagolla, and Medapatana	33 3 35	January 15, 1900	Cadastral Survey, P. P. 11, lots 1 and 2	March 29, 1901	Not claimed	Oct. 15, 1901	Land declared Crown property	No. 5,821 of November 29, 1901	22,086	—
Halagama in Udapalata	Belungalehenamukalana	30 0 25	April 18, 1899	Cadastral Survey, P. P. 9, lot 13	March 29, 1901	Murupillegedara Kaluwa and three others	—	—	—	22,088	D.C. $\frac{13,}{1 \text{ of } 1897.}$ Land declared property of the Crown, May 17, 1902
Pussellawa in Udapalata	Moneragala patana	46 3 12	December 5, 1899	P. P. 4,851, lots O, P, Q, R 810, and lot 12,985	December 13, 1901	K. W. D. Cornelis Appuhami and twelve others	—	—	—	22,092	Inquiry pending

CHENA CULTIVATION.

59. An extent of 87 acres was allowed for chena cultivation on Crown land in Uda Dumbara in the Kandy District, as against 172 acres in 1900. Every care is taken to limit the extent allowed, and to confine the cultivation to lands previously used for this purpose.

The system of chena cultivation in the Matale District, which I found defective on my first visit in 1900, was revised and placed under closer supervision and restriction.

Until more attention is given to the requirements of irrigation in this Province, Crown lands must be allowed in many parts to provide the necessary food supply of the villagers.

SALE OF LAND BY VILLAGERS.

60. Except the sale referred to by Mr. Alexander in his report on the Matale District, no case of alienation of lands by the villagers has come to my notice during 1901.

EVENTS OF INTEREST.

61. The Census of the population of the Central Province was successfully taken on the 1st March. The headmen and enumerators had been carefully instructed by Mr. Thaine on circuit and by myself, and thoroughly understood what was expected of them. I have every confidence that in the villages the results entered are accurate. It is not so easy to feel confident regarding the results on the estates, and I think in future years this Census should also be taken by paid Government enumerators.

62. The principal events of the year were, however, connected with the Royal Family. The announcement of the death of the beloved Queen Victoria, which reached Kandy at 8.30 A.M. on the 23rd January, was the occasion for widespread and sincere grief among all classes, which, if possible, was more fully and deeply evinced on the day fixed for the observation of the funeral ceremonies, the 2nd February, not only in Kandy, but in all the principal towns and in every village in the Kandyan District. The day was kept as one of solemn mourning, and every sign of respect shown to the memory of the great Queen.

The accession of His Gracious Majesty King Edward VII. was proclaimed throughout the Province with proper ceremony.

The visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to Ceylon on their tour round the British dominions beyond the seas enabled them to make a somewhat prolonged stay in Kandy to the joy of all classes, and to the special delight of the Kandyan chiefs and villagers, who flocked into Kandy in large numbers to welcome them. The following is a brief account of their stay in Kandy on the 12th, 13th, and 14th April :—

April 12 : Arrival of Their Royal Highnesses in Kandy.—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York arrived at Kandy railway station at 5.30 P.M., and were received by Her Excellency Lady Ridgeway, His Excellency the Governor travelling in the train with Their Royal Highnesses from Colombo. A Guard of Honour of the 9th Madras Infantry was present. Their Royal Highnesses were conducted to a dais on the platform, where an Address of Welcome from the Municipal Council was read by the Chairman, and the Chairman and the Councillors were presented to His Royal Highness. Their Royal Highnesses drove to the Pavilion escorted by the Ceylon Mounted Infantry, the road being lined by the Police and Volunteers as far as Sir Henry Ward's statue, and from thence to the Pavilion gate by the Registrars, Koralas, and Arachchies of the Kandy District.

After dinner at the Pavilion the chiefs of the Kandy District conducted a Royal perahera into the Pavilion grounds at 9.45 P.M. There were 63 elephants, and much attention had been given to the equipment of the dancers, attendants, &c., so that the general effect was very good. His Royal Highness was pleased to say that it was a much better perahera than the one he saw on his last visit.

Mr. Dunuwille, the Dewa Nilame (C. B. Nugawela), the Ratemahatmaya of Pata Hewaheta (L. B. Yatawara), as senior Ratemahatmaya, were presented to His Royal Highness, who thanked them for the perahera. The perahera left the Pavilion grounds at 11 P.M.

April 13 : Their Royal Highnesses in Kandy.—At 12 o'clock His Royal Highness received the deputation of the Planters' Association, who presented an address in a valuable ivory casket set with Ceylon precious stones (Rs. 4,500).

His Royal Highness presented the Order of C.M.G. to the following members of the Civil Service in Ceylon :—

Hon. Mr. F. R. Ellis, Government Agent, Western Province.
Hon. Mr. F. A. Cooper, Director of Public Works.
Mr. J. H. de Saram, District Judge of Kandy.

The afternoon was spent in witnessing native jugglers and the Veddahs brought from the Eastern Province, and at 4 P.M. His Royal Highness presented the new Colours to the Ceylon Mounted Infantry in front of the Pavilion.

In the evening Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cornwall, accompanied by Her Excellency Lady Ridgeway, went out for a drive round Lady Horton's road and Upper Lake road.

At 9.45 Their Royal Highnesses attended the Audience Hall for reception of the Kandyan chiefs, all the Kandyan Provinces being well represented, except the North-Western Province, which had presented an address at Polgahawela. After the Kandyan chiefs had been presented, representatives were presented from the low-country Sinhalese, Tamils, and Mohammedans.

The Audience Hall was brilliantly lit with electricity, and in the pandals on either side 620 spectators were accommodated with seats in raised tiers, all classes being thoroughly represented. The Koralas and Arachchies filled the spaces between the carved pillars at the lower half of the Hall.

Their Royal Highnesses then proceeded to the Dalada Maligawa, where the tooth-relic and jewels were exhibited in the room at the foot of the staircase to the Udamaluwa. The hall of the temple was filled with Buddhist priests, who recited a verse of the Jaya Mangala as Their Royal Highnesses entered.

After inspection of the jewels, &c., Their Royal Highnesses proceeded to the Octagon, where the Librarian showed some of his books and presented His Royal Highness with three ola books. They then witnessed the illuminations and fireworks from the verandah of the Octagon, leaving at 11.45 to drive round the lake for a better view of the illuminations, and returning to the Pavilion shortly after 12 o'clock.

There were no accidents, although the town was densely crowded, and the police worked hard and well.

April 14.—Their Royal Highnesses attended Divine Service at St. Paul's at 11.30, the Bishop of Colombo preaching. The choir was augmented by drafts from the Cathedral and St. Michael's choirs, assisted by the Band of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

At 4 P.M. Their Royal Highnesses drove out to Peradeniya and visited the Royal Botanical Gardens, and planted a tree and witnessed elephants bathing in the river. The road from Kandy to the Gardens had been decorated throughout by the householders on either side and looked well.

April 15: Their Royal Highnesses leave Kandy.—Their Royal Highnesses left Kandy at 12.30. A Guard of Honour of the Ceylon Volunteers was present at the station, and the 9th Madras Infantry and police lined the road.

Before leaving His Royal Highness graciously expressed himself thoroughly pleased and gratified with his reception and with the arrangements made, and desired me to convey his thanks to the Kandyan chiefs and others who decorated the streets, which I have done.

Mr. De Saram, Superintendent of Police, was presented to His Royal Highness at the station by His Excellency the Governor, and was complimented upon the admirable manner in which the police had controlled the crowds in the streets.

Their Royal Highnesses left amid loud cheers, and so ended an historical visit.

There was no rain in Kandy throughout the whole visit, a unique record for these dates in April. The scene in the ancient Audience Hall on the night of the 14th April was one of exceptional brilliance, and will not be easily forgotten by those who witnessed it.

63. In the month of June I made a long circuit with the Assistant Government Agent in the Nuwara Eliya District, visiting some of the most outlying portions of the Uda Hewaheta and Walapane divisions, and in July I visited the Matale District, spending much time with the Assistant Government Agent in the tank districts of Matale north and east, having special regard in each district to the requirements of the villagers in irrigation, and finding them, as already explained, much in need of assistance.

64. The new hospital at Craigie Lea, erected at a total cost of Rs. 86,494, was opened for use in November, 1901.

65. A new resthouse at Peradeniya, for which a sum of Rs. 15,137·18 was voted in the Supply Bill of 1901, was also commenced, and will be open for use early in 1902.

66. The time of the Government Agent is fully occupied in the third week of every month with the meetings of the Provincial and District Road Committees, the Municipal Council, the Board of Health, and the Local Boards at Nawalapitiya, Hatton, and Gampola. The remaining time at his disposal is employed in giving personal attention on circuit to the many requirements of this important Province, in attendance at the Legislative Council, and in the disposal of the various and often complicated questions which daily come before him.

Kandy, June 23, 1902

HERBERT WACE,
Government Agent.

REPORT ON THE MATALE DISTRICT FOR 1901.

Area, 926 square miles; Population at Census of 1901, 92,300.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE following comparative statements show the revenue and expenditure brought to account at the Matale Kachcheri during 1900 and 1901:—

Revenue.

Head of Service.	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
Licenses, Excise, and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified.				
Stamps.				
Revenue (various services) ...	5,884 26	6,749 98	865 72	—
Fines and Forfeitures.				
Police Court... ...	2,045 50	3,146 0	1,100 50	—
Government Agents ...	21 0	3 0	—	18 0
Other Departments ...	37 25	256 25	219 0	—
Forest Offences ...	236 84	165 40	—	71 44
Fees of Court or Office, Payments for Specific Services, and Reimbursements in Aid.				
Judicial Stamps ...	3,589 95	4,092 60	502 65	—
Survey Fees... ...	406 11	573 51	167 40	—
Recoveries on Irrigation Works	375 4	343 35	—	31 69
Hospital Stoppages ...	5 25	—	—	5 25
Collections at Dispensaries ...	840 38	802 15	—	38 23
Police Rates in Towns and Rural Districts ...	2,278 82	2,338 50	59 68	—
School Books and Stationery	252 35	302 10	49 75	—
Fees for Title Deeds ...	107 61	125 42	17 81	—
Sundries	—	8 14	8 14	—

Head of Service.	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
Post and Telegraph.				
Postage Stamps ...	4,519 68	7,720 86	3,201 18	—
Rent of Government Property.				
Rent of Lands ...	727 5	670 76	—	56 29
Miscellaneous Receipts.				
Unclaimed Deposits ...	48 65	991 16	942 51	—
Sundries	47 53	89 56	42 3	—
Sale of Government Property.				
Timber	3,188 89	670 16	—	2,518 73
Crops on Crown Lands	120 72	1,502 73	1,382 1	—
Sundries	520 0	113 34	—	406 66
Land Sales.				
Crown Land sold ...	2,700 85	4,602 8	1,901 23	—
Premia on Leases ...	251 50	251 50	—	—
Total ...	28,205 23	35,518 55	10,459 61	3,146 29

Expenditure.

	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments ...	16,680 19	15,709 40	Assistant Government Agent ...	13,312 50*
			Rural Police	1,784 40
			Forest Department ...	612 50
Other Charges ...	6,027 85	4,900 97	Assistant Government Agent ...	3,683 2
			Forest Department ...	1,217 95
Pensions ...	4,766 64	5,232 64		
Total Expenditure ...	27,474 68	25,843 1		
Total Revenue collected ...	28,205 23	35,518 55		
Excess of Revenue	730 55	9,675 54		

* Exclusive of salary and exchange compensation of Assistant Government Agent, which is paid by the Treasurer.

It is satisfactory to be able to record during the second year of my administration in the Matale District that the revenue for the year 1901 exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 7,313·32, whilst the expenditure was Rs. 1,631·67 less than that of 1900. The noteworthy increase of Rs. 3,201·18 realized by the sale of postage stamps is an encouraging sign of the increasing prosperity of the district. The increase of Rs. 865·72 under the head Revenue Stamps and Rs. 502·65 under the head Judicial Stamps is also satisfactory, and is partly due to a new and more enterprising stamp vendor. The property in Matale is slowly increasing in value as the increase in police rates shows. The increase in the sale of school books, although it does not involve a large amount, represents an additional number of school books in circulation among the various schools. Police Court fines bring in an additional Rs 1,100·50, and there is an increase of Rs. 219 on the fines levied on road tax defaulters. The additional Rs. 1,382·01 realized by crops on Crown lands is partly accounted for by the seizure and sale of crops illicitly sown on Crown land without permits, and partly by the recovery of rents for the cultivation of the beds of tanks. The increase from the sale of lands is due to the sale of a large block at Puwakpitiya, now known as Ambanganga estate, to Major Gordon Reeves.

The only noteworthy decrease, viz., Rs. 2,518·73, is in the sale of timber. This is accounted for by the closing of the depôt.

The following is a comparative statement of revenue which was derived from this district, but credited in other districts, for the years 1900 and 1901 :—

	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.
Postage stamps in Colombo ...	6,853 36	4,842 96
Tolls in Kandy	14,602 0	14538 67
Telegraph stamps in Colombo	3,680 36	5,476 69
Value of timber in Kandy ...	1,388 27	—
Value of fuel in Kandy	242 53	—
Value of ebony in Colombo	254 25	—
Value of Pallegama ebony in Colombo ...	1,485 81	7,054 50
Survey fees in Kandy for certificate of quiet possession ..	15 0	2 50
Total ...	28,721 59	31,915 32

The arrack rent of this district is sold conjointly with the arrack rent for the rest of the Central Province, and separate figures cannot be given.

I.—Food Supply of the People.

From all three divisions of the district—north, south, and east—reports have been received of a good season for both the paddy crops and for the chena crops. The rainfall in Matale south was heavier than usual, and no serious droughts were experienced in the other divisions. The villages of

Kandapalla korale, Inamaluwa korale, and Wagapanaha Pallesiya pattu are entirely dependent upon their small village tanks for their supply of paddy. Of late years the rainfall has been more abundant than it was in the early nineties, but it must always be remembered that a drought such as then occurred might recur. The restoration of some of our large tanks is therefore a necessary precaution against a famine in those korales. In Matale south paddy is the staple article of diet. In Matale north the consumption of paddy about equals that of kurakkan. In Matale east, except in Pallesiya pattu and a few favoured villages watered by the streams flowing from the long range of hills which shut off Laggala and Gangala pattus, kurakkan is the chief article of the food of the people. In all three districts sufficient paddy, kurakkan, dry grains, curry stuffs, and vegetables are grown for the consumption of the Kandyans themselves, except where they have sold away their lands. The cultivation of paddy extends slowly, and in almost exact proportion to the gradual increase of the Kandyan population. The Kandyans are unfortunately entirely devoid of any commercial spirit. They have a constitutional aversion to trade. They seldom grow to sell. They practically never buy to sell again at a profit. All the rice, therefore, required by the coolies in this district continues to be imported.

II.—THE PROGRESS OF IRRIGATION DURING THE YEAR AND VIEWS AS REGARDS THE FUTURE.

No substantial progress can, I regret to say, be recorded for 1901. Only one tank has been added to the list, which now comprises 150 tanks. It is not the fault of the villagers that there has been no material progress. They have been well disciplined by having had to perform compulsory katty work for the past ten years, and now recognize the advantages which it has brought to them. Their standard of comfort has been raised, and they are now eagerly awaiting the restoration of one or more of the several large tanks in the district, such as Dewahuwa, Kalundewa Mahawewa, Kandalama Mahawewa, Wannigamawewa, Pekulamawewa, and others. I have been pressing the claims of Kandapalla korale to have the Dewahuwa tank restored. It is situated in the middle of a well-populated district, and applications have been received to purchase 1,536 acres under it, should its restoration be sanctioned. In three days I could get all the labour force necessary for the work of restoration, and a very willing labour force it would be, for the Kandapalla korale people are extremely anxious to start work on it. Some such restoration on a large scale is necessary to save Matale north from the possibilities of a famine, which is never far remote where the food supply has to depend upon a succession of small village tanks. I put Dewahuwa first because its restoration was very nearly sanctioned less than ten years ago, and I think that the cost of its restoration would be soonest repaid out of the sale of lands beneath it and out of the fees recoverable as water-rate.

I do not advocate pushing irrigation much at present in Matale east, because there is not a sufficient population to take up the work of restoration or to contribute to repay its cost. However, I hope to be able to receive the sanction of Government to the restoration of Helambagahawatta tank in Gangala Pallesiya pattu. It would bring a constant supply of food into the poorest part of that district. The villagers of Pubbiliya, Maragomuwa, and Kongahawela, as well as the villagers of Helambagahawatta would furnish a sufficient and ready labour force, and would take up Crown lands below it. The plans have not yet been received from the Sub-Inspector of Village Tanks. Further improvements are also contemplated for the Bowatenna irrigation scheme. The Sub-Inspector, after considerable delay, partly due to want of suitable instruments, made a survey of the proposed new dam and channel last September. The question of their construction is now before the Central Irrigation Board.

In Matale south a survey was made and plans were furnished for a new anicut at Kurukola-oya, but no further irrigation work was undertaken.

What the Matale District now requires is a special irrigation officer to make a thorough survey of all the large tanks which have yet to be restored, and to write full reports on them. All the large tanks are easily accessible, and most of them are situated in well-populated districts.

I append extracts from the Sub-Inspector's annual report:—

The number of village tanks on the list is 150, situated as follows:—

	Matale East.			
Laggala Pallesiya Pattu ...	...	...	...	
	Matale North.			
Udugoda Pallesiya Pattu ...	...	...	...	5
Wagapanaha Udasiya Pattu	...	...	...	7
Wagapanaha Pallesiya Pattu	...	...	...	36
Kandapalla Korale ...	...	...	...	68
Inamaluwa Korale ...	...	...	...	33

Work done by the Villagers.—The quantity of earthwork done by the villagers during the year is 8,875 cubes. In addition to the above earthwork, the villagers had to trace out leaks in bunds caused by the rotting roots of trees felled at the beginning of the restoration of village tanks about the year 1887, and to re-form the bunds with puddle in order to stop further leaks. about twenty-seven such leaks were stopped during the year. The villagers had also to clear 165,000 feet tank bunds of jungle and weeds, and stems and roots were also removed and burnt. They had also to cut and clear 34 miles tank roads.

Maintenance of Village Tank Sluices.—Thirty-two tank sluices were provided with new leather washers, and several with bolts and nuts. Several cement pipe sluices were found to be leaking, and fresh pipes had to be laid down. It is advisable to replace the cement pipe sluices with 6-in. iron pipes. The former do not last long, and are constantly getting out of repair. It is impossible to mend them when the tanks are full, and a good deal of water is wasted. In many cases the leakage cannot be discovered without cutting through the bund.

Cement Pipe Factory at Dambulla.—The following is a list of pipes used and balance in hand on 1st January, 1902 :—

	Balance on January 1, 1901.	Issued in 1901.	Balance on January 1, 1902.
Horizontal pipes, 2 ft. long and 6 in. diameter	132	132	—
Do. 2 ft. do. 4 in. do.	286	169	117
Vertical pipes, 1 ft. do. 6 in. do.	61	61	—
Do. 1 ft. do. 4 in. do.	159	97	62
Cement blocks, 6 in.	6	6	—
Do. 4 in.	19	14	5

A vote is required for the manufacture of cement pipes in 1902.

Maintenance Estimates of Tanks, &c., restored by Government.—Minor repairs under these estimates were carried out on Pelwehera tank, Eraula tank, Karavilahena tank, Wiragahapelessa amuna, Elahera amuna, and Nadeniya amuna.

Surveys.—A survey and section for a proposed amuna across Kurukola-oya and of a channel were made, and plans and estimates submitted. A survey and section of the proposed dam across the Amban-ganga at Bowatenna were made, and plans submitted. A survey and sections were made of the Helambagahawatta tank. Plans and estimates and a report showing the probable extent of irrigable lands under the tank will be forwarded as early as possible.

Damages by Flood.—No serious damage occurred. Both Bambaragaswewa and Pahala and Kuda wewas breached, but were speedily repaired by the proprietors of fields below the tanks.

The extent of default in katty works in each korale was as follows :—

	A.	P.	K.
Udugoda Pallesiya Pattu	11	1	5
Wagapanaha Pallesiya Pattu	12	2	7
Inamaluwa Korale	9	2	1
Kandapalla Korale	9	3	0
Total ...	43	1	3

III.—LEGISLATION REQUIRED.

Under the heading of "The Cacao Question," I have advocated that the law which requires a pass for the removal of forest produce should be extended within a defined area to the removal of cacao, and that the traders in cacao should be legally compelled to keep proper accounts and file the headmen's passes with their accounts.

I also think that the law relating to Kandyan marriages requires amendment. It might have been thought that the looseness of the marriage contract and the facilities for obtaining a divorce under the Kandyan Law by mutual consent or by separation for a year would have attracted intending parties to take an easy chance of wedded life. But it is only with the greatest pressure upon the headmen that the Kandyans can be reluctantly brought to register their marriages. Under the immediate exercise of pressure several unions were at first registered, but the people have learnt that there is no legal force behind the pressure, and they will not take the trouble to register their marriages. They even argue that the contract is not a sufficiently binding one for them to bother themselves to undergo the legal form of marriage by registration, and they are quite content with their ordinary informal custom. This would not matter so much, except that the offspring of such informal unions are illegitimate in the eye of the law, and are debarred from their inheritance, because registration is the only proof of marriage among the Kandyans. I think that it would be advisable to extend to them the presumption of marriage, which is accorded to lasting and fruitful unions among the low-country Sinhalese. Kandyans are still debarred from contracting the more binding marriage ties under the General Marriage Ordinance. This has been recognized to be a mistake, and is, I believe, about to be altered.

IV.—THE WORKS MOST REQUIRED.

I am indebted to Mr. Pigott, the District Engineer, for the following suggestions :—

Roads.—The defective drainage at the 21¾ mile of the road from Balakaduwa to junction of Trincomalee and Anuradhapura roads requires to be remedied. A special estimate for this work has been sanctioned for 1902. Galas are much required along this road. [I have had galas built at suitable halting-places all along the road, and am only waiting for a general proclamation of all the Public Works Department roads to compel the carters to take their carts off the road when they require a halt.—E.B.A.]

An estimate has been sanctioned for improving the Rattota road by putting down more road metal, and the upkeep provision has been increased for 1902. [This is urgently required, as it has been clearly shown by figures supplied by Mr. Westland that the traffic has doubled during the past ten years.—E.B.A.]

The first mile and a half of the road from Palapatwela to Galewela has been bottomed and metalled on a special estimate this year. The next section requires to be improved in the same manner. The new bridge over the Talwatu-oya on the 33rd mile and a smaller one on the 35th mile have been completed. A bridge is required over the Pallepola-oya on the 28th mile. The river is a perennial one, rises very rapidly, cuts off traffic, and causes great inconvenience. [I heartily endorse Mr. Pigott's suggestions showing the necessity for the continued improvement of this road up to the Pallepola-oya and the necessity for a bridge over the Pallepola-oya. No one can travel along the road and fail to note the considerable extent of estates and gardens which are rapidly being opened up all along the road. Between Paldeniya and the Pallepola-oya Mr. Barber has opened up a promising estate of several acres. Metalling will be absolutely necessary to prevent the road being damaged by traffic. The bridges beyond the Pallepola-oya and further removed from the Matale market are now

complete. The District Road Committee has just put in the last bridge on the connecting Maningomuwa road. It is only consistent that the important Pallepola-oya bridge should be constructed to complete the road, and that the want of this bridge should no longer be allowed to discount the improvements made beyond it.—E.B.A.]

Seventeen culverts were built this year on the road from Kalawewa to Galewela, and the drainage has been much improved.

The two rivers which remained unbridged on the road from Beligama to Mirisgoni-oya have now been bridged. Twelve additional culverts are to be provided in 1902. The road will then be completed from end to end.

An estimate has been prepared for the Matale town drains, and, if approved, the work should be done in sections.

A sum of Rs. 12,000 has been voted for 1902 for the improvements, additions, and alterations to the Matale hospital, urged since 1900.

An estimate of Rs. 15,000 towards the building of police barracks on the land opposite to the police station has been approved for 1902. The land has already been acquired.

The question of a water supply for Matale town has not yet been settled, but it has been definitely established that the soundest scheme is to bring water by pipes from Wiltshire stream down about 2,000 feet into the Matale reservoir. The reservoir would then require to be materially strengthened and possibly enlarged. This scheme will probably be adopted, if some reasonable arrangement can be made with the proprietary company. The company has for some time been in a state of reconstruction, and there has apparently been no one with sufficient authority to give a definite answer to my several letters on the subject during the year. I trust that the reconstruction will soon be completed, and that a decision will be arrived at in 1902.

The further improvement of the Sigiri road is urgently necessary. Its condition has been described as "disgraceful," and the epithet unfortunately applies. Mr. Bell, the Archæological Commissioner, and his staff are put to a great deal of inconvenience and extra expense in transport, and in wet weather visitors find they have to walk and wade nearly 6 miles there and 6 miles back through mud, as it is impossible to travel along it in a cart. No vote was allowed last year, and the road had therefore to remain in a half-formed condition. I hope for better things in 1902, when a vote has been promised, and I trust that the completion of the road will be handed over to the Public Works Department.

Permanent buildings for dispensaries are urgently required at Pallegama and Galewela. The apothecaries, who for a very small remuneration spend their lives amid most uncongenial and, in these cases, unhealthy surroundings in performing unrecorded acts of humanity, deserve to be treated with every consideration. Their health should be safeguarded. Unhealthy and uncomfortable quarters must have an unfavourable reaction upon their work and render it less efficient. And it must be remembered that the health of the people depends to no slight extent on the health of the apothecaries. Besides, the cost of repairing the present temporary buildings is yearly very great, and it would probably be an economy in the long run to establish permanent buildings.

Wells are urgently required. No vote was allowed for 1901. But a vote of Rs. 300 has been allowed for 1902. With this and a considerable additional vote from the Gansabhawa funds, I hope to have several good wells built in Matale north and east during the coming year.

I repeat from last year's list :—

(1) Extension of Public Works Department road beyond Rattota to Laggala on grant-in-aid system.

(2) Either a bridge or a ford across the Amban-ganga at Elahera.

(3) Matale town : improvements to drainage ; houses for Government clerks, who are put to a good deal of hardship in having to pay abnormally high rents.

(4) Making a new road from Elahera eastwards to join the Topawewa road and connect East Matale by a short cut with the North-Central Province.

V.—PLANS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

My first and foremost desire for the improvement of the district is to see one of our famous old tanks, preferably Dewahuwa or Kalundewa Mahawewa, restored in the near future, and the others taken up in their turn. When so much money has been voted for irrigation, it would be extremely discouraging if the Matale District, with its wonderful resources of water, were left entirely neglected. It is not as if water were to be brought into an unfruitful desert. Matale north is well populated. The soil is fertile. The people are anxious to work on the tanks, and are skilled in such work. Importation of labour would be unnecessary. The cost of the work would be practically limited to the masonry. Applications for land would be unlimited.

The Yoda-ela, from Elahera in Matale east to Minneriya in North-Central Province, has already been surveyed, and can therefore be brought on to the irrigation programme when necessary. An offer has been made to purchase 1,000 acres under the Yoda-ela about 1 mile from Elahera, and the intention of the applicant is to asweddumize the land by Tamil labour. The experiment might be productive of important and far-reaching results.

Matale east is badly off for roads, but the rivers make roads impossible, except at a prohibitive cost. I should like to see the Kongahawela-Kaikawela road converted into a cart road, but the project cannot be thought of unless new estates are opened up along the road. A beginning has been made by the opening up of Clodagh estate, and the road is in fair order for 3 miles. An application has been received by me for the purchase of a block of lands at Hunuketela, on the other side of the Amban-ganga, further down the road ; and with the settlement of the Andawala lands, still further down the road, a fresh and large area of land suitable for cultivation will become available for sale within a few months. At the 12th mile the Amban-ganga has again to be crossed, but from that point it is possible to drive from Bowatenna to the Naula-Elahera road. The Kaikawala-Kongahawela road runs parallel with the North road, 3 or 4 miles east of it.

Over the other side further east, in Laggala and Gangala pattus, the only existing cart road is that from Elahera to Pallegama. The villages are too scattered and the roads too steep to think of

constructing cart roads for some years to come. I have made the Amban-ganga passable in flood at Elagomuwa by a wire dandu-maruwa, and an edanda of 120 ft. has been thrown across the Kalu-ganga at Pallegama in 1901. Some means of crossing the Amban-ganga at Elahera during the frequent floods is still required, but is beyond the limited resources of the Road Committee and the Gansabhawa. In 1902 the road from Kambarawa to Pottotawela, Puwakpitiya, and Gammaduwa will be converted into a bridle road.

An exchange in the administration of certain roads has been proposed, which will be of great advantage to the district, and which will, I hope, be accomplished in 1902. It is proposed that the Public Works Department should hand over to the District Road Committee the last section of the Naula-Pallegama road, viz., that between Elahera and Pallegama, and that that Department should take over the old Kandy road, now called the Balakaduwa minor road, and the Kalalpitiya minor road, and that it should also complete the road to Sigiriya. Now that the lease to the Pallegama Association has expired, the Elahera-Pallegama road has sunk into insignificance, and the exchange is what any sensible man would naturally advocate.

A vote of Rs. 300 has been allowed to this district for wells in 1902, and I hope to supplement it by a considerable sum from the Village Committee funds. Orders have been sent to the Ratemahatmayas north and east to direct the headmen and villagers in villages without proper wells to prospect for suitable sites for wells in the next few months. I shall then be in a position next June or July to invest our funds with every chance of success. No one can travel during the dry season in the low-country of Matale north and east without being horrified at the foul water which some of the villagers are compelled to use for drinking as well as bathing purposes, water in which cattle wallow and which breeds the germs of parangi and other loathsome plagues by which the population is diseased and disfigured.

The advisability of making Ambana a part of Pallesiya pattu, Matale east, with which it is geographically connected, has been placed before the Government Agent. The headmen and villagers are put to much inconvenience by their attachment to Matale south.

The advisability of dividing Pallesiya pattu into two korales has also been urged. It is, I think, too big a charge for one man to undertake properly. It comprises fourteen Arachchi wasams, whereas most pattus have less than seven. It is very extensive, and travelling is difficult. It contains a great number of important estates and divergent interests. Crime also is an unpleasant factor, which constantly protrudes itself in the neighbourhood of Rattota. The inconvenience of having only one registrar was found to be so great that two were appointed for the Pallesiya pattu. The inconvenience of having only one Korala is no less strongly felt.

VI.—SANITATION AND HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE.

The Assistant Colonial Surgeon kindly reports as follows :—

> The sanitary condition of the district was, on the whole, satisfactory. I am glad to say that there were no cases of smallpox or cholera during the year. The most prevalent diseases were those originating from the effects of malarial poisoning. The district is, I think, well provided with the facilities for medical aid. To stamp out malaria is a difficult problem, as the ordinary native will not understand that a single bottle of medicine will not cure his fever, nor render him harmless to his neighbours. I think that there should be systematic visits to villages with the view of giving quinine to those requiring it, and instructing headmen in the dealing with swamps and ponds with petroleum or carbolic acid. In the town of Matale the bazaars should be better drained. I feel sure that any money expended in this direction is money well laid out.

The Medical Officer, Rattota, reports that the sanitary condition of the estates and villages in his charge was satisfactory; but that there was room for improvement in Rattota town, where two or at least one public latrine should be built. The water supply in the districts is good; that in Rattota town is also good, but scarce. There were no epidemics.

The Medical Officer, Elkaduwa, reports that there was a good deal of sickness among the coolies from influenza, fever, and other ills, chiefly due to the extremely wet weather which prevailed during the year. Otherwise the health of the villagers and the coolies was satisfactory. There were no epidemics.

The Mausahiriya Apothecary reports that dysentery prevailed in six villages during the rains of November and December. There were no epidemics. The sanitary condition of the villagers was fair, but the condition of the lines in the three estates in his charge was not satisfactory.

The Kongahawela Apothecary reports that out of a total of 5,801 cases treated by him 1,166 were fever cases. The sanitary condition of the villages was in some cases not satisfactory. He urges the requirement of a local hospital with 12 beds.

The Galewela Apothecary reports that, as compared with other years, the district was comparatively healthy, but malarial fever and parangi still prevailed. The former was rampant in November, December, and January. The mosquitoes are most numerous at the beginning of the rains, and less troublesome during the continuance of the rains. They disappear in the drought. He advocates the establishment of a parangi ward. He remarks on the overcrowding of the villages tending to difficulties of sanitation and ventilation.

The sanitary rate collected in Rattota and Dambulla was not used in 1900, the first year of its collection. In Dambulla it will be spent in filling up the low swamps below the tank and forming a small esplanade. In Rattota it will be spent either on improving the water supply or in the construction of latrines. Next year scavenging will be systematically undertaken in both towns.

Precautions against Plague.

The sites chosen for the erection of hospitals and camps were cleared. Precautionary measures were taken in having all houses whitewashed and wells, drains, and compounds cleansed at intervals. This work was supervised by the Assistant Colonial Surgeon, the Medical Officers, Ratemahatmayas, and Presidents.

Return of Patients treated at Various Dispensaries in Matale, exclusive of Estates Branch.

	New Admissions.										Total Number of Visits.									
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Matale South.																				
Matale ...	9,641	9,423	13,207	13,043	12,293	8,265	13,176	11,746	13,738	12,420	22,756	19,137	24,660	24,508	18,988	12,449	18,366	22,043	27,748	21,076
Elkaduwa ...	113	166	235	237	2,782	2,763	2,845	3,655	1,337	3,028	183	202	293	366	3,520	3,629	3,534	4,750	2,428	5,095
Imbulpitiya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	517	295	95	186	—	—	—	—	—	—	675	338	108	186
Matale North.																				
Dambulla ...	2,356	2,860	5,745	4,984	4,360	6,749	7,326	5,163	4,809	4,802	2,768	4,732	12,289	7,984	6,940	9,619	10,751	9,297	8,462	7,415
Inamaluwa ...				1,118	1,169	726	1,447	1,368	883	1,800				2,551	2,575	315	3,244	3,309	1,786	3,108
Kumbukkandanwela ...	—	—	—	—	462	1,277	966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	927	2,585	2,195	—	—	—
Galewela ...	2,525	7,360	7,384	6,956	9,390	11,817	14,467	9,681	6,283	5,067	7,103	10,094	12,510	10,276	12,797	13,684	16,146	12,114	8,596	7,317
Wahakotte ...			—	—	—	—	—		—	—			—	—	—	—	—			—
Nalanda ...	6,645	9,840	6,217	3,617	3,129	2,679	4,781	2,389	2,372	2,898	8,313	11,024	9,407	6,084	4,597	4,123	6,775	3,082	2,857	3,472
Paldeniya ...				2,009	889	2,136	2,954	2,916	4,033	4,822				3,031	1,209	3,230	4,328	4,351	5,137	6,175
Kalundewa ...	—	—	—	—	—	98	790	829	437	695	—	—	—	—	—	154	2,158	1,995	950	1,398
Talkote ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	437	678	1,332	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	263	1,059	1,520	—
Dambulu-oya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	308	935	363	600	—	—	—	—	—	—	355	2,626	742	1,257
Kibissa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	217	1,462	1,041	1,323	—	—	—	—	—	—	512	3,871	2,364	2,375
Golahenwatta ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,741	1,573	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,151	1,796
Madapola ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	891	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,071
Omaragalla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	403	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	454
Matale East.																				
Rattota ...	1,317	5,076	9,072	8,665	5,938	5,089	9,020	5,846	2,941	3,096	5,343	6,465	10,552	10,449	6,714	5,770	11,761	13,913	3,739	3,636
Pallegama ...	3,963	3,293	2,968	3,857	4,548	3,732	3,882	1,661	1,973	1,013	4,196	3,509	3,280	3,917	4,687	3,861	3,965	1,777	2,115	1,093
Kóngahawela ...	1,744	2,129	6,092	7,644	9,065	7,675	7,242	5,323	4,593	4,526	2,392	2,762	7,490	8,724	10,765	8,987	8,228	5,575	5,140	4,826
Elahera ...	—	—	631	1,154	995	839	539	456	205	96	—	—	866	1,362	1,057	930	577	478	218	98
Gammaduwa ...	—	223	2,739	4,758	4,573	2,914	1,443	1,395	1,204	1,743	—	269	3,559	5,272	5,106	3,132	1,775	1,712	1,301	2,264
Kumbaloluwa ...	—	—	3,659	3,524	1,536	959	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,150	3,922	1,642	959	—	—	—	—
Puwakpitiya ...	—	—	—	—	736	263	—	271	—	—	—	—	—	—	743	263	—	284	—	—
Kosgolla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,144	462	981	646	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,144	462	1,016	661
Meda-ela (Mousahiriya estate now)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	117	1,579	1,599	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	124	1,726	1,822
Ilukkumbura ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	127	—	—
Kambarawa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	—	308	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71	—	335
Opalgala ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	340	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	360
Nayakumbura ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	176	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	182
Total ...	28,304	40,361	57,937	61,566	61,865	57,981	7,3501	56,827	51,940	54,051	53,054	58,194	89,056	88,446	82,267	73,690	96,752	93,358	79,104	67,472

VII.—CRIME.

The following report upon the crime of the district has been kindly furnished again this year by Mr. W. Dunuwille, the Police Magistrate of Matale :—

Remarks on Crime.

I attach the usual tabular statements of murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and the number of criminal cases heard and decided by me during 1901 :—

Murder Cases.

No. of Case.	Section.	Date of Offence. 1901.	Village.	Result.
18,154	296	Jan. 16	Illagoda estate, Matale South	Accused discharged in Supreme Court.
19,048	296	July. 28	Ukuwela, Matale South	1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th accused discharged in Police Court ; 6th accused was discharged in Supreme Court ; 5th accused sentenced to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment.
19,232	296	Sept. 11	Kahawatta estate.	2nd and 3rd accused discharged in Police Court ; 1st accused was sentenced to death.

Culpable Homicide.

No. of Case.	Section.	Date of Offence. 1901.	Village.	Result.
18,842	297	Sept. 9	Pahalawewa, Matale North	Accused sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment in Supreme Court.

Number of Criminal Cases disposed of during the Year 1901.

Disposed of criminal cases other than cases of quitting service :—	
Total	1,352
Average per month	112·66
Such cases disposed of after receipt of evidence :—	
Total	516
Average per month	43
Such cases disposed of without receipt of evidence :—	
Total	836
Average per month	69·66
Number of cases which were sent in appeal	14
Result in appeal :—	
Affirmed	12
Set aside	2

There have been only three murder cases and one of culpable homicide, all of which cases were brought to trial. Whilst in my last report I stated that the district was on the whole free from serious crime, I am glad to be able to say the same as regards the past year.

Knife Cases.—There were 33 cases under this head, the majority of them being cases of a trivial nature. All these cases were brought to trial, with varied results, but in no case did I feel justified in inflicting corporal punishment.

Toddy Cases.—144 cases were instituted for breach of Ordinance. Convictions were obtained in 126, and the amount realized by fines amounted to Rs. 1,201. I have no reason to believe that offences of this kind could be put down, except by fresh legislation.

Cacao Stealing.—In my last report I reported that cacao stealing-cases were greatly on the increase, but it is a satisfaction to me to be able to say that there has been a marked decrease during the last year, which I attribute to the co-operation of the rural police with the headmen. At the commencement of the crop and just at the start a number of cases were instituted, but as soon as the rural police were established and worked in combination with the village headmen there was a considerable reduction in the number of cacao stealing cases. In a previous report to Government I had occasion to state that the difficulty of putting down cases of this kind was owing to the employment by planters of dishonest watchers who connived at the thefts, and my opinion on this point was confirmed by the institution during the past year of several cases of theft against the watchers themselves by their employers.

I think it also right in this connection to state some particulars in regard to a cacao stealing case that has come before me. On a report made of a theft of cacao on an estate, and the offenders not being known, the Assistant Government Agent ordered the Ratemahatmaya to proceed. He went to the estate with some of his headmen. On reaching the estate he found a number of men engaged in plucking cacao pods in broad daylight, who the Ratemahatmaya thought were estate coolies, but to his surprise, on their seeing him and his men, they took to their heels. His suspicions being roused he and his men ran after the thieves, who were captured, afterwards tried, and convicted. There was of course at the time much noise and commotion, but the Ratemahatmaya did not see a single watcher about the place or at any distance from it. It appears that until the Ratemahatmaya saw the superintendent and reported the theft to him, neither he nor any person connected with the estate knew anything about it.

Cattle Stealing.—There was a larger number of cases instituted than in 1900, but the majority of them were found to be false and without any foundation. There is in fact no cattle stealing to speak of in this district.

The headmen have done their work during the year most satisfactorily, and I have received valuable assistance from the Assistant Government Agent of the district in the detection of crime, and the present satisfactory state of the district is mainly due to the great interest taken in it by him.

VIII., IX.—CRIME (*continued*).

A great deal of attention was paid to "crime" during the past year, and it is encouraging to find that crime has decreased.

The following is a comparison of the totals of A B C returns of important cases in 1900 and 1901:—

1900.		1901.	
First Quarter.		*First Quarter.*	
Total cases	122	Total cases	108
Found to be true cases	84	Found to be true cases	70
Cases resulting in conviction or committal ...	55	Cases resulting in conviction or committal ...	42
Second Quarter.		*Second Quarter.*	
Total cases	118	Total cases	94
Found to be true cases	88	Found to be true cases	60
Cases resulting in conviction or committal ...	58	Cases resulting in conviction or committal ...	36
Third Quarter.		*Third Quarter.*	
Total cases	84	Total cases	106
Found to be true cases	57	Found to be true cases	58
Cases resulting in conviction or committal ...	26	Cases resulting in conviction or committal ...	40
Fourth Quarter.		*Fourth Quarter.*	
Total cases	172	Total cases	102
Found to be true cases	132	Found to be true cases	57
Cases resulting in conviction or committal ...	91	Cases resulting in conviction or committal ...	41

The total number of true important cases in 1900 was 361, as against only 245 in 1901. The percentage of convictions in true cases was 67 in 1900, as compared with 64 per cent. in 1901.

Special pains were taken to instruct the "Inquirers into Deaths" in the proper manner of reporting deaths. A careful report of the aspect, condition, and position of the dead body (as required by the Criminal Procedure Code) will serve to give an immediate lie to false rumours and petitions of foul play spread by malicious persons too late to either prove or disprove their assertions. A very troublesome case of this nature occurred in 1900. On my recommendation a special Inquirer into Crimes, under the immediate supervision of the Police Magistrate, was appointed for Matale south. Under standing orders he is required to send in a report within three days of his instructions to hold an inquiry, and a final report later if necessary. He has done his work in a thorough and energetic manner, and I hope that the experience of the past year will bring him greater success this year.

Every serially reported crime was submitted to my notice in a daily list, and each case was followed from start to finish. A new register was also started by me, which shows the number of each Korala's report, its date, the date of the offence, the nature of the offence, and the result of the case as indicated by the Magistrate's letter. This has made it possible to see at a glance in what village crime is prevalent, and where it requires to be checked, and how the Koralas and headmen have co-operated in the prevention and detection of crime. Next year I shall extend this register to similar cases reported by the police.

In Kohonsiya pattu, Matale south, 24 true cases of serious crime were reported, resulting in 9 convictions. This does not speak well for the Korala. But he was ill for some time. The Arachchi of Purijjala acted for him, when he went on leave, with conspicuous success, and I prolonged his term through the cacao crop season. He showed himself extremely active. As Arachchi he was given a reward of Rs. 50 for arresting an accused in a murder case at Tibbotuwawa, when he was running away from the scene of the murder with a knife in his hand. The Wariyapola Arachchi has also given proof of his ability. No serious crime was reported from his village. He practically stopped all theft of cacao from Wariyapola estate. He was also given a reward of Rs. 50 for arresting two cacao thieves from another village and for arresting an accused who had been "wanted" for three years, in a rape case.

There were 8 true serious cases reported from Medasiya pattu. At the beginning of the year there was an epidemic of house-breaking and theft in this and the neighbouring pattus. The culprits seem to have been a gang of coolies from Elkaduwa estate. On the information of Mr. Lennox Conyngham, and subsequent prompt action on the part of the Korala and Arachchi, two of the gang were brought to justice, and the thefts immediately ceased. The Bowatta Arachchi was of great assistance at that time. The Kaduwela Arachchi received a reward of Rs. 25 for prompt action and report in a murder case, in which he gave considerable assistance to the Police Magistrate. The Ukuwela Arachchi received a reward of Rs. 15 for proceeding to Wattegama and arresting a cacao thief. The 8 cases produced convictions in 3 cases.

Udasiya pattu had only 7 true cases, with 5 convictions. The village of Neluwakanda was responsible for 4 of these cases, and I had to have the Arachchi removed and a stronger man appointed after holding inquiries in the village. It is a difficult village to govern, as that wasam possesses 36 convicts; whilst there are only 24 convicts in the rest of the whole pattu. I regret that we are now about to lose the old Korala, who has sought an honourable retirement after long and faithful service under Government. None of the Arachchies were rewarded for special services, but the Warapitiya and Bandarapola Arachchies have done exceptionally good work.

Gampahasiya pattu had 11 true serious cases, in which convictions were obtained in only 3 cases. I had to suspend both the Udugama and Imbulandanda Arachchies in connection with cases of cacao theft. The Dombawalá Arachchi was dismissed. None of the Arachchies were rewarded for special services. The Dorakumbura Arachchi is perhaps the best of the Arachchies in this pattu. I think that the Korala did his best, but that he was not sufficiently supported by the Arachchies.

Asgiriya Udasiya pattu had 7 true serious cases, in which 4 convictions were obtained. The Korala of this pattu is a man of good family and position, and cacao stealing is almost unknown and unheard of. All the Arachchies have done well, and best of them is perhaps the Pamunuwa Arachchi.

Asgiriya Pallesiya pattu had 6 true serious cases, resulting in 2 convictions. One of the 6 cases was, I think (*contra* the Police Magistrate), false, a case of alleged incendiarism. The Korala of Yatawatta and the headmen have been a good deal bothered, but have worked patiently and, on the whole, very successfully, and I am pleased with the good spirit which they have shown. With the Acting Ratemahatmaya they detected a very bad case of cacao theft on the Kurunegala border, proceeded across, and after a long hunt arrested most of the accused. The Udasgiriya Arachchi received a reward of Rs. 25 for prompt action in a case of house-breaking.

Matale North.—There were no true cases of serious crime reported from Udugoda Udasiya pattu, Inamaluwa korale, Wagapanaha Pallesiya pattu, and Wagapana Udasiya pattu. A case of theft occurred in Udugoda Udasiya pattu, in which the accused was convicted. There was a murder case in Kandapalla korale, in which the accused was committed to the Supreme Court.

The best korale is the Wagapanaha Udasiya pattu, in which crime has not been known for years. The Korale is very active, and very well supported by the Arachchies. The Korala of Wagapanaha Pallesiya pattu has also shown himself exceptionally active. All the other Koralas and most of the headmen have done good work, except the Korala of Kandapalla and some of his Arachchies. There are, I fear, a certain number of concealed cases of cattle stealing in this korale due to the propinquity of Kandapalla korale to the notorious Seven Korales and the carelessness of the cattle owners.

Matale East.—Matale Pallesiya pattu had 16 true serious cases, in which convictions were obtained in only 3. This unsatisfactory state of affairs is due partly to the evil influence of bad characters from the low-country in Rattota, partly to the enormous extent of the pattu, partly to the difficulty of tracing thefts on estates, which are generally committed by the coolies and their friends, and partly also to the ill-health of the Korala, who has now resigned.

The Pallegama Arachchi received a reward of Rs. 25 for catching a thief stealing cacao, arresting him, producing him before the court, conducting the case, and securing a conviction. The Mousagalla Arachchi received a reward of Rs. 25 for prompt action and arrest in a cattle stealing case. I am also pleased with the work of the Dankanda Arachchi, who was appointed to act for the Korala towards the end of the year.

Laggala Udasiya pattu was responsible for 3 true serious cases, all of which were conducted successfully. The Korala is active and well supported.

Laggala Pallesiya pattu was free from crime. The Korala was active; but the headmen do not take much interest in their duties. They are so cut off by distance from each other and the world that they have little interest outside their immediate surroundings.

Gangala Udasiya pattu was also free from crime. The Korala is active and well supported. The people are generally very happy and contented with their surroundings.

Gangala Pallesiya pattu was also free from crime. This korale possesses an active and intelligent Korala and a good set of headmen. The Elagamuwa Arachchi had to resign for slackness, partly the result of old age.

All three Ratemahatmayas deserve great praise and credit for the good criminal results of the past year.

I am satisfied with the way in which the police stationed in Matale have done their work under Sergeant Omar. The staff was reduced, and it was often difficult to arrange for the proper protection of the town at night. They did a good deal of hard, steady, and inconspicuous work, without achieving anything very brilliant. P. C. Kalu Banda's knowledge of the district was often found useful. But the staff lacked any one of much detective ability, with the exception to some extent of Sergeant Omar himself.

X.—CATTLE STEALING.

There is practically no cattle stealing on any serious scale anywhere in the district, except a little in Kandapalla korale, which is carefully concealed by the cattle owners as well as the thieves. There is an occasional case in the neighbourhood of Matale town and the Moorish villages of Warakamure and Nikagolla.

XI.—CATTLE DISEASE.

There were no cases of murrain or rinderpest. A few cases of hoof-and-mouth disease were reported from all three divisions, and for some time the removal of cattle to the patanas had to be stopped. Special instructions for the treatment of this disease were received from the Veterinary Surgeon, and were circulated to the Medical Officers and Ratemahatmayas for attention. The measures advocated in those instructions were adopted as far as possible, and the disease was effectually checked.

XII.—NEW ACREAGE BROUGHT UNDER CULTIVATION.

The following figures carefully collected by Mr. Storey, and kindly forwarded by him to me, have already been published in the reports of a meeting of the Matale Planters' Association, and are inserted by me in my Report:—

Tea.

Total acreage	Acres	19,566
Bearing	,,	17,345
Reported abandoned in 1901	,,	407
Opened in 1901	,,	71
Crop secured in 1901	lb.	7,252,215
Yield per acre	,,	418

Number of estates from which figures were collected, 79.

Cacao.

Total acreage	Acres	9,627
Bearing	,,	7,922
Opened in 1901	,,	194
Native gardens, estimated	,,	400*
Crop secured in 1901	Cwt.	14,026
Yield per acre	,,	1¾

Number of estates from which figures were collected, 52.

* Included in total.

Cardamoms.

Total acreage	Acres	1,515
Bearing	,,	1,013
Opened in 1901	,,	141
Crop secured in 1901	lb.	77,408
Yield per acre	,,	76

Number of estates from which figures were collected, 23.

With respect to the figures for cacao, Mr. Storey's figures are very different from the official figures. The discrepancy is chiefly explained by the fact that the planting district, upon which Mr. Storey's calculations were based, is not conterminous with the Revenue District of Matale.

For the last Census I received 61 returns from 77 estates, some of which were reported upon in groups by the superintendent in charge of the group. The total acreage of cacao there given was 7,478 acres. The total acreage of native gardens taken from the list, which was compiled for the Kandy District Planters' Association, and has since been revised, is over 2,000 acres. Add the new acreage in 1901, viz., 194 acres, as stated by Mr. Storey, and the total acreage appears as 9,672 acres.

From the registers now kept by each village headman, I hope next year to give some reliable figures for the extension of other products as well as cacao among the Kandyans.

XIII.—Waste Lands Ordinance.

A block of 208 acres of land at Ambokka was dealt with under the Waste Lands Ordinance during the year. There being no claimant, the land was declared to be the property of the Crown. Two other blocks of 160 acres at Unagolla and 47 acres at Palle Aswedduma in Rattota were surveyed to be dealt with under the Waste Lands Ordinance. The survey was also ordered of another block of about 1,000 acres at Bulanawewa. Preliminary plans of Ussattawa and Raitalawa villages were sent to the Surveyor-General for tracings, with a view to bringing them under the operation of the Waste Lands Ordinance.

XIV.—Chena Cultivation.

The number of permits issued in 1901 was 93, as compared with 119 in 1900. Permits were only issued in absolutely necessary cases. The extent chenaed was 404½ acres, as compared with 484 acres in 1900.

XV.—Sales of Land by Villagers.

A block of 182 acres 11 perches was purchased by Major Gordon Reeves from a President (who has since resigned), who purchased from a notary, who purchased from the Puwakpitiya villagers. The Crown title was admitted to 86 acres 3 roods and 3 perches, and it was subsequently granted to Major Reeves at Rs. 30 per acre, the usual upset price of land in the neighbourhood. There have been no other sales on a large scale, either to planters or others, reported elsewhere.

XVI.—Work other than Routine and Miscellaneous.

The Census provided plenty of additional work all round, but I think that all those who had anything to do with it, estate superintendents as well as the supervisors and enumerators, not only did not grudge the labour and time spent on it, but even found it interesting. The publication of preliminary totals certainly contributed to make it more interesting. It was found that the estate population had increased 60 per cent., the population of Matale town 15 per cent., and the Kandyans 7 per cent.

The whole district was profoundly agitated by the news of Her Majesty's death on 22nd January. The public memorial services of every creed and the memorial meetings of every race held on 2nd February testified to the wonderful personal devotion inspired by Her late Majesty in all classes of her subjects.

The new market was opened on 1st January.

A rifle range was built in the early part of the year, and a number of competitions have encouraged and improved the rifle shooting of the Matale section of the Ceylon Planters' Rifle Corps.

A new boys' school was built by the Roman-Catholic Church in Matale at a cost of Rs. 3,500, and was opened on 30th September.

XVII.—Land Sales.

The extent of Crown lands sold during the year 1901 was 188A. 0R. 5P., against 117A. 3R. 8P. in 1900; and the amount realized was Rs. 4,641, against Rs. 2,531·33 in 1900. The averageprice realized per acre was Rs. 24·68, against Rs. 21·48 in 1900.

A sum of Rs. 339·11 was credited on account of different instalments of lands sold under Sir Henry Ward's Minute.

XVIII.—Statement of Kandyan Marriages and Divorces from 1890 to 1901.

Year.	Marriages.	Divorces applied for.	Divorces allowed.
1890	263	28 ...	16
1891	231	24 ...	9
1892	204	40 ...	14
1893	527	33 ...	5
1894	505	57 ...	14
1895	656	62 ...	24
1896	290	47 ...	24
1897	387	46 ...	26
1898	304	42 ...	20
1899	1,297	147 ...	125
1900	1,023	82 ...	47
1901	623	77 ...	59

XIX.—SCHOOL RETURN.

Name of School.	Average Number on List.	Total Number of Attendance during the Year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Percentage of Boys attending School Daily.
Matale South.				
Yatawatta	106	12,047	61·15	57
Dullewa	112	17,600	80·11	71
Ratmala-ela	103·37	12,835	64·93	62
Tenna	108	14,450	74·27	68
Ovilikanda	77	9,838	51·51	66
Kuriwela	76	9,371	48·05	63
Leliambe	102	13,490	70·28	68
Madawala	85	8,941	45·77	52
Matale East.				
Kaikawala	86	11,000	55·82	63
Puwakpitiya...	70	8,944	46·05	65
Opalgala	61	8,265	41·74	67
Maragomuwa or Pubbiliya	61	7,894	40·36	65
Pallegamaa	73	10,248	50·23	68
Elagomuw (since August, 1901, 4 months)	42	1,718	29·87	69
Matale North.				
Galewela	134	19,686	100·31	76
Sigiriya	33	3,235	16·87	—
Madipola	103	13,330	103·27	100
Dambulla	93	13,918	71	76
Lenawa	69	6,717	36	52
Naula	175	25,241	128·12	74
Kalundewa	—	10,353	51·76	—
Akuramboda...	175	21,662	111·44	69
Nilagama	67	8,275	42·20	62
Embulambe	48·72	6,896	36·19	75

XX.—WORK DONE UNDER ORDINANCES NOS. 23 AND 24 OF 1889.

A meeting was held by the Ratemahatmaya of Matale north under section 35 of chapter VII. of Ordinance No. 23 of 1889 at Wahakotte on 17th September, 1901, to determine whether it was expedient to construct a masonry spill. Owing to the objections of the proprietors of the fields above the tank, and to dissensions among the proprietors below the tank, the motion to construct a spill was defeated. A masonry spill is not necessary, but would save a certain amount of manual labour yearly.

A meeting was held by the Assistant Agent at Yatawatta on 29th November to determine whether it was expedient to construct an anicut and channel at the Kumbala-oya. The majority of fieldowners were present and unanimously voted for their construction, were agreed that Government aid was necessary for the masonry work, and resolved that the expense of construction, if sanctioned, should be repaid by an annual water-rate. Specifications, plans, and sections were forwarded to the Government Agent.

It was only necessary to issue one authority to the Ratemahatmaya of Matale North to seize the land of a defaulter under Pelwehera tank under section 54 of chapter IX. The amount due was promptly paid, and sale was unnecessary.

No formal proceedings were taken in any case under sections 60 and 61 of chapter X., owing to the generous manner in which superintendents of estates met the needs of the villagers. There was some trouble over the Dehipitiya-ela. Mr. Malcomson of Clodagh estate consented to give the villagers Rs. 60 for the first year and Rs. 40 for each succeeding year to clear the ela. The whole of the Rs. 60 was immediately spent, and the ela was in as bad a state as ever after the next rains. The villagers then petitioned again. Mr. Malcomson then consented to waive the former agreement (by which he lost Rs. 60) and promised to construct spouts to carry the water from the estate drains over the ela. After some further trouble I procured the consent of the various owners of the different sets of fields to allow channels to be cut through their fields. This long-standing difficulty was thus finally settled.

The following is a return of irrigation cases decided by the Ratemahatmayas under section 26 of chapter VI. of this Ordinance :—

Return of Irrigation Cases instituted and decided under Ordinance No. 23 of 1889 during 1901.

	Matale North.	Matale South.	Matale East.
Number of cases instituted during the year ...	44	23	42
Number of cases decided during the year ...	40	23	41
Number of cases in which convictions were obtained ...	16	15	17
Number of cases dismissed or otherwise disposed of ...	24	2	6
Amicable settlements	—	5	16
Number struck off	—	1	2
Number of cases pending on 31st December, 1901 ...	4	—	1

I annex returns of the work done by the Presidents North and East under chapter V. of Ordinance No. 24 of 1889 and of the Chairman, Village Committee, South, under chapter VII. of the same Ordinance. There were 18 appeals in civil cases from Matale north. Judgments were affirmed in all except one, in which judgment was set aside, and in another judgment was modified. Of the 35 appeals in criminal cases, judgments were affirmed in all except one, in which judgment was set aside. Fines were reduced in 5 cases. There were 10 appeals in civil cases from Matale east. In 2 cases the judgments were set aside. There were 37 appeals in criminal cases. In 7 judgments were set aside,

in 2 more judgments were set aside as against some of the accused, and in 2 more cases the fines were affirmed. The rest were affirmed. There were 8 appeals from Matale south. In one the fine was reduced. Judgments were affirmed in the rest:—

Return showing the Number of Criminal and Civil Cases instituted, decided, and appealed under the Village Communities' Ordinance for the Year 1901 in the Matale District.

	Matale North.	Matale South.	Matale East.
Pending on January 1, 1901 :—			
Civil	—	—	5
Criminal	—	10	7
Instituted during the year :—			
Civil	439	—	403
Criminal	690	382	586
Total number of cases :—			
Civil	439	—	408
Criminal	690	392	593
DECISIONS.			
Breach of V. C. Rules :—			
Criminal	68	117	81
Irrigation	—	—	—
Civil :—			
Money or movable property	400	—	386
Land	39	—	21
Criminal :—			
Assault	90	—	116
Theft	23	—	46
Malicious injury	13	—	3
Abusive language	186	256	287
Cattle trespass	123	—	38
Default to send children to school	57	—	—
Default to drive cattle to gala	44	—	—
Default to work on tanks	24	—	—
Sanitation	19	—	—
Default of communal labour	39	—	—
Gambling	4	11	15
Total decisions :—			
Civil	439	—	407
Criminal	690	—	586
Amicable settlements under section 30, included under "Decisions" :—			
Civil	43	—	—
Criminal	116	—	—
APPEALS.			
To Government Agent.			
Civil — Confirmed	17	8	8
Civil — Set aside	1	—	2
Criminal — Confirmed	34	—	30
Criminal — Set aside	1	—	7
From Government Agent to Governor in Executive Council.			
Civil — Confirmed	—	—	—
Civil — Set aside	—	—	—
Criminal — Confirmed	—	—	—
Criminal — Set aside	—	—	—
Pending on December 31, 1901 :—			
Civil	—	—	1
Criminal	—	8	7

XXI.—THE CACAO QUESTION.

The cacao question has during the past year been the subject of so much "vigorous" correspondence and has taken up so much of my time, thoughts, and attention that it deserves more than the usual notice in the Administration Report of the Matale District.

There are in this district 84 estates over 20 acres in extent, and an innumerable number of small native gardens of less than 20 acres. The difficulty of protecting these estates may be imagined when it is considered that many of the estates straggle over 5, 6, and 7 miles of country, in close villages and native gardens, and are intersected by main, minor, and village roads. The estates are unprotected by any walls, hedges, or fences. Parts of the estate are in some cases not only out of sight of the estate buildings and cooly lines, but are even 2 or 3 miles distant from any dwelling whatever. To protect these estates a few watchmen are employed, whose duty is to range over certain areas and to blow their horns at intervals. That they actually do cover these areas after dusk and in the earliest hours of the morning is quite uncertain. Even if the superintendent were awake after a hard day's work in the field, the outlying portions of the estate, viz., those which are most exposed to theft, and which require the presence of watchmen most, are usually too far away for the sound of the horn to be carried to the bungalow. Personal supervision of the watchmen at such times is a matter of almost physical impossibility, as any one who has even a slight acquaintance with these estates will readily admit.

These difficulties are inseparable from cacao growing. It is impossible to alter the size of the estates, the direction of the roads, and the situation of the villages. The cost of fencing is prohibitive. In many cases the lines cannot be scattered owing to the scarcity of water; but, especially in opening new estates the advisability of spreading them over the estate should be seriously considered.

The difficulty in detecting theft is also very great. A well-grown estate offers deep cover, in which the thief can carry on his depredations unseen. The pods and beans cannot be identified, and, even though it may be certain that they are stolen, the thief in whose possession they are found cannot be punished so long as they are ripe. To secure a conviction the thief must be caught in the act of stealing. Moreover, among traders who are not characterized by their honesty, and who keep no written accounts, the facilities for the disposal of stolen produce are everywhere abundant.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, there does not seem to have been much stealing during the past season. Some of the planters have informed me that not only have there been no cases of theft on their estates, but there have not even been any of the usual traces of theft, *e.g.*, they have not seen cut up pods under their trees, their trees do not seem to have been stripped, accumulations of pods have not been found by them on the borders of their estates. I have invited the planters to report to me all such apparent traces of theft. I have also made constant verbal inquiries in order that I might be in a position to know if, and where, stealing was prevalent. I doubt very much whether there has been any suppression of evidence or omission to report any material facts pointing to thefts having taken place on any estates in this district.

In order, further, to ascertain whether any appreciable amount of cacao was being stolen from the estates and finding its way to the bazaars, I occasionally made rounds, and had rounds made of the bazaars, and took notes of the amount of cacao received in them. There never seemed to be a larger quantity than could have been produced by the native gardens in the neighbourhood. Although the London reports made it appear likely that the price of cacao would go down, *the price in the local bazaars for native cacao was*, I was informed, *the same as the price last year.*

Although, as I said above, it is impossible to convict a thief unless he is actually caught in the act of theft, yet the law does provide substantial checks against stealing. Even if the actual theft cannot be proved, a charge of criminal trespass would lie against the trespasser. The Ordinance No. 9 of 1885 forbids the sale or purchase of estate produce by or from estate coolies. It makes it an offence to loiter on a plantation, and requires, under a severe penalty, a satisfactory account for the possession of green cacao. The last provision is the chief deterrent of cacao theft by night. Even ripe cacao, when it can reasonably be suspected to be stolen property, can be taken before the Police Court and confiscated by the Magistrate. These provisions were carefully explained to the Arachchies.

It is upon the Arachchies that the brunt of the work of the suppression of cacao thefts has fallen. The patrolling from 4 to 7 A.M. and P.M. daily during the most unhealthy hours of the most unhealthy season of the year, in addition to all their other work, constitutes no light physical strain on untrained men. Their services are rendered gratuitously, and the success which has rewarded their efforts is very creditable to them. They received orders at the beginning of the season to patrol *not* on the estates, but on the paths leading to and from the villages and the adjoining estates, and to watch the boundaries of such estates on the side of their villages between the hours of 4 and 7 A.M. and P.M. They were also ordered to constantly inspect the chenas and patches of jungle on the borders of the estates. They were further required to keep lists of all native gardens in their wasamas, to visit those gardens constantly, and to see that the cacao which found its way into the possession of the native proprietors did not exceed what could have been fairly produced in their gardens. In these duties they were supervised by the Koralas and Ratemahatmayas. From the reports which reached me from various superintendents, as well as from my personal observation, I believe that this system was, on the whole, regularly carried out.

Special police were employed to protect Wariyapola, Suduganga, and Bandarapola estates. To their usefulness the Matale Planters' Association has lately testified. It may be of some general interest to show in detail the method of working the special police in co-operation with the headmen and its advantages.

After application for the police was made, I went carefully over the estates with the superintendents, the police sergeant, the Ratemahatmayas, and Koralas, to see where the beats should be fixed with a view to secure the greatest protection. The superintendents then arranged to meet me at the Kachcheri, when the beats were finally settled. We agreed that the constables should patrol as little as possible within the estates, but that they should watch those points most accessible to the thief. Acting upon the orders of the Government Agent, I further arranged that each constable should be accompanied by the headman in whose division the beat was fixed. The constables were awakened at 3.30 A.M. daily by the constable on beat in Matale town and were promptly despatched to their several beats. (In places removed from the town an alarum clock could take the place of the beat constable.) They returned about 8 A.M. They were sent out again at 3.30 P.M., and returned about 8 P.M. *Thus, effective watching was guaranteed during the hours most favourable to stealing and at the places most exposed to it.* Care was taken to change the constables from one beat to another. Their movements and actions and those of the accompanying headmen were entered in detail, morning and evening, in the Police Information Book, which is submitted to the Assistant Government Agent daily. I paid them an occasional surprise visit, and they were constantly visited by the Acting Ratemahatmaya South and the Ratemahatmaya East. The mobility of the former was greatly increased by his having learnt to ride a bicycle. The result of this system was that there were only two actual cases of petty theft, and no traces of any more cacao having been stolen from these estates.

So much for the past year. With respect to suggestions for the future, it has been proposed at various times to introduce a system of registration of all cacao estates, whereby every owner would be legally bound to send in a correct return of his acreage and an estimate of his crop. A very slight experience of the difficulty of getting in returns and reliable estimates from European superintendents shows that this system would be absolutely unworkable with respect to the innumerable cacao gardens, both European and native, in Ceylon. Many of the native owners are illiterate, and would find some difficulty in making out the returns. Many of the small gardens are leased out on verbal agreements, and it would be therefore somewhat difficult to fix the responsiblity for sending in the returns. The extra amount of correspondence and the work of checking the returns would require the services of a staff of clerks. Finally, the returns would probably not be received till the cacao crop was over.

It is quite sufficient if the headmen are departmentally ordered to keep a list of all gardens in their divisions and to note down issues of cacao. These lists should be open not only to the inspection of the Government Agent and the Assistant Government Agent on circuit, but also to the inspection of the proprietors. Any dispute as to the acreage, number of trees, &c., could be easily settled by the Government Agent or the Assistant Government Agent.

Proposals have also been made to license the dealers, but this appears to me to be unnecessary now that the hawkers have been suppressed during the crop season and the number of traders is limited to

those living in the bazaar, all of whom are well known. The popular belief that there are scattered about a few dishonest traders who are notorious receivers of stolen cacao, and who suborn thieves to bring it to them, is, I believe, erroneous. At all events there is practically no evidence of it. If it were merely the case of a flagrant crime confined to a few individuals, it is hardly likely that it would not have been detected, punished, and checked. As a matter of fact, I am convinced the evil goes deeper. All the traders in the bazaars, under the stress of competition and under the present conditions of the law, deal for all practical purposes in the same way. It is unnecessary and risky for them to be actively dishonest. They simply buy cacao from any one who brings it to them, and are careful to ask no questions. They are not bound to do so by law, and if they did they would only drive away their trade to their next door neighbours. Till I told them that I should consider their omission to keep accounts as evidence of dishonesty, they kept no written accounts showing from whom they had bought their cacao.

This indiscriminate receipt of cacao is a distinct encouragement to theft, and is the prime cause of all the anxiety and *uncertainty* which hampers this much-vexed cacao question. To remedy it, I do not think that any general and sweeping change of the law is necessary, such as would create a presumption of guilt or curtail the liberty of the subject unduly. But I am inclined to strongly recommend the simple extension, within a defined area, to cacao, of the law which now requires a headman's pass for the removal of forest produce. There are many points of similarity between the two, viz., difficulty of protection, difficulty of identification, facility of theft, facility of transport, facility of disposal.

A pass or "tundu" system (which, I believe, is greatly accountable for the paucity of theft) did in fact spring up last season in this district. All it requires to make it more effective is legal sanction. At the beginning of the season, when circulars were issued to the headmen requiring them to exercise a strict supervision over native gardens under 20 acres in extent, some proprietors came to me and asked me to order the headmen to issue passes to them for the removal of their cacao, so that they might be above suspicion. The system so started spread rapidly. On the one hand, it protected all honest growers from any suspicion of dishonesty. On the other, as the headmen themselves discovered, it was absolutely impossible without this system to keep any check on the disposal of cacao. If people were allowed to remove their cacao for sale without the knowledge of the headmen, how could the headmen possibly say whether more cacao than was grown in their gardens was not finding its way into the possession of such people?

The obvious objections to this system are that it might afford opportunities to the headmen for levying blackmail on the native growers, and might cause the latter inconvenient delays in disposing of their produce. To meet these objections I strongly insisted that the passes should be given free, and that there should be no delay in issuing them. It must be remembered that there are a very great number of natives who have a proportionately large stake in cacao. The fact that I did not receive a single complaint (except from an old woman, who declined to weigh the cacao for which she demanded a pass, and she received her "tundu" the next day) seems to me to be fairly conclusive proof that the system not only did not harass the native growers, but was found by them to be advantageous to them. It is no doubt to their interest that their property should be secured from falling into the hands of thieves instead of coming into their own hands; and for this, these headmen's passes furnish the best possible security.

In addition to this suggestion, I think that the traders should be legally required to keep proper accounts and to file headmen's "tundus" with their accounts, in order to account for the possession of the cacao received by them.

It would be sufficient to make the maximum penalty for not having a pass or not keeping proper accounts a fine of Rs. 100, or in default six months' rigorous imprisonment.

I append a brief summary of the system now suggested, which corresponds closely with the system in force with respect to forest produce and cattle, thefts of which were at one time of frequent occurrence and difficult to detect, but which were after the introduction of a system of passes considerably reduced.

Summary.

Arachchi to draw up list of estates and gardens and to enter amounts issued and dates of issue against each. These lists to be open to the inspection of proprietors.

Books of passes in foil and counterfoil, stamped with the Assistant Government Agent's stamp, to be issued to the Arachchi. Each pass to expire within three days' date of Arachchi's signature, to give quantity for which it was issued, in whose favour, from what estate or garden, to what place, for sale to whom, and date.

Arachchi to keep a register giving particulars of each pass, showing quantity for which it was issued, in whose favour, from what estate or garden, to what place, for sale to whom, and date.

Traders to keep accounts showing date of receipt, quantity received, from whom, from what garden, and number of Arachchi's pass, and to keep a file of all such passes.

E. B. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Government Agent.

Postcript.—After further consideration of this subject I am inclined to advocate that dealers in cacao should be licensed as well as compelled to keep accounts. To this end, if legislation were hereafter considered advisable, sub-sections 5, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 17 of the Grenada Act XVII. of 1889 might be incorporated into a new Ordinance. I fully agree with the Ceylon Commissioners of 1895 in considering that the other provisions of the Grenada Acts are totally unsuited to the conditions which prevail in Ceylon.

With respect to the old "Coffee-stealing" Ordinances of Ceylon and the Madras Act VIII. of 1878, our Commissioners noted that they were found to be inoperative to a great extent. The reason for this has been stated by the Hon. the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras. They "impose no adequate check upon the dealings of receivers of stolen coffee who own small patches of land planted with coffee in the vicinity of large estates and account for the possession of large quantities of coffee by the statement that it is grown on their own land." I think that my "tundu" system would check this evil. An enormously abnormal excess could never be removed as no pass would be granted for it. I am also of opinion that the Magistrates could convict such persons for not having a "tundu" if they could not account for such an excess by either pointing out the trees from which the cacao came or by the production of a "tundu" for it, just as a conviction could be sustained against a person who had in his possession a quantity of timber for which he could not account either by showing the stumps of the trees on his land or by the production of a pass.

E. B A.

REPORT ON THE NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT FOR 1901.

THE revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 95,291·87, the largest ever collected. It has for some years been steadily on the increase, as will be seen below :—

	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
1897	45,447	0	1900	83,092	0
1898	89,023	0*	1901	95,291	0
1899	65,684	0			

N.B.—These figures do not include the revenue derived from arrack and tolls, which is collected in Kandy.

* Large land sale.

Timber shows the largest increase (Rs. 12,000 odd), due in great measure to the supply of firewood to the Boer Camp. Both revenue and judicial stamps showed substantial advance, denoting general prosperity. Under Land Sales there was a decrease of Rs. 8,430. Only one building site in Nuwara Eliya was sold, and no new land in the district was sold for tea cultivation. Police Court fines are again reduced, this time by nearly 30 per cent. In 1899 they were Rs. 1,447 ; last year they were Rs. 696.

FOOD SUPPLY.

To the crop return given in my Report for 1900, I add the figures for 1901 as follows :—

Return of Area and Crop of Paddy and Fine Grain.

Division.	Paddy.				Fine Grain.							
					Crown.				Private.			
	1900.		1901.		1900.		1901.		1900.		1901.	
	Extent cultivated.	Crop.	Extent cultivated.	Crop.	Extent cultivated.	Crop.	Extent cultivated.	Crop.	Extent cultivated.	Crop.	Extent cultivated.	Crop.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Kotmale ...	2,711	81,330	2,714	84,420	—	—	—	—	53	371	55	—
Uda Hewaheta ...	13,201	144,120	13,257	145,134	84	—	57	—	906	—	1,005	—
Walapane ...	4,912	35,412	4,955	35,710	427	2,562	563	—	1,960	11,760	1,652	—

There was no scarcity of food during the year. The town bazaars and estates depend on imported rice, *i.e.*, 80,000 to 100,000 persons, out of a total population of 125,000. The villagers consume home-grown grain. They mainly cultivate paddy, dry grain, and vegetables, the latter forming a not unimportant item in the food supply of the district.

Tea is of course the principal industry, and supports four-fifths of the population. Cardamoms are cultivated by villagers (about 1,000 acres), and the cultivation is on the increase. Cocoanuts and arecanuts are grown in small quantities, and in and around Nuwara Eliya English vegetables are grown and sent to the low-country.

Prices ruled as follows :—Paddy, Re. 1·50 ; kurakkan, Re. 1·37 ; Indian corn, Re. 1·37 ; village rice, Rs. 4 ; imported rice, Rs. 6 ; cocoanuts, Rs. 6 to Rs. 7.

IRRIGATION.

While there is much to be done in the district under this head, chiefly in small village works, little was accomplished during the past year.

The Bodi-ela scheme was examined on the spot by the Director of Irrigation Works and his Assistant Mr. Parker, and was for the most part condemned.

The Ma-ela, the second largest scheme in the district, was maintained in fair working order, and an estimate for its much-needed improvement was framed, and is now under consideration. This is the only work in the district for which water-rate is paid.

The Waduwawala-ela was surveyed, and an estimate for its repair is under preparation. It is in very bad order, and, though there is an ample water supply, the ela will not carry enough water to cultivate all the fields, much less new asweddumas. The shareholders must be made to pay for its repair as soon as the estimate is ready.

Mulhal-ela.—This ela was kept in fairly good order, but the present system of upkeep is very unsatisfactory. The guardian is paid out of the Irrigation Fine Fund, and the shareholders contribute nothing. The ela should be surveyed and repaired at the expense of the shareholders, and provision for its upkeep made by them.

Lamasuriyagama-ela.—Plans and estimates for the repair, improvement, and extension of this ela are under the consideration of the Central Irrigation Board. The shareholders have undertaken to repay the cost by annual instalments.

The above are the principal irrigation works in this district. There are numbers of smaller works which require repair and improvement, and considerable effort was made last year to advance matters, but there is so much machinery to be put in motion in irrigation matters before any actual work can be carried out that villagers become discouraged. I have for a long time advocated District Irrigation Committees for small works on the lines of District Road Committees. It is the only way that I can see of getting small works carried through without unreasonable delay.

The working of the irrigation rules had attention last year, and more systematic work was enforced on elas than has hitherto been the case. There is still much to be done in this direction.

As regards irrigation headmen, I repeat my remarks of last year. The Ela- and Vel-vidanes of this district receive no remuneration for their services, as they do elsewhere, in the shape of a small

percentage of the crops, and there is no incentive therefore beyond a full share of water for their own fields, and the odd chance of some day being promoted as Arachchi for good and useful work.

The huwandiram system is not a pleasant or easy one to introduce for the first time into a district, but it has been done everywhere else with good results, and there seems no reason why this district should not follow suit. Until it is done we cannot expect much from a class of men whose usefulness in the cause of irrigation cannot be over-estimated. There is still great opposition to the huwandiram system, and I do not yet see my way clear to its introduction.

LEGISLATION.

I have nothing to add to my remarks of last year under this head, which run as follows :—

"The Board of Improvement requires, in the interest of the town generally, increased powers in the matter of erection of new buildings. It is natural enough for private landowners to claim the right of putting up on their own land what buildings they choose, but the rights of the general public in the preservation of the natural beauty and appearance of the town are also real ones and cannot be ignored.

"Legislation is, in my opinion, required in the matter of the slaughter of cattle and other animals. The present system of slaughtering, which prevails, I believe, almost everywhere in the Island, is cruel, disgusting, and demoralizing to those who have to take part in the work. Numbers of cattle are tied up together in the slaughter-house, and a man goes round and butchers them one after the other before the eyes of their companions in misfortune.

"The game laws require amendment. It has been held that it is no offence under the existing Ordinance to hunt game in gangs with loaded guns and a pack of hounds. The Ordinance begins to work only when game is shot or killed.

"The chief headmen of the district are strongly of opinion that the Village Tribunal should be empowered to deal with illicit sale of toddy and cruelty to animals.

"The Ratemahatmaya of Uda Hewaheta also points out the desirability of imposing a stamp fee of 5 or 10 cents on all civil suits in the Village Tribunal. He urges that low-country boutique-keepers and Moormen trading in the bazaars in no way contribute to Village Council funds, while they largely use the court for the collection of their debts. He considers it a grievance also that the unpaid headmen should be made to serve all Village Tribunal process, as being derogatory to their position and office, and I am inclined to agree with him."

WORKS REQUIRED.

The following progress has been made since last year's list of works was compiled :—

Town Works.

(1) Railway construction. In progress.
(2) The park. Good progress.
(3) Model dwellings. Complete.
(4) Water supply. Original scheme complete. Extensions in hand.
(5) Esplanade. Great improvement.
(6) The lake. Path complete. Dredger ordered.

District Works.

(7) Bridle road from Ramboda Pass to Rookwood. Complete.
(8) Bridle road from Ramboda Pass to Pundalu-oya. Complete.

The following works are still to come :—

Town Works.

(1) Improved drainage.
(2) Prevention of overcrowding and better dwellings for the poor.
(3) Widening of the town bridge.
(4) Completion of United Club buildings.
(5) Telephones.
(6) A shelter on Pedro.

District Works.

Kotmale.

(1) Cart road from Sangilipalam to Ulapane railway station through Kotmale Valley.
(2) Road from Railway Gorge road to Nanu-oya through Lorne and Dessford.
(3) Bridges at Morape, Maswela, and Kadadora over the Kotmale-ganga.

Uda Hewaheta.

(1) Junction of the Rahatungoda and Deltota cart roads.
(2) Outlet for Kurundu-oya Valley estates.
(3) Second class cart road to Maturata hospital.
(4) Repair and extension of the Ma-ela.
(5) Repair of Waduwawala-ela.
(6) Extension of the Lamasuriyagama-ela.
(7) Galaboda irrigation scheme.

Walapane.

(1) Extension of the Kandy-Mulhalkele cart road to Ragala.
(2) The Bolagandawela irrigation scheme.
(3) Small irrigation works.

PLANS FOR IMPROVEMENT.

I repeat my remarks of last year. First and foremost comes the development of Nuwara Eliya. To quote Mr. Davidson from his Report for 1899 :—

Nuwara Eliya should be supplied with all that is necessary to equip it as a mountain home for Europeans, as a sanitarium for those whose health has been debilitated by prolonged residence in the tropics, and for the rearing and education of young children.

"Much has already been done in this direction, thanks to the assistance of Government, much is in progress now, much still remains to be done.

"A good water supply has been secured; a railway has been commenced; a park is being laid out; a cricket ground, second to none in the Island, is nearly completed; recreations of all kinds have been provided; drives and walks have been constructed; model dwellings are being erected; slums removed; sanitation enforced.

"The first and great want now is a comprehensive sewerage scheme to arrest the damage now being done to the lake, and to save it from becoming, as it undoubtedly will do, a source of danger instead of a valuable contributor to the health of the town.

"The Board with its limited funds can hardly deal with such a scheme, nor is it fair that the comparatively limited number of residents should be called upon to find the money for a work which affects the interest of the whole Island, as the sanitary condition of Nuwara Eliya undoubtedly does. An appeal therefore has been made to Government in this important matter.

"As regards the district, improved irrigation is the first need, and should engage the largest share of the attention of the officer in charge, but strangely enough there is no department in which he has so little power as in the Irrigation Department. His existence is in fact, so far as the departmental regulations go, completely ignored. A little more decentralization in irrigation matters would, I am convinced, bear good results. There is ample water for the needs of the district running to waste, and there is plenty to occupy the attention of the revenue and scientific officers of the district in devising schemes for its utilization in both large and small works for many years to come.

"As regards roads, there is much to be done in effecting connections between existing cart roads.

"Ragalla and Mulhalkele (the terminus of the Kandy-Hanguranketa road) could be joined with little trouble and expense. They are only about 8 miles distant from each other, and the trace runs through two important estates, which should join in the work, as affording them an easy outlet to the railway.

"Maturata, now that it is to be the seat of a district hospital, should be connected with the Kandy road on the one side and with the Uda Pussellawa road on the other *via* Mahakudugala.

"The Deltota and Rahatungoda roads should also be joined up."

As regards the sewerage scheme for Nuwara Eliya town referred to, the Director of Public Works, after full examination, has arrived at the conclusion that the cost of the scheme would be out of all proportion to the advantages derived. Attention is being paid therefore to the lake itself, and a dredger has been ordered for its improvement.

The chief headmen of the several divisions make the following suggestions :—

Kotmale.

(1) A police force for Kotmale.
(2) A dispensary at Mawela.
(3) A receiving office at Maswela for the Kotmale valley.

Uda Hewaheta.

(1) The Galaboda scheme.
(2) Minor irrigation works.

Walapane.

Minor irrigation works and village wells.

SANITARY CONDITION.

The health of the district during the year was unusually good. There were no epidemics. One case of smallpox occurred in Gonapatiya estate; matters were taken in hand at once, and there were no other cases. Fever, chickenpox, measles, &c., were not above the average.

The town of Nuwara Eliya was healthy throughout the year.

The following bazaars in the district are now worked under the Sanitary Rates Ordinance :— Nanu-oya, Talawakele, Tillicoultry, Lindula, Agrapatana, Dimbula, Kotagala, Pundalu-oya, Kandapola, Ragalla, and Padiyapelella. There has not of course been time for material improvement in their condition. Funds must first accumulate and schemes be devised and estimated for. A good deal has, however, already been done in the way of proper drainage and latrine arrangements, and schemes for the water supply of Talawakele and Nanu-oya are under consideration.

The medical wants of the district are fairly well met. There are well-established hospitals at Nuwara Eliya, Uda Pussellawa, Mulhalkele, Maturata, Sangilipalama (Ramboda), Lindula, and Kotagala. There are permanent outdoor dispensaries at Hanguranketa, Pundalu-oya, Watagoda, Nanu-oya, Agrapatana, and Nildandahinna. Gonagama and Lamasuriyagama are visited weekly. The only parts of the district insufficiently served are some of the outlying villages in Uda Hewaheta and Walapane.

I annex a statement of the number of persons treated during the year at the various medical estates :—

Statement of Persons treated at the various Hospitals and Dispensaries during 1901.

Hospital or Dispensary.	Average Number of Inmates.	Number treated at Outdoor Dispensary.
Nuwara Eliya hospital	34·60 ...	2,412
Uda Pussellawa hospital	18·72 ...	1,720
Mulhalkele hospital	20·13 ...	2,698
Lindula hospital	65·22 ...	6,035
Ramboda hospital	30·82 ...	4,591
Agrapatana dispensary	— ...	3,040
Dimbula hospital	21·22 ...	4,334
Padiyapelella dispensary	— ...	2,258
Maturata dispensary	— ...	3,544
Watagoda dispensary	— ...	1,111
Nildandahinna dispensary	— ...	1,323

On the subject of cholera the following remarks in my report of last year will bear repetition in view of the importance of the subject:—

"As regards cholera, the numerous outbreaks that occurred last year in different parts of the Island shows the necessity of keeping a trained gang of hospital orderlies and coolies accustomed to cholera work always ready at hand.

"Little difficulty is experienced in dealing with an outbreak on an estate: isolation is easy, and Tamil coolies not being afraid of the disease labour is plentiful and efficient. In a Sinhalese village the case is entirely different, and the uselessness of depending on village labour for stamping out cholera was well exemplified during the recent outbreak at Gonagampitiya. The villagers fled to the jungle, leaving the sick and the dying uncared for in their houses, and it was not until a gang of Tamil coolies, kindly lent for the purpose by the Kandy Municipality, arrived on the spot that any headway was made towards stamping out the disease. The ordinary Sinhalese villager does not take kindly to cholera work. No offer of liberal pay will tempt him, and when an unwary wretch is caught by the headman and forced into the work, he is of course perfectly useless. He will not enter an infected room. He will touch nothing, except at the end of a long stick, and as soon as one's back is turned he decamps.

"It is obviously absurd to depend on labour of this kind in dealing with cholera. People are dying, and the disease is spreading, while the headmen are running about trying to catch people, who when caught are absolutely useless.

"The medical authorities should, in my opinion, have at their disposal a staff of orderlies and coolies trained to cholera work, and available for despatch at a moment's notice to the required spot."

CRIME.

I annex statement showing the number of murder and knife cases in the usual form:—

Statement of Cases, including Homicides, in which the Knife has been used during 1901 in Nuwara Eliya Division.

Reported	4
Brought to trial	4
Convictions obtained	1
Acquitted	3
Pending	Nil

The headmen have, as a rule, co-operated satisfactorily in the prevention and detection of crime, though the Kotmale headmen might have done better than they did. No headman has particularly distinguished himself, while at the same time there have been no cases of glaring neglect of duty or of connivance with offenders. The year, so far as the judicial district of Nuwara Eliya is concerned, was uneventful in the matter of crime. There were no murders or attempted murders, and only 10 knife cases, none of which were very bad cases; one case only went before the Supreme Court, a case of burning a boy by an estate kangany, resulting in a conviction.

The Police Magistrate expresses himself as, on the whole, satisfied with the work of the headmen. The work of the regular police has also been satisfactory. Sergeant-Major Ramasamy has well maintained his reputation as a careful and trustworthy officer, and rendered excellent service in the Orient Company's theft case, the recovery of about Rs. 5,000 being largely due to his energetic action. There have been few complaints against the police by the public during the year, and none of them were serious. The system of night patrols has been attended with excellent results, and there has been a remarkable absence of house-breaking, and in fact of all night offences throughout the year.

Ordinance No. 15 of 1896: Inquirers.—There are three Inquirers in the district. They have not been largely used, in fact there has not been any great use of their services, but they have done the little they were called upon to do satisfactorily, and it is, in my opinion, an undoubted advantage to have men of reliability and intelligence available when required for the investigation of crimes in remote parts of the district, which the Magistrate himself cannot visit without interfering with his ordinary work and causing great public inconvenience. I am opposed to the office of Inquirer being held by a President, Village Tribunal, on the ground that he is liable to be sent off at any moment's notice with a long trial roll unattended to. No punitive police were imposed during the year.

Ordinance No. 3 of 1898.—As already reported, there have been only 10 knife cases during the year, and none of a very serious nature. The above Ordinance therefore has had little scope, and no orders prohibiting the wearing of knives have been made by the Magistrate.

Ordinance No. 7 of 1899.—The identification system has been effectually carried out. No criminals have been sentenced to police supervision, and no licenses have been issued. I have no improvements in the system to suggest.

Cattle Stealing.—As seen in the annexed statement, there were only 7 cases reported during the year, and the district may consequently be considered as almost free from this form of crime, in view of the fact that in, say, half of these cases the motive was not beef, but spite or revenge. Cattle stealing as a trade did not exist, and the condition of the district in respect of this crime was highly satisfactory:—

Statement of Cases of Cattle Stealing during 1901 in Nuwara Eliya District.

Reported	7
Brought to trial	7
Convictions	3
Acquitted	4
Pending	Nil

DISEASE AMONG CATTLE.

There was no outbreak of murrain proper during the year, but in July a disease described by the Ratemahatmaya as "adappi" (a puffing of the stomach and discharge from the mouth) broke out among cart bulls on the Kandy road between Hanguranketa and Padiyapelella, and out of the 9 animals attacked 7 died. The Veterinary Surgeon of Kandy went to the spot, and thanks to his aid the disease did not spread to the interior. There was an outbreak of hoof-and-mouth disease of a severe type in February in the Maturata district; there were 55 cases and 10 deaths. In other respects the year was a healthy one for cattle.

NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

The extent of Crown land sold during the year was as follows :—

	A.	R.	P.
Kotmale	31	2	31
Walapane	63	0	34·31
Uda Hewaheta	27	1	0

No new land was sold for tea cultivation. Most of the above were lands already under cultivation under lease to villagers.

The headmen return the actual extent newly brought under cultivation during the year as follows :—

	Acres.		Acres.
Tea	12	Paddy	43
Cardamoms	62	Tobacco	15

WASTE LANDS ORDINANCE.

There were no proclamations under this Ordinance during the year. At Wetalawa in Kotmale some low-country men have revived a long-abandoned claim to about 150 acres of waste land by taking transfers from villagers, and the lands will shortly be proclaimed. In other parts of the district the land claim question is not acute.

CHENA CULTIVATION.

The cultivation of Crown chenas has been kept within the reduced limits arrived at in 1900. The area cultivated during the last four years is as follows :—

	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Kotmale ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Uda Hewaheta ...	60½	58½	82	35
Walapane ...	626	391½	434½	558½

Care is taken that only those actually in need are allowed Crown chenas. If the Bolagandawela and Galaboda irrigation schemes are taken up, the above area would be still considerably reduced.

SALES OF LAND.

No sales by villagers to which exception can be taken have come to my notice during the year; the Wetalawa transfers alone alluded to took place a year or two ago. The incentives to such sales, viz., the opening out of new land and speculation in shadowy claims, are happily absent in this district.

WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

The prison labour force in Nuwara Eliya has been maintained as nearly as possible at its full strength (thirty) throughout the year, and much useful work has been done. The force has been divided between the Nuwara Eliya plain and the public park, both of which now present a greatly improved appearance. Prison discipline has been satisfactorily maintained, and in spite of daily and to some extent interesting work out of doors, the Nuwara Eliya prison is by no means a popular one among prisoners, who constantly apply for transfer to a warmer climate. The supervision of this force occupies considerable time.

The Ceylon Fishing Club had a good season as far as fishing is concerned, but the result of the ova importation was disappointing; a splendid consignment of 15,000 rainbow ova proved a total failure, owing to their having been despatched before they eyed. A small consignment of 5,000 brown trout ova, presented to the Club by the Denbigh Fisheries, hatched out, and about 25 per cent. and over 1,100 fry were distributed in the rivers leased by the Club.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On 2nd February all public business was suspended. Religious services were held by each community in memory of Her late Majesty the Queen, and the Address of Condolence was read, passed, and numerously signed at a largely attended meeting of the whole community. Similar meetings were held all over the district.

On 1st March the Census was taken, with the following result :—

	General.	Estates.
Houses	10,824	4,665
Males	27,014	54,169
Females	21,764	45,036

The increase during the decade is—

Houses	462	—
Males	2,256	14,323
Females	2,730	19,054

In April Nuwara Eliya residents flocked to Kandy to welcome Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York. The headmen of the Nuwara Eliya District took a prominent part in the decorations.

In May Mr. A. Stanley Colls, District Engineer, went on leave, and Mr. R. W. Smith assumed duties.

In June there were unusually heavy gales and floods.

In July Mr. E. Rosling was appointed to represent the ratepayers on the Board of Improvement.

In September a large portion of the bank notes stolen from the Orient Company was found by the police in possession of a Mr. Don, an apothecary of Nuwara Eliya, who was subsequently convicted of receiving with guilty knowledge.

In October the new east windows in Holy Trinity Church were erected; the three centre lights being in memory of Her late Majesty the Queen, the three on left of the late Mrs. Baker, and on the right to the late Mr. and Mrs. C. Liesching and the children of Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Burrows.

I took over the command of the Nuwara Eliya section Ceylon Planters' Rifle Corps towards the close of the year. There were eighteen members, and all who were not on leave of absence in England made themselves efficient. The shooting average was good.

The acquisition of land for the Uda Pussellawa Railway occupied much time and attention.

Nuwara Eliya Kachcheri,
March 27, 1902.

E. M. DE C. SHORT,
Assistant Government Agent.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTHERN PROVINCE, FOR 1901.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

IT is satisfactory to be able to continue to give a favourable account of the year under review so far as the food supply and climate influences are concerned. And although both cholera and smallpox appeared in two places in the peninsula, the outbreaks were confined to the localities of origin and did not spread, while the general health of people and of cattle was no cause of anxiety.

REVENUE.

The revenue returns show an increase of Rs. 149,238 in the gross revenue collected in 1901, as compared with the revenue collected in 1900 :—

1900	Rs. 636,106
1901	Rs. 785,344

Deducting from the above collection on account of—

	1900. Rs.	1901. Rs.
1. Passage money of immigrants	126	13
2. Sale of Delft horses	1,165	1,675
3. Salt for export out of the Island	1,420	—
Total ...	2,711	1,688

the collection on account of ordinary revenue is Rs. 633,395 for 1900 and Rs. 783,656 for 1901, added to which the sums collected under the Thoroughfares Ordinance (in 1900 Rs. 79,480 and in 1901 Rs. 80,031) give the total contribution by the people to public objects in 1900 Rs. 712,875 and in 1901 Rs. 863,687.

The following statement gives the actual ordinary revenue due and collected on account of 1901 as compared with 1900, excluding passage money of immigrant coolies and sale of Delft horses and receipts under the Thoroughfares Ordinance :—

	Rs.
Total ordinary revenue collected in 1900	633,395
Deduct arrears of 1899 do.	2,837
	630,558
Add arrears of 1900 outstanding on December 31, 1900	3,892
Total ...	634,450
Total ordinary revenue collected in 1901	783,656
Add arrears of 1901 outstanding on December 31, 1901	2,927
Total ...	786,583
Real ordinary revenue of 1900	634,450
Do. 1901	786,583
Increase ...	152,133

All the revenue of the two years has now been collected with the exception of the following :—

Rs. 2,926 on account of police rates of 1901.
„ 1 on account of water-rate of 1900—Vavuniya.

Rs. 2,927

The increase in the real ordinary revenue has been chiefly—

	Rs.		Rs.
Customs imports ...	90,032	Police Court fines ...	518
Port dues	20	Survey fees	883
Arrack and toddy rents ...	19,500	Collections at dispensaries ...	126
Salt rent	150	Warehouse rent ...	9,017
Salt for retail ...	864	Fees for title deeds ...	217
Salt for released districts ...	36,344	Postage stamps ...	4,680
Bridge tolls	993	Forest produce ...	481
Ferry tolls.	406	Land sales	1,247

Whilst decrease in the real ordinary revenue has been chiefly—

	Rs.		Rs.
Export of chanks ...	2,092	Judicial stamps ...	5,171
Stamps, revenue ...	1,898	Timber	5,927
District Court fines ...	1,746	Firewood	902

Increases.

Customs, Port Dues, and Warehouse Rent.—The increase is due to large importation of grain.
Arrack and Toddy Rents.—To higher amounts realized at the sale of these rents.
Salt for Retail.—To good fishing season at Mannar and Mullaittivu.
Salt for Released Districts.—To failure of salt formation at Hambantota.
Bridge and Ferry Tolls.—To higher amounts realized at the sale of these rents.
Land Sales.—To increasing prosperity of the people.

Decreases.

Stamps, Revenue and Judicial.—The revenue from stamps is fluctuating for some years past.
Timber and Firewood.—The decrease is due to the crediting of the proceeds sale of timber and firewood in Colombo.

The increase or decrease under other heads of real ordinary revenue does not call for special remarks.

The total receipts under the Thoroughfares Ordinance were as follows :—

	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.
Jaffna	65,620 17	65,764 13
Mannar	8,076 89	8,390 36
Mullaittivu	5,783 76	5,876 93
Total ...	79,480 82	80,031 42

Expenditure under the Thoroughfares Ordinance was as follows :—

	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.
Jaffna	65,261 82	63,527 66
Mannar	8,727 55	8,100 81
Mullaittivu	5,686 1	5,610 35
Total ...	79,675 38	77,238 82

Excluding from the above such casual receipts as value of trees cut down on roadsides, refund of charges overdrawn, &c., the actual contribution by the people in the shape of taxes under Thoroughfares Ordinance was as follows :—

	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.
Jaffna	60,224 0	64,955 0
Mannar	7,577 50	7,745 0
Mullaittivu	4,915 0	4,905 0
Total ...	72,716 50	77,605 0

Number of persons who actually paid the taxes under the Thoroughfares Ordinances during 1900 and 1901 :—

Year.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaittivu.	Total.
1900 ...	58,861 ...	6,055 ...	3,910 ...	68,826
1901 ...	64,343 ...	6,189 ...	3,913 ...	74,445

WEATHER.

The rainfall registered in the Jaffna District was 40·11 in., while that registered for 1900 was 57·33 in. About the same quantity was registered in the Mullaittivu District, while in the Mannar District only a quantity of 29·10 in. was registered. The distribution was very irregular. In the Jaffna District the rainfall was considered sufficiently satisfactory for the health of people and agricultural operations.

CROPS.

The grain crops of the Jaffna District for the year 1901–1902 were very satisfactory, and would have been more but for the untimely rain during the harvest season. In the Vanni the case was otherwise, as the cultivation suffered for want of timely rain and from long droughts, especially in such portions of the Mannar District as are not served from the Giant's tank reservoir.

FOOD SUPPLY.

According to the headmen's reports the outturn of the paddy crop of the Province was estimated at 876,545 bushels of paddy, which would produce 438,273 bushels of rice.

The varago crops amounted to 20,310 bushels, and the other dry grains yielded about 103,800 bushels, making in all 1,000,655 bushels local crop.

The imported grain amounted to—

	Cwt.		Bushels.
Paddy	648,575	=	1,513,342
Rice	95,056	=	166,348
Other grains	8,951	=	17,902

and those exported—

Paddy	18	=	42
Rice	2,634	=	4,610
Other grains	73	=	146

The Province therefore consumed of both home-grown and imported— Bushels.

Paddy	2,390,045
Rice	161,738
Other grains	17,756

Taking the usual estimate of two bushels of paddy to one of rice, these figures show a quantity of 1,356,765 bushels of rice available for consumption during the year. (This, however, does not include the balance rice in stock at the end of the preceding year, nor does it exclude the balance at the end of the year under review.)

To this should be added kurakkan, paddy, gingelly, &c., brought from the Vanni and from the North-Central Province by land, the quantity of which is unascertainable.

The yield of cocoanuts was good, but there has been an increase in the demand.

The supply of garden produce, vegetables, fruits, fish, turtle, &c., was satisfactory; but there has been a continuous rise in the price of vegetables, fowls, and eggs for some years past, owing chiefly to the large export of these articles to Colombo and other places.

The yield of palmirah produce was as good as in the previous year.

The following statements connected with food supply have been furnished by the Collector of Customs.

There was an increase in the local consumption of salt, which is attributed to the larger purchasing power of labourers on the railway works; and it means that many of them had two substantial meals a day instead of only one.

The following statements give statistics connected with food supply:—

Statement showing the Quantity of Grain Imported from beyond Sea and Coastwise into the Northern Province during the Years 1900 and 1901.

	1900.						1901.					
	Paddy.		Rice.		All other Grain.		Paddy.		Rice.		All other Grain.	
	Cwt. qr. lb.		Cwt. qr. lb.		Cwt. qr. lb.		Cwt. qr. lb.		Cwt. qr. lb.		Cwt. qr. lb.	
Beyond sea...	348,511 2 1		60,492 3 23		8,010 0 8		580,456 3 10		85,264 2 13		6,560 3 6	
Coastwise ...	102,210 3 2		10,974 2 3		2,145 0 18		68,118 2 0		9,791 3 0		2,390 0 20	

Statement of Foreign and Coastwise Imports of the following Articles in the Northern Province during the Years 1900 and 1901.

	Foreign.				Coastwise.			
	1900.		1901.		1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs. c.
Arrack ...	—	—	—	—	28,644	143,220 0	23,981	131,895 50
	Cwt. qr. lb.		Cwt. qr. lb.		Cwt. qr. lb.		Cwt. qr. lb.	
Curry stuffs ...	5,594 0 17	41,275 82	6,793 3 23	46,500 20	7,354 1 9	34,650 60	2,362 1 26	26,130 50
Potatoes ...	2 1 8	17 41	4 2 6	34 15	283 1 19	1,588 15	132 3 19	1,461 50
Tobacco, manufactured ...	0 1 18	57 50	—	—	—	—	13 2 14	603 25
Tobacco, unmanufactured ...	28 2 20	1,005 0	34 3 1	1,142 81	26,764 0 24	53,528 50	8,323 2 0	163,914 50
					Bushels.		Bushels.	
Wheat ...	121 1 26	911 12	131 0 19	1,180 53	33	165 0	11	110 0

TRADE.

Imports and Exports.

	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.
Imports.		
Beyond sea	2,990,690 97	3,848,536 25
Coastwise	2,828,587 45	5,099,750 45
Total	5,819,278 42	8,948,286 70
Exports.		
Beyond sea	1,138,035 6	911,313 84
Coastwise	2,145,684 70	2,804,162 86
Total	3,283,719 76	3,715,476 70
Total Imports and Exports ...	9,102,998 18	12,663,763 40

	1900.		1901.	
Imports.	Quantity.	Value. Rs. c.	Quantity.	Value. Rs. c.
Cloth	yds. 1,168,595½	258,225 40	pkgs. 35 and yds. 1,585,144½	297,885 57
Cotton thread and twist	lb. 8,188	8,807 46	pkgs. 195 and lb. 28,614	16,046 85
Exports.	Cwt. qr. lb.		Cwt. qr. lb.	
Copperah	5,901 2 21	46,727 0	1,323 0 0	10,770 0
Bêche-de-mer ...	75 3 0	1,410 0	222 2 0	7,365 0

EXPORT OF SALT FISH.

	1900. Quantity. Cwt. qr. lb.	1900. Value. Rs. c.	1901. Quantity. Cwt. qr. lb.	1901. Value. Rs. c.
Beyond sea ...	1,285 3 0 ...	4,553 0 ...	2,557 3 24 ...	7,076 75
Coastwise ...	36,564 0 14 ...	340,139 50 ...	38,410 1 0 ...	330,629 50

EXPORT OF CHANKS.

	1900. Number.	1900. Amount of Duty levied.	1901. Number.	1901. Amount of Duty levied.
Live chanks ...	1,624,650 ...	3,249 30 ...	1,805,295 ...	3,610 59
Dead chanks ...	2,182,986 ...	4,365 98 ...	956,100 ...	1,912 20
Total ...	3,807,636	7,615 28	2,761,395	5,522 79

PALMIRAH FIBRE INDUSTRY EXPORTS.

Port.	1900. Quantity. Cwt. qr. lb.	1900. Value. Rs. c.	1901. Quantity. Cwt. qr. lb.	1901. Value. Rs. c.
Jaffna ...	183 0 12	1,831 25	—	—
Kayts ...	—	—	—	—
Kankesanturai ...	167 1 0	1,335 0	43 0 0	430 0
Valvettiturai ...	—	—	—	—
Point Pedro ...	8 0 0	123 0	19 0 0	274 0
Mullaittivu ...	—	—	—	—
Mannar ...	—	—	—	—
Pesalai ...	—	—	—	—
Vankalai ...	—	—	—	—
Total ...	358 1 12	3,289 25	62 0 0	704 0

IMPORT OF DIFFERENT DESCRIPTIONS OF OIL.

Oil.	1900. Beyond Sea. Quantity. Gallons.	1900. Beyond Sea. Value. Rs. c.	1900. Coastwise. Quantity. Gallons.	1900. Coastwise. Value. Rs. c.	1901. Beyond Sea. Quantity. Gallons.	1901. Beyond Sea. Value. Rs. c.	1901. Coastwise. Quantity. Gallons.	1901. Coastwise. Value. Rs. c.
Castor ...	2,485⅓	4,553 0	238	387 0	4,420½	7,104 47	173	450 0
Cocoanut ...	—	—	9,205	13,420 0	—	—	5,250	7,695 50
Fish ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	34 0
Gingelly ...	—	—	95	190 0	61½	64 71	588¼	1,035 0
Groundnuts ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illuppai ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	15½	17 0
Kerosine ...	—	—	46,893	46,893 0	—	—	91,499	54,899 40
Linseed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	176	176 0
Margosa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6 0
Turpentine ...	7	11 0	—	—	—	—	59	100 0
Vegetable ...	386	587 67	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ...	—	—	—	—	208½	297 5	—	—

EXPORT OF DIFFERENT DESCRIPTIONS OF OIL.

Oil.	1900. Beyond Sea. Quantity. Gallons.	1900. Beyond Sea. Value. Rs. c.	1900. Coastwise. Quantity. Gallons.	1900. Coastwise. Value. Rs. c.	1901. Beyond Sea. Quantity. Gallons.	1901. Beyond Sea. Value. Rs. c.	1901. Coastwise. Quantity. Gallons.	1901. Coastwise. Value. Rs. c.
Cocoanut ...	—	—	503	763 50	—	—	5,019¼	6,209 50
Fish ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	10¾	7 0
Gingelly ...	—	—	1,850	3,700 0	—	—	2,356½	3,975 0
Illuppai ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerosine ...	—	—	324	324 0	—	—	650¼	424 0
Margosa ...	—	—	49	49 0	—	—	34¾	52 0
Castor ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	15 0
Other ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

IMPORT AND EXPORT OF CATTLE TO KAYTS.

	Import.		Export.	
	Cattle.	Sheep and Goats.	Cattle.	Sheep and Goats.
1900	3,793	5,865	303	—
1901	4,522	6,960	504	1

AVARAI (CASSIA AURICULATA) BARK.

Year.	Beyond Sea.		Coastwise.	
	Quantity. Cwt. qr. lb.	Value. Rs. c.	Quantity. Cwt. qr. lb.	Value. Rs. c.
1900	93 0 0	352 0	1,491 0 0	4,637 60
1901	—	—	644 2 0	6,045 0

HEALTH OF PEOPLE.

Fever, which generally prevails during the latter part of the year, was less virulent than in the previous years.

There were 12 cases of smallpox at Kayts in September and October, 1901, of which two proved fatal. One case was reported from Valvettitturai in April.

Towards the close of the year cholera broke out at Achchuveli, a village halfway between Jaffna and Point Pedro, and later on at Kayts. Fortunately the disease was confined to the localities where it appeared. The cases were 95 in number at Achchuveli and Kayts. In the former village 23 persons died and 37 in the latter, including a police sergeant on duty in charge of the party told off to assist the Medical Department.

During the existence of cholera at Achchuveli and Kayts many unfounded rumours of cholera in various places gave trouble in investigation, but I am glad to say that all were found by the medical officers to be merely ordinary cases of illness. Tamils have at first a horror of cholera quite out of keeping with their seeming contempt of precaution and carelessness about it once the disease has spread.

The medical authorities and headmen were unable to decide how cholera was introduced into Achchuveli.

The quarantine regulations were duly enforced in the Province. They are undoubtedly irksome and a hindrance to trade. As no cases of plague have occurred south of Salem District, I think the Plague Committee may consider the advisability of removing the prohibitions in 1902, if the state of health in South India warrants this.

SANITATION.

Under the Board of Health the usual sanitary measures were carried out in the peninsula, with special precautions at the places of pilgrimage; and the measures required by the Plague Committee continued throughout the Province. In connection with plague precaution, rats were destroyed at Jaffna to the number of 3,338 in 1900 and 6,305 in 1901, total 9,643.

The following is an extract from a report of the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Rudd :—

> Went to Vannarponne on inspection. Visited all the crowded localities there and the Moor quarters. The rain has raised the usual odours from the saturated soil and from the decaying palmirah leaf fences and screens. It is not clear how even a Municipality could deal with these last-named. In dry weather they are dry as tinder and a menace from fire, in wet weather they gradually decay as they stand.
>
> Fortunately their rapid decay necessitates frequent renewal. When torn down they are dug into the fields as manure. The palm leaves used as the thatch of houses make excellent manure when removed to the fields, as they have soot adhering to them from the wood fires, which makes an excellent fertilizer.
>
> The fencing of compounds by high fences of cadjans and palmi leaves, which is the custom of Jaffna universally and of all Jaffna people wherever they go, makes the details of sanitation quite as difficult for a town council as in those towns where the houses are substantially built.
>
> Proceeded to Karaiur, Pasiur, and Colombogam fishing villages. The last is the least crowded, and the huts are mostly surrounded by deep sand, which speedily absorbs, and under the great heat of the sun desiccates all filth. Karaiur, in the heart of Jaffna, is probably the most saturated soil in this Province. We keep the surface clean as far as possible, but no more can be done at present.

I agree with Mr. Rudd's remarks. Nothing but clearing out the existing population will be of any real use. But this is "a large order," which the Cholera Commission found it impossible to carry through. All that was possible was done in cutting roads through the village and letting in more ventilation, but the congestion of population remains and increases.

In the early part of the year there was much agitation for and against a Municipality for Jaffna. The decision of Government was that the time had hardly come for such establishment, although it must be almost certain to come in the near future. The opening of the railway in 1902 will most probably be the incentive to local taxation for local needs.

The sanitation of the town of Jaffna is maintained by a Sanitary Officer and a staff under him, with a vote of Rs. 4,000 allowed by Government for the purpose.

The towns of Point Pedro, Valvettitturai, Mannar, and Mullaittivu have been brought under the Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance, and the funds have been allowed to accumulate until a sufficient amount is in hand to erect permanent latrines and provide for a scavenging staff.

The sanitation of the villages was enforced through the headmen, who were occasionally urged to give their best attention to the subject. As a rule, the villages are very clean, excepting fishing villages.

Complaints were received by me from certain villagers that their dwelling compounds had been flooded at times of heavy rains, and steps were immediately taken to drain them and provide permanent drainage culverts where they were indicated.

The water supply of the villages was very satisfactory. It is derived solely from wells.

TOBACCO CULTIVATION.

Next to food supply, this industry ranks highest in this Province. The following is the statement of tobacco exported beyond sea and coastwise :—

	Beyond Sea.			Coastwise.		
	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
	Cwt. qr. lb.	Rs. c.		Cwt. qr. lb.	Rs. c.	
1900	42,519 0 17	981,665 5	...	25,932 2 12	602,070 25	
1901 ...	28,269 2 4	673,061 68	...	51,220 2 12	583,660 60	

It is important to note that the export to Travancore has fallen, while the local trade to Colombo and other parts has more than doubled. The Travancore trade has fallen off from the successful competition of Coimbatore tobacco, and the price has fallen. It is a matter for the serious concern of the local producer to find outlets for his tobacco. This can only be done by improvement of the process of manufacture. It will, I hear, take a long time before the grower realizes this, and meantime he must be content with less profit and reduction of crop. During the close of the year Jaffna was visited by Mr. Mac D. Gibson, who is said to have large experience of tobacco growing in Sumatra and elsewhere, and he expressed his opinion that the locally-grown leaf is of excellent quality, and the methods of planting and irrigation are sound; but the plucking is erroneous, and the curing injurious to flavour. The leaf is actually made rotten, and hence the difficulty in keeping the cigars for any length of time. He was unsuccessful in inducing any local capitalist to take up new methods. The idea here is that when such methods are introduced by other people's money, the local grower and manufacturer will learn the methods without expenditure. Meantime I am rather discouraged at the prospects of this important branch of trade. The great increase in export coastwise cannot be maintained without heavy fall in prices, for the market is now glutted, and there is little or no possibility of local expansion for the class of cigar now produced.

It is possible that Government may grant a concession of land in the Vanni for experimental cultivation of tobacco under proper guidance. I think this would be useful, for if the people see that tobacco cured in the modern methods fetches a higher price, it may induce them to follow these methods and obtain a more extensive market. But no initiative can be locally expected.

CATTLE.

The following is an account of cattle in the Jaffna division :—

Buffaloes	3,552
Black cattle	163,911
Sheep	77,236
Goats	57,284

There was no cattle disease in the Jaffna District during the year, and the condition of the cattle was, on the whole, good.

An experiment was made, through the local Agricultural Association, with fodder seeds obtained from Queensland. I regret to say it was altogether a failure, as the seeds did not germinate. Another attempt will be made after request for special care in selection of fresh seeds.

An irrigation wheel, which can be easily made locally and worked by a pair of bulls, was procured from Cyprus. It has not been tried experimentally pending receipt of some information, which has been asked from Cyprus.

AN AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION FOR JAFFNA.

An Association to improve the agricultural condition of the Province was started at Jaffna during the early part of the year, and it is hoped that this body will materially help to promote the objects in view, which are the introduction of machinery for irrigation, the improvement of tobacco produce, the introduction of new products and fodder seeds, and the general interests of agriculture.

IMMIGRATION.

The immigration route continues to be closed from the early part of January, 1900. But during the year a relaxation of the plague regulations was made in respect of the coolies for the Giant's tank works, and 42 coolies were landed at Pesalai from South India, the number of emigrants being 15.

The whole question of immigration and the best route for coolies into Ceylon must soon be well weighed and considered. This consideration will be forced on the local Government when the South Indian Railway system has been extended from its present terminus on the mainland to the proposed harbour on Ramisseram island. It will then be a question whether the steamer lines are to run direct to Colombo, where the Ragama Camp is used, or be taken to a similar camp on the mainland of Mannar and on to Madawachchi railway station. A road tram line would probably afford the best means of transport from the landing-places to the camp and onwards. The camp would probably be formed somewhere near Murunkan, and between the 10th and 14th miles from Mannar, for a sufficient supply of good water for a large camp is not procurable nearer to the points of landing.

A steam ferry would probably replace the sailing ships in conveying the coolies to Vengalai and Pesalai according to the monsoon seasons. Possibly a road tram from Dutch Bay to some convenient point on the Kurunegala-Anuradhapura section of the railway might be better. No doubt the two routes will be considered in the view of cost, convenience, and time of transit. But any reversion to the old system of road travelling for coolies is to be most earnestly deprecated.

TIMBER AND FIREWOOD.

Revenue from Released Areas.—The annexed is a statement of revenue derived from released areas during 1901 in the Northern Province :—

	Rs. c.
Rough timber	197 44
Firewood	14 10
Bamboo and canes	2 0
Minor forest produce	1,748 63
Total	1,962 17

The following statement of revenue of the Forest Department was furnished by the Assistant Conservator, Northern Circle :—

			Rs. c.
By sale of timber, &c., removed by Government Agency :—			
Timber			20,914 26
By sale of timber, &c., removed from forests by purchasers :—	Rs. c.		
Timber	324 77		
Firewood	1,793 24		
			2,118 1
By drift, waif, and confiscated produce			5 32
By miscellaneous receipts			25 49
By value of timber supplied to Public Departments, the value of which was credited on paper			4,891 47
By amount due at the close of the year on firewood supplied to Railway Department			572 40
By value of timber, &c., lying in depôts on 31st December... ...			8,109 80
		Total ...	36,636 75

Free Grant of Timber.—Eight free grants of timber were issued during the year for common timber and jungle sticks to the value of Rs. 144·30. Most of these were for dwelling-houses to people who were given exchange of lands on account of the Giant's tank settlement.

Prosecutions on account of Forest Produce.—Two prosecutions were entered during the year for offences under the Forest Ordinance, and the parties were convicted and fined.

Firewood.—The supply of firewood to the town of Jaffna is carried out by dealers, who lease the Crown land formerly used as a firewood depôt by the Forest Department. These dealers get their supply from the Forest Department, and they also bring in any wood they get from private parties. Two licenses were issued by me on stamps of Rs. 50 each to collect firewood in the released areas for the supply of the town of Point Pedro.

Forest Reserves.—No forests were reserved during the year, but steps were taken for reserving the Vettakkachchi, Kilinochchi, Chunnavil, Maha Rambaikkulam, Mamadu, and Tonigal forests, and the work was completed early in this year.

SALT.

The season was not very favourable for the formation and collection of salt. The following quantity was collected :—

25,923 cwt. of manufactured salt at Chiviateru salt pans at a cost of 26·13 cents per cwt.
31,842 cwt. of self-formed salt at the Karanavai leeways at a cost of 12·52 cents per cwt.

The total charges incurred during 1901 on account of salt were as follows :—

	Rs. c.
Cost of collecting and storing salt	11,035 45
Watching and destroying salt unfit for collection	1,036 96
Cost of establishment	3,255 0
Commission to headmen on salt sold	2,571 90
Transfer of salt from one store to another within the Province ...	1,934 81
Repairs of salt stores	424 35
All other miscellaneous charges	164 16
Total	20,422 63

The value of salt sold during 1901 was as follows :—

Quantity. Cwt. lb.	Particulars.	Amount. Rs. c.
— ...	Amount of the rent of the monopoly of the retail sale in the Jaffna District	56,400 0
29,183 0 ...	Sold in Jaffna to the renter at 40 cents per cwt. ...	11,673 20
11,212 0 ...	Sold at Mannar and Mullaittivu by retail at rates varying from Re. 1·61 to Rs. 2·07 per cwt., and by wholesale to fishers and tavalam at Rs. 2·36 per cwt.	21,902 14
40,395 0		
	For Export.	
28,750 0 ...	To released districts	67,850 0
111 56 ...	Short delivered by the contractor and paid for at Rs. 2·36 per cwt.	263 14
69,256 6	Total ...	158,088 48

The receipt and issue of salt during 1900 was as follows :—

Particulars.	Quantity. Cwt. lb.	Total. Cwt. lb.
Balance on December 31, 1900	123,083 0	
Collected during 1901	57,765 0	
		180,848 0
Sold for local consumption	40,395 0	
Quantity short delivered by contractor	111 56	
Sold for released districts	28,750 0	
Sent to the Eastern Province	26,125 0	
Sent to the Southern Province	22,250 0	
Wastage	3,543 0	
		121,174 56
Balance on December 31, 1901 ...	—	59,673 56

DESTRUCTION OF WILD BEASTS.

This item is more important in the Vanni and Mannar Districts. For the Jaffna District rewards were paid for the destruction of ten leopards and three bears in the mainland divisions But since more is paid by traders for skins than can be obtained in the official reward, the figures in no way represent the actual killing of these animals.

WORKING OF THE PROVINCIAL AND DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEES.

Abstract of Money spent by the Provincial and District Road Committees on Minor Roads, Buildings, &c., in 1901.

	Treasury Money. Rs. c.	Road Ordinance Funds. Rs. c.	Market Funds. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Jaffna ...	—	17,751 1	515 56	18,266 57
Mannar ...	450 0	2,101 90	—	2,551 90
Mullaittivu ...	493 96	1,946 25	—	2,440 21
Total ...	943 96	21,799 11	515 56	23,258 68

The resources of the Committees barely provide for the upkeep of the existing network of roads which makes the Jaffna peninsula so easy of access throughout. The minor roads are generally in first class order and a paradise for cyclists. The time has come when the commutation rate of Re. 1 per head must be raised, if the present standard is to be maintained. Money has flowed in to the benefit of the labouring class. Wages have risen by 50 per cent., and the present commutation rate is a loss to the Committees where paid labour has to be used.

The only work beyond upkeep during the year was the construction of the new road from Point Pedro towards Chempian pattu, which, it is hoped, will soon be connected with Pallai station by a railway feeder road, which is being traced by the Public Works Department.

The resthouses and madams were kept in good order during the year. The question of sites of the existing resthouses on the North road will now come under consideration in connection with the future railway stations, as they will be inconveniently placed to serve the public when the line is opened southwards. A new resthouse at Vavuniya will be necessary.

No works of construction were carried out by the Markets Committee during the year, but as the balance in hand now permits of this, estimates have been framed for the erection of markets at Chavakachcheri and Kaikulateru in 1902. A loan has been applied for (and obtained) for the erection of shops in Chankanai bazaar, which will be useful to traders and a convenience to the public.

The following is a statement of the accounts :—

Jaffna Markets Fund.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on Account of the Market Fund for the Year ended December 31, 1901.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1901 ...	—	4,504 40
Rent of Grand Bazaar market, Jaffna	768 0	
Rent of Changanai market ...	420 0	
Rent of Chunnagam market ...	472 20	
Rent of Point Pedro market ...	672 0	
Rent of Chavakachcheri market ...	540 0	
Rent of Elephant Pass market ...	120 0	
Rent of Tolpuram market ...	39 0	
Rent of sheds in Chunnagam market	24 0	
Rails	3 0	
		3,058 20
Value of land sold for the railway	—	57 50
Proceeds sale of trees standing on market grounds ...	—	38 25
Refund of advance ...	—	100 0
Total ...		7,758 35

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Pay of market-keepers and sweepers	794 0	
Hire of market watchers ...	68 50	
Cost of scavenging ...	1,320 0	
Cost of works carried on in market	515 56	
For regulating the town clock ...	130 0	
Proctor's fee	52 50	
Miscellaneous	12 0	
		2,892 56
Balance on December 31, 1901 ...	—	4,865 79
Total ...		7,758 35

PILGRIMAGES.

These annual gatherings at various shrines, both Hindu and Christian, were as popular as ever. The assembly at the Madu church near Vavuniya is said to have been a record one, 29,300 heads were counted, and 30,000 would not be an unreasonable estimate. The usual sanitary and police precautions were taken in the case of each assembly, with satisfactory results.

CRIME.

Caste disputes, combined with the religious question, are a fertile source of trouble to any department charged with the "keeping of the peace." Great changes are going on in Jaffna native society, which are bitterly resented by the conservative part of the population. The (so-called) "low castes" are becoming more rich, and having acquired property most of them naturally decline to follow the old customs, by which they were prohibited from wearing jewels, riding in carriages, using tom-toms for marriages, and other social functions. Many of the low caste Nalavals and Covias become converts to Christianity, and the Vellalas know that the next step in the progress of the converts will be that of wearing jewellery and assuming Vellala customs. Hence arises petty persecution and squabbles and cases in court and demands for police protection, and often real riots and bloodshed.

The majority of cases for the Supreme Court Sessions in the first quarter of 1902 will be found to originate in caste disputes.

Annexed is a statement showing the number of cases of murder or attempted murder and of those in which the knife has been used :—

	Number of Cases.			
	Reported.	Brought to Trial.	Convictions obtained.	Pending.
Murder ...	2	2	1	—
Attempted murder	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter ...	3	3	2	1
Hurt with knife	29	29	22	—
Grievous hurt with knife	4	4	4	—

There were no executions during the year 1901 at Jaffna.

Return of Cases of Cattle Stealing for the Year 1901.

Number of cases	18
Accused known	7
Convictions obtained	4
Number of accused convicted	10
Cases pending	—

A great many cases of cattle stealing are reported, but most of these are cases in which the cattle stray away owing to the carelessness of the owners when turned loose to find their living.

A beast which has damaged cultivated produce and has been seized is generally described as having been "stolen."

The headmen, with few exceptions, co-operated in the prevention and detection of crime.

The Police Vidahn of Madduvil South received a reward of Rs. 25 for prompt work done in a case of grievous hurt.

The police, regular and rural, have discharged their duties satisfactorily, with no exceptions of any consequence. The police and headmen have worked well together.

CASTE AND RELIGIOUS DISPUTES.

The most noteworthy of these were the riots and disputes, assaults, &c., at Allaippiddi. These took place in April, 1901, between Vellalas and Mukkuvas. Some individuals of both factions were Roman Catholics, but each backed his own caste. These riots occurred in regard to a disputed path to a burial ground used by Mukkuvas. The path runs through the Vellala quarter. Ten of the Vellala section were convicted by the District Court and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment each. This sentence was in appeal reduced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each by the Supreme Court.

In two cases of robbery committed during these riots the accused were committed for trial before the Supreme Court, and five were convicted.

In May, 1901, a Roman Catholic bride and bridegroom of the Nalava caste of Nallur wanted to return to their house from church in a horse carriage. A large number of Vellalas, goldsmiths, and coppersmiths of the locality attempted to prevent the carriage from proceeding through their quarter on the ground that it was against the country custom. The police proceeded to the spot timely and dispersed the crowd with some difficulty. Forty-four persons were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly and were fined.

In June, 1901, the Vellalas of Mirusivil ordered the Palla women not to wear ear-studs similar to those worn by the Vellala women, as it was against the custom of the country. The Pallas would not yield to this demand. Some of the Vellalas seized, by way of retaliation, a quantity of paddy brought in a cart by a man of the Palla caste. The Police Vidahn of Mirusivil, who failed to inquire into this matter promptly and report the offence to court, was dismissed. The Palla was not able to prove his case at court, but the value of the paddy was made good to him through the influence of the Maniagar of Tenmaradchi.

The disputed burial ground question between the Hindu and Roman Catholic Pallas of Navanturai has now been settled by the purchase of a new burial ground at Thukumarankadu for the Hindu Pallas, who are but very few in number. This new burial ground will be proclaimed shortly.

The feud between these religionists has not, however, subsided. A Roman Catholic Thurumba (or dhoby of the people of the lower caste) died on the 7th December, 1901. The burial ground of these Thurumbas and other low caste people is a hillock surrounded on all sides by paddy fields belonging to Hindu Vellalas. These objected to the Roman Catholic corpse being removed through their fields, which were under cultivation at the time.

There was also a riot at a Palla wedding at Pandateruppu in December, 1901, when the Hindu Chandas of that village attempted to prevent the Roman Catholic Pallas from wearing jewellery similar to that used by Vellalas. Seven of the Chandas were convicted in the Supreme Court and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

Regarding false cases, the Superintendent of Police remarks in his diary, after personal inquiry into two cases of "grievous hurt" :—

> "Both cases were false. In one a lad died of lockjaw, and the usual liars came forward averring they saw him murdered. In the other the complainant's mother and uncle fought and pulled each others hair, and the son flung a cocoanut at the uncle and knocked down his mother, breaking her collar bone. This case, properly manipulated, is made to settle a civil dispute about a garden. If we could only lash for perjury and lying, it would do more good than for cutting and wounding."

PROPOSALS IN REGARD TO PUBLIC WORKS.

Under instructions I repeat the list of former years so far as they remain to be dealt with :—

(*a*) Water supply for Jaffna.
(*b*) Reclamation of the Karaiur tidal flat.
(*c*) Road to Mullaittivu from Parantan.
(*d*) Road to Tunukkai from Parantan.
(*e*) Completion of the Madawachchi-Mannar road and its continuation from Mannar to Talaimannar.

(*f*) The repair and completion of the new trace on the Mannar Coast road from Mantai to Illuppaikadavai.
(*g*) Annual vote for wells.
(*h*) Improvement of the road from Vavuniya to Parayanalankulam.
(*i*) A road from Pallai to Chempianpattu.
(*j*) Side drains for Chavakachcheri and Kodikamam bazaars.
(*k*) A new resthouse for Vavuniya.
(*l*) Extension of the telegraph to Kayts.

(*a*) This matter has not been lost sight of. During the year an examination of the most suitable places for boring experiments was made by the Hon. Mr. Cooper, C.M.G., Director of Public Works, and experiments have been carried out. I am not yet in a position to say what have been the results obtained by these experiments.

(*b*) This work, as I explained in last year's report, must await the completion of the railway before any definite proposals can be made. I hope that it may be possible to retain it as an open space for a recreation ground and promenade for the people of Jaffna.

(*c*), (*d*), (*e*), (*f*), and (*h*) These roads have all been submitted by estimates for improvement and construction by sections, and I hope that Government will deal liberally with them, as the requests for works in this Province are moderate and confined to actually pressing needs.

(*g*) By an annual vote for wells much benefit is given to villages remote from roads in both repair and construction. The usual vote is Rs. 1,500.

(*i*) At my request last year a survey is being made for a road to connect Pallai with the minor road which the Committee is now making through the roadless and sandy division of Vadamaradchi east. There are flourishing villages and cocoanut estates, and a large trade in dry fish from this division, which now has to go north by sea to Point Pedro. It is hoped that the construction of this road will prove a useful feeder by providing an outlet to the Pallai railway station.

(*j*) Side drains for these two bazaars are very necessary for proper sanitation and to carry off flood water.

(*k*) The provision of a new resthouse at Vavuniya appears to be indicated as necessary. The existing resthouse is small, and inconveniently situated as regards the railway station. It is next door to the hospital premises, and as the Medical Officer must sooner or later be provided with proper accommodation, the obvious course would be to hand over the resthouse to the hospital and build one (of four rooms), with possibility of extension, on a site near the railway station.

(*l*) The port of Kayts, the most important in this Province, is still the only one unconnected by wire, although the line is available as far as Manippay. This extension is a most necessary and urgent one for both the trading community and for official correspondence regarding Customs and quarantine. During the recent epidemic of cholera at Kayts its want was specially felt.

The following abstract shows the amount expended on public works in the Province during the year :—

		Government Money.		Committee Money.	Total.
	Public Works Recurrent.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1.	Maintenance of roads	76,871 15	...	29,718 74	
2.	Maintenance of inland navigation ...	3,500 0	...	—	
3.	General	96 53	...	—	
4.	Repairs to buildings	10,373 93	...	—	
5.	Additions to buildings	1,372 76	...	—	
6.	Repairs of bridges	5,806 35	...	—	
7.	Miscellaneous	8,438 18	...	—	
					136,177 64
	Public Works Extraordinary.				
8.	New works and buildings ...	5,995 61	...	—	
9.	Alterations and additions to buildings ...	4,124 19	...	—	
10.	Special repairs to buildings ...	1,419 2	...	—	
11.	New roads	9,929 85	...	—	
12.	Additions and improvements to roads ...	10,997 19	...	—	
13.	New bridges	5,193 86	...	—	
14.	Repairs of bridges	1,299 36	...	—	
16.	Miscellaneous	5,375 69	...	—	
					44,334 77
	SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY BILL.				
	Public Works Extraordinary.				
8.	New works and buildings ...	2,794 93	...	—	
9.	Alterations and additions to buildings ...	357 94	...	—	
13.	New bridges	493 7	...	—	
16.	Miscellaneous	337 50	...	—	
					3,983 44
	Railway Extension Vote ...	38 56	...	—	38 56
	Current Deposit	44 60	...	—	44 60
				Total ...	184,579 1

WORKS MOST REQUIRED AND PLANS FOR IMPROVEMENT.

I have no special works or measures to recommend beyond the general policy of improvement of roads in the mainland and the pressing on of the restoration of village tanks.

I have had several proposals presented for *causeways* to connect The Islands with Jaffna. The difficulties, natural and financial, are great, but may possibly be overcome later on. At present, in view of the great expenditure on railways and irrigation works for the benefit of the mainland, I hesitate to press for expenditure in the peninsula, where so much has been done in past years, while the mainland has, I will not say, been neglected, but where little expenditure in comparison has been made.

EVENTS.

1. First in importance was the news of the death of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. Curiously enough this reached Jaffna before it was received in Colombo, as the telegram of the Viceroy of India was sent direct from Paumben. All classes and creeds equally testified their sorrow and loyalty by attendance at the religious services, a public meeting on the esplanade, and general display of mourning throughout the town.

2. Upon the date fixed a meeting was held on the esplanade, where the address to the King was read in English and Tamil, the Royal Standard was hoisted, and a Royal Salute was fired in honour of the Accession of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward the VIIth, *R.* and *I.*

3. In March Jaffna was visited by His Excellency the Governor, who proceeded to Mankulam, and thence rode to Mullaittivu and along the Coast *via* Kokilai to Trincomalee. This was notable as being the first time a Governor of Ceylon has gone by land from Mullaittivu to Trincomalee for nearly one hundred years.

4. A notable feature was the residence of Boer Prisoners of War on parole, who were given accommodation in the Fort. I am glad to say that during the year under review these gentlemen gave absolutely no trouble or cause of official complaint, while they expressed themselves as being most grateful to Government for the consideration shown them.

5. The Small Tenements Ordinance (No. 11 of 1882) was introduced by Proclamation to meet the wants of landowners, who begged to have its provisions extended to Jaffna.

6. On the complaint of the fishermen a Proclamation was issued, by which the use of certain drag nets within defined areas was declared to be illegal.

7. I have to record with much regret the death of Mr. S. Bastiampillai, Kachcheri Mudaliyar, who had long and faithfully served. He was succeeded by Mr. Chit. Kailasapillai.

8. During the year Mr. J. N. Sandrasegara, Superintendent of Minor Works, was obliged, from age and ill-health, to retire, and the Provincial Committee duly recorded its appreciation of his long service of over thirty years.

9. Mr. Vaithivelu, Adigar of Mantai, retired from office after long and good service, and was succeeded by his son Mr. Pirasudi.

10. In the Provincial Administration Mr. G. S. Saxton acted as Government Agent during my absence at the end of the year, and Mr. Schrader succeeded Mr. Murty as Assistant Agent, Mullaittivu.

11. On the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York, a deputation of the Chief Headmen of the Northern Province were present at Colombo to pay their respects to His Royal Highness.

CHENAS.

Permits were given only to ten cultivators under the Olumadu tank in the Jaffna District to chena an extent of 20 acres of old chena. The tank having breached, and the repair being under consideration for some time past, I found it necessary to allow the cultivators to chena a small extent this year as paddy cultivation was not possible.

In Mullaittivu District chenas were only given to the people of Pudukudyiruppu (45 acres) and in a few others where the crops had failed and to clear the beds of tanks.

No chenas were asked for or granted in Mannar District.

NURSERY GARDENS.

There are none in the Jaffna District, except one which has been with difficulty maintained by Mr. Rudd for many years past at the Police Station near the Kachcheri from sale of dead trees and branches. It has done admirable service in distribution of ornamental trees and shrubs and grafted mangoes throughout the Province. A small grant from Government for its continuance seems very necessary.

The nursery garden which I established at Vavuniya has done good work, as will be seen from the report of my Assistant. That at Kanagarayankulam proved a failure from the difficulty of irrigating it from the tank. I propose to abandon it and concentrate into one garden at Vavuniya.

NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Statement of Lands acquired for the Northern Railway during the year 1901.

Number of lots acquired	860
Extent	112A. 1R. 33·77P.
Amount paid for lands	Rs. 42,573·81
Total amount incurred for the acquisition	Rs. 45,686·64
Number of cases referred to the District Court for settlement of disputes among parties	8

The acquisition of land within the peninsula was practically finished during the year. The figures in the above statement are for additional extents required where the land originally acquired was found to be insufficient.

In only one lot was the award disputed, and the judgment of the District Court in favour of the Crown was affirmed in appeal.

IRRIGATION.

Village Tank Restoration.—The annual labour due by the shareholders was performed during the year. The number of village tanks is as follows :—

District.	Tanks in 1900.	Tanks in 1901.
Jaffna mainland	30	32
Mannar	179	179
Mullaittivu	282	290
Total ...	491	501

There is an increase of ten tanks on the roll, of which eight are in the Mullaittivu District and two in the Jaffna District.

The number of days' labour equal to 59,472 days, which at 37½ cents a day is equivalent to Rs. 22,302.

On the whole the work done was satisfactory, and there was less default than in previous years. The greatest progress has been made in the Musali division of the Mannar District. In the diary (August) I made the following remarks:—

I may here summarize my opinions on inspection of the village tank works in Musali and Nannatan divisions. I have not seen these tanks for three years. I made several attempts, but as there are no roads, and rain makes the place impassable, as it is a succession of tanks and fields, I was prevented from getting into the district.

I was simply amazed at the extent of work done. When I first saw these tanks (about five years ago) it seemed hopeless to think they would ever be restored. The bunds were more like paddy field ridges than those of tanks, and extend more than a mile long in most cases.

I calculate that at least 20 miles long of solid broad and substantial earthwork has now been done. Several of the tanks I saw will be completed next year, and most of them within three years, if the present state of progress is maintained. In no Province or district have I seen so much good work done. This is, I think, entirely due to the exertions and influence of the Adigar of Musali, who is Sub-Inspector of Irrigation for his division. He has got the Moors to work three times more (annually) than the rules provide.

Four permits were issued during the year for restoration of abandoned Crown tanks. One tank, Munaimadu, near Vavuniya, was taken up for restoration in 1900, and it has been so successful that I expect 200 acres will be open for rice cultivation in 1902.

Sluices.—The Chief Irrigation Inspector reports that the cement concrete pipes worked well, and 71 of these sluices were fixed during the year.

Tanks already restored by Government.—These tanks, eight in number, were transferred from the charge of the Public Works officers to that of the village tank staff.

Irrigation, General.—The most important event of the year was that the works on the Giant's tank were so near completion that water was supplied to the villages below and a famine was averted. On the south side of the river which supplies Giant's tank, the Musali pattu tanks were dry, and there was much hardship. Many of the cultivators had to go and work under the Giant's tank villages, and others earned a precarious substance in elephant catching.

On my representation of this to Government the examination of the water supply of Musali pattu by the old channel to Akattimurippu has been sanctioned. I hope that some prospect of relief may be found in prosecution of this irrigation scheme. I have referred to this scheme in previous Administration Reports, and it is referred to in the report by my Assistant at Mannar, which accompanies this report. The people in this division are industrious and willing to pay irrigation interest, if water is supplied to them. It is therefore no speculative work, and the great success of the restoration on the north side of the river shows what can be equally well done on the south side. The water-rate on the lands irrigated from Giant's tank is at present about Rs. 13,500 per annum at Re. 1 per acre.

Proposed Works.—I am glad to say that the Karaichchi irrigation scheme, after examination during the year by the Director of Irrigation, has been definitely decided upon by the Central Irrigation Board. It has been admitted to be a promising scheme from the time His Excellency Sir Henry Ward visited the locality, and has been recommended in succeeding years by Sir William Twynam and by myself.

In this division nearly 10,000 people from the peninsula are annually employed in the wet season in cultivating about 5,000 acres of land with rain water, while a river runs to waste through the plain. It is proposed to utilize this river and afford two crops, in place of one, to a much-extended area of waste Crown land, and including that already in cultivation.

Other works which are under the consideration of the Director of Irrigation and his staff are the survey of Vavunikulam and Pavatkulam, two large tanks, through which rivers run, lying about 8 and 10 miles west of the railway trace in the Vanni.

It is encouraging to notice that at a recent sale of Crown land under a tank restored by Government (Vavuniya) Rs. 50 per acre was realized.

The working of the Ordinance No. 23 of 1899 may be said to materially help the restoration and maintenance of the village tanks and also to a certain extent the sanitation of the jungle villages. The provisions of the Ordinance are mostly carried out in this Province by the Government Agent and his Assistants instead of Village Councils. The system of hearing and adjudging complaints on agricultural matters by Village Councils in the Peninsula of Jaffna is attended with good results.

VILLAGE TRIBUNALS.

There is only one establishment at Vavuniya, which replaced the Police Court of that place when the Assistant Agency was transferred to Mullaittivu.

The rules under section 6 of the Ordinance No. 23 of 1889 have not yet been framed, and I wait to see the working of the Tribunal before the rules are framed. Village Tribunals and Committees have not hitherto existed in this Province, and should be introduced carefully and in such places as they appear to be desirable.

The mainland of the Province and the island of Delft have been proclaimed under the Ordinance, which may be brought into operation gradually as indicated.

The statistics for the Vavuniya Tribunal, which appears to work satisfactorily, will be found in the report of my Assistant at Mullaittivu.

LEGISLATION.

Beyond repeating what has been said in previous years about Hindu Temporalities, I have no suggestion to make.

WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

Railway Land Acquisition.—This work, which engaged my time to a great extent, may be said to have been brought to a close during the year. The assessment of the lands was personally supervised by me, and the result was satisfactory, both to Government and the public. The cost was less than I anticipated, and there has been only one reference to court on account of under-valuation.

CENSUS.

A Census was taken on the night of the 1st March, 1901, and I append below a comparative statement of the Censuses of 1881, 1891, and 1901 of the Jaffna District :—

	1881.	1891.	1901.
Jaffna ...	40,057	43,236	45,677
Valigamam east ...	20,462	21,187	24,406
Valigamam north ...	36,326	40,499	44,402
Valigamam west ...	38,974	42,681	45,854
Vadamaradchi east ...	4,218	4,077	4,246
Vadamaradchi west ...	43,531	45,910	48,543
Tenmaradchi	35,462	37,922	37,645
Pachchilaipaly ...	6,501	5,780	6,076
Karaichchi	2,541	1,789	2,879
Punaryn	5,283	4,769	4,820
The Islands	25,970	28,960	32,659
Delft	2,637	2,826	3,905
Tunukkai	777	689	638
Total ...	266,739	280,325	301,750

The work of the Census was very carefully done, and the chief and minor headmen cordially co-operated. I have referred to the significance of the figures elsewhere in this report, in connection with those for the Vanni and Mannar. The actual population of the Province was 342,109.

LAND SALES.

The following is the statement of land sold in the Jaffna District in 1901 :—

Description of Land.	Extent. A. R. P.	Price. Rs. c.
Fit for paddy	103 0 25	8,027 0
Fit for garden	86 2 14	1,824 0
Fit for cocoanut	419 3 34	1,336. 0
Total ...	609 2 33	11,187 0

There were six sales held during the year.

The following statement shows the approximate extent for which applications were sent to the Surveyor-General for survey in 1901 :—

	Acres.		Acres.
January	100	November	389
March	172	December	113
April	52		
May	69	Total ...	944
July	7		
October	42		

Of the lands sold, 159 acres were in Punakari division on the mainland and the rest in the peninsula; and of the extent applied for, 230 acres are in Punakari.

Very few private lands are sold by owners.

The Waste Lands Ordinance is not in operation in this Province, as no need for its provisions has yet arisen.

HORSE ESTABLISHMENT, DELFT.

The following figures give the statistics of the establishment :—

	Rs. c.
Revenue	1,675 0
Expenditure	832 97
Net Revenue ...	842 3

There were 32 births during the year, of which 9 died, chiefly of weakness caused by the mothers being old. Eight brood mares died during the year of old age, and they have been replaced by young fillies from Iranativu.

There were at Delft on the 31st December—

Stallions	2
Brood mares	60
Foals	33
And at Iranativu under three years old	26

From the commencement of the experiment in 1898 the total expenditure has been Rs. 5,140·36 and the revenue Rs. 7,839·80, giving a net profit of Rs. 2,699·44. The expenditure includes, besides the annual staff expenses, the building of enclosures and the purchase of stallions. The experiment has so far been a success financially, but I do not so much regard the making of revenue as the protection and improvement of these ponies, which are so hardy and useful in a climate like north Ceylon, where Australians cannot be kept.

From the breeding point of view the experiment has been successful, and the cross of the Delft with the Arab has produced a very much improved young stock, which is now coming on for sale. After another year all the young stock will be either half-bred Arab or half-bred Indian.

The only drawback has been an excessive mortality, which has arisen in two ways :—(1) Anæmia and "poverty" among the young foals on Delft arising from "tics"; (2) the mortality on Iranativu among apparently healthy fat young horses, the cause of which we have been unable to ascertain. During the months of August to October we have lost about 25 per cent. of the stock.

(1) This has, I think, now been controlled. By the advice of Mr. Sturgess, Government Veterinary Surgeon, the foals have been rubbed fortnightly with an oil mixture, and since 1899 very few foals have died from preventible causes. It is now proposed to build a bath, and drive the foals through a solution in the manner used in Australia and South Africa, for hand rubbing is impracticable where a large number have to be dealt with. I am indebted to General Olivier for some valuable suggestions as to the methods used in South Africa.

(2) The mortality at Iranativu is still unexplained. Last year Mr. Sturgess found the ponies suffered internally from parasitic worms, and we attributed the death to this cause. The disease disappeared by treatment, but although the water-holes were carefully cleaned and fenced, the same mortality occurred at the same time. One of the finest colts was seen, apparently quite well, in the morning by the Stock Inspector, who was on the island, and was found rolling on the ground in the evening, and died before any treatment could be applied. Unfortunately the intestines were too far gone for post-mortem purposes by Mr. Sturgess.

The occurrence of some poisonous plant at this time of year seems to be indicated, and a botanical examination of the island becomes very necessary. I shall be glad to have the help of a botanical expert, whose researches might be able to throw light on this hitherto obscure cause of mortality. It is noticeable that there is no mortality among the cattle, sheep, or goats, which graze freely over the island at this time, nor does it appear in Delft.

If the mortality could be controlled, the profits would be very largely increased, as well as the supply for the public, which at present falls short of the applications.

I have written at length on this subject, which, though a trivial one in administration and revenue, is of great interest and real value to persons who have need of such animals. The experiment has proved a success, and it may be extended now, with satisfactory results. I was unwilling to ask for any considerable expenditure until I could show that the business was on a sound basis, and for this experiment was necessary. I have now no hesitation in recommending that Government should take up the business in earnest, and if carried on upon the lines that experiment has proved to be successful, and with regard to economy, I believe The Islands will be a source of both revenue and public advantage. Indeed, if this establishment pays its way without profit, it would be sufficient. But I must admit I prefer to conduct it on "business principles."

I observe that country and Indian "tat" ponies are now being advertized as "Delft" ponies. No ponies under 13 hands are now sent out for sale; most of them run to 13·2 to 13·3 hands, and they are not "cow hocked" like "tats." It can therefore be easily seen whether the description is correct.

CATTLE BREEDING.

I am very anxious to improve the cattle in Delft. As cattle disease never occurs there, it is quite an ideal place for raising a good breed. But from over-numbers the cattle have greatly deteriorated in the last fifty years, and the island cannot support the 14,000 heads which are at present on it.

The people are very ignorant and suspicious, but I hope by means of village rules for limiting numbers and castration or sale of poor-quality animals, and the introduction of Scinde bulls, to show the people that they can get more profit from even half the number.

During the year (1901) 831 animals are reported to have died on the island from insufficient grass and water. Such (preventible) mortality is shocking.

I have received good accounts of the Scinde bulls placed at Mannar, Vavuniya, and Iranativu. At the end of the year I placed two Scinde bulls on "Delft."

This breed is excellent for milk produce, but the bulls are rather too small in height. I think we should try some other, possibly South Indian breed. The difficulty about these, however, is that they deteriorate unless highly fed.

I annex the Administration Reports of my Assistants at Mannar and Mullaittivu. The latter assumed duty at the close of the year, and has not yet had time to make himself acquainted with the district and its requirements.

Mr. Constantine's remarks on Mannar District are carefully considered, and as he has had experience of Mannar, they are worth attention, especially under the important head of "Sanitary Condition of the People."

The decrease in population is a grave matter. Formerly there was a continuous decrease in the Vanni districts from the commencement of last century, but I am glad to say that this has now improved, and the figures show that there has been an arrest of the declension:—

	1881.	1891.	1901.
Mullaittivu-Vavuniya	15,569 ...	15,501 ...	15,768

Why Mannar should be less salubrious than the Vanni is not easy of explanation. One would naturally suppose that the Vanni village, buried in forest, and depending on the often precarious supply from a small tank, would be more malarious than the Mannar village on the open plains, over which the sea breeze blows freely. Nor can it be said that the Vanni is less troubled by mosquitoes. Indeed, at certain times life is almost impossible of late years at Mullaittivu from this pest. In the Mannar District Government has done all that is possible.

I quote from Mr. Saxton's diary when acting as Government Agent (in my absence) in December:—

"I may note here some of the improvements I notice in the station and district, where I served fourteen years ago:—

The Giant's tank work.
Three new resthouses at Murungan and Parayanalankulam and Mannar.
Metalling of Pesalai, Madawachchi, and Illupakadavai roads begun.
Old cemetery walled.
Fort well kept up. [Date 1686.]
Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance introduced into Mannar.
Causeway much improved and a good ferry boat.
New hospitals at Mannar and Puliyadi-irakkam.
Library and District Engineer's quarters at Mannar.
A proper irrigation system, irrigation officers to supervise earthwork, Molesworth sluices and cement pipe sluices supplied.

All this is excellent, and shows real progress in a district once said to be fit only "*for crows and Moormen.*"

R. W. IEVERS,
Government Agent.

Jaffna, March 22, 1902.

REPORT ON THE MANNAR DISTRICT FOR 1901.

Area, 943¼ squares miles; Population, 25,062.

I.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 54,595·17, showing a decrease of Rs. 444·19. The chief items showing an increase were—

	Rs.	c.
Customs Exports, Elephants	1,400	0
Salt	190	12
Ferry Tolls	306	0
Police Court Fines	282	69
Other Forest Produce	537	·65

Seven out of nine elephants captured in the Mannar District in 1901 were exported to South India. As licenses for capture are issued once in five years, this item of revenue figures only occasionally in the returns.

The increase in the sale of salt shows a good average fishing season.

The only toll is the Mannar ferry toll, and the increase in the rent is due to extra traffic caused by the completion of the Mannar causeway and the provision of a proper ferry boat, by which access to Mannar island has been made easy.

The revenue under Other Forest Produce is mainly from the sale of the right to collect averam bark, which realized much above its normal value through the accident of its being competed for by two rival merchants, each determined to oust the other irrespective of any loss he might sustain.

The decreases in the revenue were mainly—

	Rs.	c.
Customs Imports, Grain	822	95
Judicial Stamps	666	90
Survey Fees	301	69
Land Sales	1,262	43
Passage Money of Immigrant Coolies	113	50
Arrack and Rum	353	25

As noted last year, the closing of the ports to South India, except after quarantine at Kayts, is checking imports from there, whilst coastwise trade, which pays no duty at Mannar, is increasing.

The decrease in Judicial Stamps is due to the institution of only 14 civil cases in the District Court, against 39 in 1900. The reason for the decrease is that in 1900 debts due by the net owners in Mannar island were sued for by a Colombo "Parava" merchant, who was financing them, and the Sinhalese arrack renter, and fresh agreements were drawn up with the arrack renter (who has ousted the Colombo firm), which covered the whole of 1901, and will be sued on again in default of payment in 1902 or 1903.

The decrease under Survey Fees and Land Sales is due to the fact that no surveys were made in this district during 1900, and of surveys made during 1901 only a few plans were received in time for a land sale at the close of the year. The one-tenth paid down on the date of sale alone appears in the revenue for 1901, and the revenue from Land Sales for January, 1902, is more than the total for 1901.

The heading of Passage Money for Immigrant Coolies is finally disappearing from the returns of the Mannar District.

There was no revenue under the heading Arrack and Rum, as under instructions from Government no arrack was sold at Arippu or Silavaturai from February to April.

A sum of Rs. 7,745 was paid under the Thoroughfares Ordinance, in addition to the ordinary revenue.

The amount paid by the people of the district for Customs duties and under the head of Licenses, Excise, &c. (including the duty on paddy and rice imported coastwise and credited elsewhere than in Mannar), amounts to Rs. 51,638·76, or Rs. 2·06 per head of the population.

The expenditure on votes allowed the Mannar Kachcheri amounted to Rs. 76,344·32. Of this, Rs. 8,346·04 was paid on account of Inspection of Pearl Banks, Rs. 50,247·51 on account of Immigration (the votes of the Mannar Kachcheri include the expenditure at Paumben and Tataparai), and Rs. 949·33 on account of Pensions.

II.—WEATHER.

The total rainfall for the year as registered at Mannar was 29·10 in., against 36·39 in. in 1900, distributed as follows :—

	Inches.
First Quarter	7·10
Second Quarter	5·83
Third Quarter	0·18
Fourth Quarter	15·99

No rain fell at all in June, July, and August, and only ·18 in. in September. There was a drought lasting for 109 days from 21st May to 7th September.

III.—AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SUPPLY.

The paddy harvest of 1901 was a moderately good one. The headmen's estimate is 113,000 bushels, against 135,484 bushels in 1900. The deficiency was due to insufficient rainfall at the sowing season at the end of 1900, especially in the Musali division, and unseasonable rain during the reaping season in March, but was not sufficiently serious to cause any anxiety about the food supply of the district. The imports of rice were 33,763 bushels, and the exports of paddy were 7,360 bushels, against an export of 21,276 bushels in 1900.

The amount of rice consumed in the district cannot be ascertained, as no account can be taken of the quantity of paddy brought into it from the North-Central Province and the Vanni, but was probably about 92,000 bushels of rice, or about 3·7 bushels per head.

The yield of tobacco was a little less than in 1900, the estimate being 9,380,000 leaves, against 9,960,000 leaves in 1900, but the prices obtained were higher, and more profit was made out of the cultivation.

Fruit and vegetables were, as usual, scarce and dear.

The fishing industry had a good year, and there was no distress at any time in the district, which has had a succession of good harvests since 1895 and fairly good fishing seasons.

The outlook, however, at the end of the year, owing to the scanty rainfall, is gloomy in the Musali division, and would have been so in Mantai and Nanaddan divisions, but for the Giant's tank.

IV.—SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The death-rate for the year was 47·6 per mille, against 40·5 in 1900. The birth-rate was 37·8, against 41·6 in 1900. The deaths exceeded the births by 243.

The Mannar District has the unwelcome honour of being the only district to show a decrease in the Census. The decrease is explained by the following table of births and deaths since 1891:—

	Births.	Deaths.		Births.	Deaths.
1891 ...	891 ...	951	1898 ...	929 ...	875
1892 ...	655 ...	1,401	1899 ...	968 ...	1,185
1893 ...	830 ...	618	1900 ...	1,059 ...	1,031
1894 ...	757 ...	727	1901 ...	942 ...	1,185
1895 ...	692 ...	615			
1896 ...	728 ...	1,095		9,302	10,550
1897 ...	851 ...	867			

The apparent increase in the Census is due to the inclusion of Panankamam and Metkumulai divisions in the Mannar District, but the decrease in the real resident population is explained by the excess of deaths over births.

The district is an unhealthy one, and the abnormal weather conditions of the past year have made it more unhealthy than usual. January and February are unhealthy months, with a heavy fall of dew, making the nights cold and causing chills, and the percentage of sickness drops in the hot months from March onwards. But last year there was hardly any hot season, and instead there was a constant drizzling in March and April, which continued the fever season. Then, when the south-west wind began, there was no rain at all for three months, and practically none for five months, and the hot weather, combined with a constant strong wind, was provocative of pneumonia and fever. The water supply is bad throughout the district, and was made worse by the drought.

The unhealthiness of the district was reported to Government and a report submitted by the Medical Department, which ascribed the sickness "to drought and the scarcity of good water, and owing to the villagers resorting to native medical treatment, among whom the deaths were due to improper treatment, especially in the cases of chest complaints."

The chief cause of the ill-health is malarial fever. Every man expects to have fever, and looks on its coming and going as one of the ordinary incidents of life.

I annex extracts from the various reports of the Apothecaries.

The Medical Officer at Puliadyi-irakkam reports—

> The diseases that prevailed most among all classes of people were malarial fevers and their *sequelæ*. These fevers were endemic in this district and prevailed throughout the year, having been most severe during the first two or three months and the last three or four months of the year, due to the heavy fall of dew and the marked fall of temperature at nights and to the setting in of the north-east monsoon. The great majority of the patients treated, both indoor and outdoor, were the coolies employed in the Giant's tank works, and the noted unhealthiness of the district, accelerated by the vicissitudes of the weather, has to a considerable extent affected the Giant's tank labour force.

The Apothecary at Vankalai reports—

> The disease that most prevailed among the patients, who were natives of the district, was malarial fever, due to malaria, excessive dew, and rains.

The Apothecary at Uyilankulam reports—

> The diseases that prevailed most among the patients seen at the dispensary were (*a*) malarial fevers and their *sequelæ* (of which there were 376 cases), due to malarial poison, drinking unwholesome water, exposure to heat and cold, improper food, and other usual causes; (*b*) disorders of the digestive organs (52 cases) caused by atmospherical changes, malarial attacks, improper food, drinking brackish or unwholesome water, &c.; (*c*) various sorts of skin diseases and ulcers (62 cases), these were due to improper food, uncleanliness, bad water, neglect of timely treatment, &c.

The Apothecary at Silavaturai reports—

> The disease that most prevailed among the people is malarial fever. The district itself is malarious, and their dwellings are low, damp, ill-ventilated, and surrounded with water during the rainy season.

The Apothecary at Vidattaltivu reports—

> (*a*) Malarial fevers and their sequels (1,257 cases), due to malarial poison, unwholesome food, exposure to cold and heat, overcrowding, inattention to personal hygiene, and the use of dirty water.
>
> (*b*) Bowel complaints and digestive disorders (450 cases), due to malarial attacks, errors in diet, atmospherical changes, and the use of filthy water.
>
> (*c*) Skin diseases and ulcers (425 cases) caused by bad water, improper food, and uncleanliness.
>
> (*d*) Respiratory diseases (7 cases) caused by exposure to cold and rains.

The Apothecary at Pesalai, reports—

Diseases prevailed most are malarial fever, ulcers, and other diseases of digestive system; the causes are malaria, improper food, and want of cleanliness.

The Apothecary at Talaimannar reports:—

The disease that most prevailed among the natives of the district was malarial fever of an intermittent type due to malaria.

The Apothecary at Mantota reports—

The diseases most prevalent among the natives of the district were malarial diseases, dysentery, diarrhœa, and skin diseases. Principal causes are malarial poison and impure water.

It will be seen how each of them puts malarial fever as the chief disease of the district, and even if it is established that mosquitoes are responsible for malaria, the problem of a remedy is as far from being solved as ever seeing that the main industry of the people is paddy growing and their houses stand in the middle of paddy fields, which are under water for several months in the year.

The means of medical help are within reach of all the villages in the district, except in the Illuppaikadavai and Panankamam pattus, and in these divisions quinine has been given the headmen for free distribution to the villagers. Pamphlets have been circulated showing the cause and remedies of malarial fever, but the remedies of mosquito curtains and living away from stagnant water are beyond this district, and the only hope is in quinine, which is now within reach of every village, and which is now prescribed for fever by every village "parikari."

Except Mannar town, which has a force of scavenging coolies, there are no villages so large that the present primitive scavenging arrangements are insanitary, and attention has been paid to keeping the villages clean and clear of jungle for the prescribed distance round them.

Parangi is not very prevalent in this district, and is, I think, growing less on the mainland. But it is reported to be on the increase at Talaimannar in Mannar island, and I have asked for the Medical Officer of Mannar to be sent to report on it and if it is spreading. The immigrant hospital at Pesalai, now little used since the closing of the Mannar cooly route, should be utilized as a parangi hospital, and all the sufferers from parangi, said to be about twenty in number, induced to go there for treatment. Talaimannar is a fishing village, and the reason for the increase of parangi may be the unwholesome diet usual there of fish, palmirah roots, and toddy. No chena cultivation is asked for or allowed in the district, and rice, except in parts of the Mannar island, is now the staple article of diet, and hence perhaps the decrease in parangi cases.

The precautions against the introduction of plague have been detailed in former reports.

A new dispensary has been opened at Irana Illuppaikulam during the year, and is much appreciated by the Metkumulai villagers.

I annex the usual statement showing the various hospitals and dispensaries and the use made of them:—

Name of Hospital or Dispensary.	Number of Patients treated.		
On the Island.	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.
Mannar hospital	302	2,520	2,822
Pesalai hospital	54	1,538	1,592
Talaimannar dispensary ...	—	1,308	1,308
On the Mainland.			
Mantai hospital	306	1,802	2,108
Vidattaltivu dispensary ...	—	2,778	2,778
Vankalai dispensary ...	—	1,301	1,301
Chilavaturai dispensary ...	—	3,699	3,699
Marichchukaddi dispensary ...	—	1,057	1,057
Uyilankulam dispensary ...	—	597	597
Murunkan dispensary	—	3,034	3,034
Puliyadi-irakam hospital ...	216	799	1,015
Total ...	878	20,433	21,311

V.—HEALTH OF CATTLE.

Except for an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease at the beginning of the year, the health of cattle was good throughout. The severe drought of five months was a very trying period, and a considerable number died of starvation. The demand for cattle for the up-country markets was not so brisk as in 1901, and hence the decrease in the sale as shown by the number of cattle vouchers executed, which was—

1898	2,634	1900	5,141
1899	3,823	1901	4,076

The number of cattle as reported by the headmen was—

	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Buffaloes	9,848	13,503	13,521	15,693
Black cattle ...	22,564	31,823	22,521	23,337

VI.—IRRIGATION.

The one event of the year which overshadows everything else has been the restoration of the Giant's tank. During the year the bund of the tank and the sluices were sufficiently advanced to make it possible by the time the river began to flow to supply all but two or three small tanks high up the Alavakkai. On 22nd October the river began to trickle down the main channel to the tank, but there was no appreciable flow till 3rd November, when a flood came down, and there was from that date a continuous flow till the head sluices were shut on the 3rd or 4th January, as the tank was becoming too full.

The channels from the tank are still to be made, and hence the water flowed down to some of the tanks slowly and with much waste of water. But the tanks gradually filled till at the beginning of January, with the help of one day's heavy rain, all the tanks under the sluices were filled.

The work was completed just in time to save the district from a famine year. The rainfall in the last quarter of the year brought little water into the village tanks, and without the help of the Giant's tank very little land could have been sown. The headmen have furnished lists of the amount of land

sown, and also an estimate of the amount of land that could have been cultivated with the local rainfall without the help of the Giant's tank, as follows :—

	Actually cultivated. Bushels.	Estimate of probable Cultivation with Local Rainfall only. Bushels
Mantai North	1,995	287
Mantai South	2,391	449
Nanaddan West	2,045	810
Nanaddan East	1,992	634
Total ...	8,423	2,180

Unfortunately the flow of the river was very late, and this, combined with the delay due to the want of channels, made the supply of water to the village tanks very late ; and as sowing for the "kalapokam," harvest is done from September to December, and not after December as a rule, and as according to the experience of the district the later the sowing the less the yield, not only was the water in many tanks received too late to cultivate all the fields, but the yield is expected to be less than usual, and the benefit this year from the Giant's tank less than it would have been had the channels been completed and the Giant's tank holding up water before November.

As it is the Giant's tank has enabled over 3,000 acres of land to be cultivated that could not otherwise have been cultivated, and estimating the yield at the low yield of five-fold, the saving to the people will be 15,000 bushels of paddy, or Rs. 22,500, and this on one harvest before the final completion of the work. This estimate takes no account of loss saved on tobacco cultivation and the benefit of having water in many ways, such as in saving cattle from starvation.

The people in the Musali division, who are now suffering from want of water, are envying the divisions on the other side of the Aruvi-aru, and have memorialized Government for the construction of a channel to take water from the south side of the Aruvi-aru, corresponding to the channel on the north side, which takes water to the Giant's tank. Such a channel would do for the Musali division what is now done by the Giant's tank for the Mantai and Nanaddan divisions. In the absence of surveys the cost of the channel cannot be given, but has been roughly estimated by Mr. Parker at Rs. 100,000. The water-rate from the 2,960 acres under the channel would be Rs. 2,960 at Re. 1 per acre. The people are willing to pay water-rate even at Rs. 2 an acre, and there is little doubt that the Akattimurippu scheme would not only be of immense benefit to the people, but also yield a fair return to Government on the cost incurred.

This is the most pressing irrigation work in the district, and after it is undertaken, the Kurai scheme, which would irrigate parts of Illuppaikadavai and Perunkalli pattus, should be taken up.

Village Tanks.

I annex the report of the Sub-Inspectors of Village Tanks of Musali and Mantai divisions :—

Report of the Sub-Inspector of Village Tanks, Musali and Nanaddan Pattus, for 1901.

The year opened with all the tanks in my division full, except those in the Marichchukaddi group of villages in the extreme south, where cultivation had to be considerably abandoned for want of water. In the rest of the Musali division, too, the lateness of the rain had a prejudicial effect on the crops. In addition to this, the rain did the people another bad turn by coming down in a continuous downpour at the reaping season, damaging the paddy in the fields and making it unfit for seed paddy. The tanks began to dry about the middle of the year, and work could have been commenced in Musali, but the people put it off as they had the occupation of elephant catching in hand, and cases had to be instituted against them before they could be made to commence the work : but when the work was once begun, it was carried out rapidly and completed satisfactorily. The turfing has not turned out quite successful through scarcity of rain and will have to be repaired again.

There was no scarcity of Jaffna labour available for earthwork in Nanaddan, although it was at one time feared that the railway works would have a deterrent effect on the labour supply from Jaffna. All the earthwork has been satisfactorily completed, and the turfing here has, I am glad to say, turned out well.

The year under review is a famine year, the monsoon rains having altogether failed. There is no cultivation in Musali, except in some of the tank beds, and the Nanaddan division has been saved from such a fate only by the river water let out of the Giant's tank.

One hundred and thirty-seven sets of cement pipe sluices were transported from Puliadi-irakkam to the different village tanks in my division as well as in Mantai.

I annex a statement showing the length of bund completed in each tank since I took charge of the work in 1896 :—

Statement showing the Length of Bund completed in each Tank from 1896 up to 31st December, 1901.

Musali Pattu.

No.	Name of Tank.	Length completed. Fathoms.	No.	Name of Tank.	Length completed. Fathoms.
1	Pandaraveli ...	360	15.	Arippuveddukulam	37
2	Manakkulam ...	390	16	Musali ...	342
3	Mettaiveli ...	535	17	Putuveli ...	650
4	Alavakkaisirukkulam	154	18	Koolankulam ...	500
5	Variveli ...	463	19	Perianochchikulam	250
6	Ilantaikulam ...	345	20	Tampaddamutalikaddu	461
7	Atonimelhgikulam	170	21	Ilakkarikulam ...	246
8	Periapullachchipotkeni	610	22	Kokkupudayan ...	270
9	Sinnapullachchipotkeni	570	23	Kondachchi ...	435
10	Karunkalimoddai ...	66	24	Karadikuli ...	282
11	Ittikulam ...	490	25	Puliankulam ...	393
12	Veppankulam ...	487	26	Marichchukaddi ...	484
13	Vannakulam ...	300	27	Palaikuli ...	420
14	Akattimurippu ...	1,210	28	Palaiadisirukulam...	10

Nanaddan Pattu.

No.	Name of Tank.	Length completed. Fathoms.	No.	Name of Tank.	Length completed. Fathoms.
1	Vakkappaddankandal ...	325	25	Naruvilikulam ...	170
2	Pontivukandal ...	273	26	Vanchiankulam ...	316
3	Poovarasankulam ...	212	27	Kattankulam ...	195
4	Pidarikulam ...	208	28	Palaikuli ...	131
5	Kollersirukulam ...	81	29	Sooriateverkaddaikadu	135
6	Murunkan ...	381	30	Periakaddaikadu ...	203
7	Kalnaddi ...	261	31	Koovankulam ...	125
8	Sirukkandal ...	167	32	Avanam ...	31
9	Pichchakulam ...	184	33	Uvanari ...	29
10	Chundikuli ...	166	34	Ollimadu ...	34
11	Mookkarayankulam	132	35	Nanaddan ...	171
12	Katkidantakulam	301	36	Maldieddan ...	90
13	Tetakuli ...	93	37	Puturveli ...	167
14	Isamalaitalvu ...	100	38	Kusanankuli ...	85
15	Koilkulam ...	119	39	Attikuli ...	87
16	Maluwarayankaddaiadampan	73	40	Koddaikulammavilankeni	142
17	Sinnakunchukulam	70	41	Siruchchampankaddaikadu	110
18	Narikalaichan ...	47	42	Pallankoddai ...	253
19	Kundumanikulam...	57	43	Chalampan ...	147
20	Veppankulam ...	200	44	Vellalakaddu ...	80
21	Pichchaivanivanedunkulam	362			
22	Mathiramadu ...	39			
23	Achchankulam ...	130		Total ...	17,782
24	Pasikkulam ...	170			

V. VRASPILLAI,
Sub-Inspector Village of Tanks.

Report of the Sub-Inspector of Village Tanks, Mantai, &c., for the Year 1901.

1. Total number of tanks under restoration in the Mantai, Illuppaikadavai, and Perunkalli pattus is 67, and the number of days' labour due on them was 21,001, equivalent to Rs. 7,875·37½, at the rate of 37½ cents for a day's labour.

2. The quantity of work contributed by the proprietors during the year was 227 cubes, equivalent to Rs. 170·25, and the extra work done by them was 200 cubes.

3. Total amount of work done by hired labour was—

Earthwork	6,432¼ cubes
Turfing	3,192 squares

4. Total number of tanks under restoration in the Metkumulai and Panankamam pattus is 39, and the number of days' labour due on them was 2,073, equivalent to Rs. 777·37½, at the rate of 37½ cents for a day's labour. The quantity of work done during the year by the proprietors was 924 cubes, and the extra work done by them was 125 cubes.

5. *General Remarks.*—Twenty-eight sluices have been inserted during the year to the following tanks in Mantai south and north, viz., Parankisirukkulam, Nakattalvu, Kalayaperumalkulam, Pallankulam, Choddiarkandal, Kollankulam, Uyilankulam, Mutalaikutti, Manatkulam, Nilasenai, Nochchikulam, Alikandal, Kalimoddai, Siruvilankuli, Munkilmurichchan, Ittikkandal, Palaikuli, Vannakulam, Kattankulam, Vaddakkandal, and Kannaddi. Some of these had two sluices inserted and some only one.

In Mantai north and south almost all the tanks that urgently required sluices have been provided this year. One sluice has also been inserted in Siraddikulam in Panankamam.

In Perunkalli and Illuppaikadavai pattus there was rain shortly after the pipes had been taken to the different tanks from the depôts, which prevented their insertion. The pipes are in charge of the several Kama Vidahns, and will be inserted at the first possible opportunity.

Works for the most part in Illupaikadavai and altogether in Panankamam and Metkumulai were carried on by the proprietors, and the earthwork they did was very well done.

Extensive jungle clearing in the spills has been done during the year in almost all the tanks in Metkumulai.

Water was let out to all the tanks in Mantai north and south from the Giant's tank, and the tanks are all full. If not for that water there would be no cultivation.

In inserting the sluices labour was contributed by the villagers.

There were no breaches in any of the tanks, and the bunds withstood well the strain.

V. PIRASUDI,
Acting Sub-Inspector of Village Tanks.

The important work of restoring village tanks has made satisfactory progress during the year. The usual figures are given :—

	Days.	Value. Rs. c.
Labour due	46,452 ...	17,419 50
Commuted	28,331 ...	10,624 13
Done by villagers	16,747 ...	6,280 12
Cases instituted for	1,374 ...	515 25
Total ...	46,452	17,419 50

Account of Work.

	1900. Quantity.	1900. Value. Rs. c.	1901. Quantity.	1901. Value. Rs. c.
Earthwork by villagers ...	10,492 cubes	10,492 0	9,074 cubes	9,074 0
Turfing by villagers	462,800 sq. ft.	2,314 0	396,000 sq. ft.	1,980 0
Earthwork by Sub-Inspector of Village Tanks	9,441 cubes	9,441 0	9,093 cubes	9,093 0
Turfing by Sub-Inspector of Village Tank's	437,900 sq. ft.	2,189 50	407,700 sq. ft.	2,038 50
		24,436 50		22,185 50

Fine Account.	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.
Amount of fine imposed	813 50	1,305 25
Amount recovered	579 25	475 5
Balance ...	234 25	830 20

Arrear Account.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Fines of previous years outstanding ...	195.87	402 50
Imposed during the year	813 50	1,305 25
Recovered, worked off, &c.	606 87	797 55
Balance ...	402 50	910 20

Irrigation Fine Fund.

Receipts.	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.	Payments.	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.
Balance on 1st January ...	4,420 99	728 36	Advances made ...	150 0	31 50
Refund of advances, &c. ...	150 0	26 0	Repairing Pallankulam spill	399 75	—
Fines recovered ...	532 37	702 30	Transferred to Tank Work Fund	3,305 15	—
			Miscellaneous ...	520 10	409 37
			Balance ...	728 36	1,015 79
Total ...	5,103 36	1,456 66	Total ...	5,103 36	1,456 66

Irrigation Tank Work Fund.

Receipts	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.	Payments.	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.
Balance on 1st January ...	1,802 52	1,884 81	For Tank work ...	11,491 37	11,132 62
Labour commuted ...	8,295 95	10,624 12	Over-payments refunded ...	27 44	11 81
Transferred from fines ...	3,305 15	—	Costs in Putuweli case ...	—	306 0
Surpluses under writs ...	—	3 75	Balance ...	1,884 81	1,062 25
Total ...	13,403 62	12,512 68	Total ...	13,403 62	12,512 68

VII.—WORKS MOST REQUIRED.

For Mannar Island.

(1) A water supply for Mannar town.
(2) Metalling of the remaining 5 miles of road from Mannar to Pesalai and the continuation of the road to Talaimannar.
(3) The building of quarters for the medical officer and dispenser at the Mannar hospital.

For the Mainland.

(4) The Akattimurippu irrigation scheme.
(5) The completion of the Mannar-Madawachchi road.
(6) The improvement of the Coast road from Illuppaikadavai to Silavaturai.
(7) The Kurai irrigation scheme.

(1) A water supply for Mannar town is an urgent necessity, but no method of obtaining it without prohibitive expense appears feasible. The two wells which supply the town were emptied daily towards the end of the south-west monsoon, and water carts had to wait their turn to take the water as the spring slowly sent it in.

(2) During the past year a further 2 miles of the Mannar-Pesalai road have been metalled, and a vote for a further 2 miles has been sanctioned for 1902. The continuation of the road to Talaimannar is very desirable, as giving access to the cocoanut gardens of Mannar west, and as letting daylight into villages which are perhaps the least civilized of any in the district.

(4) and (7) For the Akattimurippu scheme and the Kurai scheme see under the head Irrigation.

(5) and (6) The necessity for these roads has been recognized by Government, and votes given for them for 1902. The completion of the Mannar-Madawachchi road has been awaiting the restoration of the Giant's tank till the trace could be definitely settled, and of the 6 miles still to be made, 2 will be finished in 1902. The Silavaturai-Illuppaikadavai road runs through the district from north to south, and is much wanted to make traffic easier between the villages along the sea coast.

VIII.—CRIME.

There has, as usual, been little violent crime. There was one case of causing grievous hurt with a stick under provocation, which resulted in a conviction. Two knife cases were reported, and in each case the accused was convicted, one being a Sinhalese man, and in each case the injuries were trifling.

A dead body was found hanging from a tree in scrub jungle in a lonely spot in Mannar west, which must have been unnoticed for two or three months, and could not be identified. At the inquest a verdict of suicide was returned, but the finding of the body gave rise to two charges of murder. In one the informant was convicted of perjury by the District Court of Mannar, while in the other the informant was sentenced by the Police Court of Jaffna for giving false information to the police.

One case of cattle stealing occurred during the year.

The police force in Mannar town of one sergeant and seven constables have done their routine work well, and have had no opportunities of distinguishing themselves.

The headmen have had little work to do in connection with crime, but have done satisfactorily what work they had to do.

The statement of the year's court work is annexed :—

	1900.	1901.
District Court (Civil).		
Pending on 1st January	12	26
Instituted during the year	39	14
Disposed of during the year	25	20
Pending on 31st December	26	20
Court of Requests.		
Pending on 1st January	63	80
Instituted during the year	537	558
Disposed of during the year	520	543
Pending on 31st December	80	95
District Court (Criminal).		
Pending on 1st January	—	—
Instituted during the year	4	3
Disposed of during the year	4	3
Pending on 31st December	—	—
Police Court.		
Pending on 1st January	13	10
Instituted during the year	335	301
Disposed of during the year	338	303
Pending on 31st December	10	8

IX.—LEGISLATION.

I have no proposals to make.

X.—WASTE LANDS ORDINANCE.

The Waste Lands Ordinance has not yet been put in motion in this District.

XI.—TRADE.

The total value of imports and exports, both over sea and coastwise, amounted to Rs. 599,186·06. The principal items were—

	Rs.	c.
Imports.		
Arecanuts, 884 cwt. 3 qr.	11,575	50
Arrack, 6,897 cwt.	32,441	0
Beverage of kind, 103 cwt. 2 qr. 2 lb.	2,293	0
Bricks and tiles, 13,406 cwt., No. 3,000	1,058	0
Cement, 2,765 cwt. 1 qr.	11,063	0
Cocoanuts, No. 127,045	4,949	50
Coir yarn, 440 cwt. 3 qr.	2,924	72
Copperah, 360 cwt.	3,324	0
Cotton goods, 381 cwt. 1 qr. 12 lb., yds. 185	65,067	58
Curry stuffs, 982 cwt. 0 qr. 19 lb.	10,294	94
Fish, dried and salted, 17 cwt. 2 qr. 8 lb.	224	0
Furniture, 123 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lb.	1,051	0
Rice, 19,293 cwt. 0 qr. 8 lb.	130,295	46
Paddy, 2,065 cwt.	6,453	0
Metal, ironware, 172 cwt. 2 qr. 20 lb.	1,698	0
Cocoanut oil, 3,956 gallons...	5,802	0
Kerosine oil, 2,178 gallons	1,740	0
Oxen and bulls, No. 9	495	0
Salt, 6,530 cwt.	15,410	80
Sugar, 128 cwt. 3 qr.	1,440	0
Tobacco, 357 cwt. 0 qr. 3 lb.	9,050	81
Stones, metal, 642½ cubes	3,280	0
Exports.		
Bark, tanning, 1,210 cwt.	4,440	0
Bêche-de-mer, 274 cwt. 2 qr.	6,280	0
Chanks, 7,310 cwt. 3 qr. 14 lb.	55,550	0
Cocoanuts, No. 4,750	133	75
Ghee, 382½ gallons	1,520	0
Fish, dried and salted, 19,451 cwt. 1 qr.	141,052	25
Firewood, 187 cwt., No. 46,000	1,773	50
Rice, 413 cwt. 3 qr.	3,177	0
Paddy, 3,154 cwt.	10,779	79
Palmirah odials, 1,003 cwt. 3 qr.	4,034	50
Palmirah roots, 1,875 cwt. 1 qr.	5,691	0
Palmirah laths and rafters, 338 cwt., No. 100	216	0
Tobacco, 2,045 cwt. 0 qr. 10 lb.	42,557	0

XII.—NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

Fifty acres of land have been planted with cocoanuts during the year, and six acres were cleared for tobacco and four for paddy.

XIII.—CHENA CULTIVATION.

No chena cultivation was asked for or allowed.

XIV.—SALES OF LAND BY VILLAGERS.

There were the ordinary sales among themselves. No instances were reported of sales of land to which the vendors had insufficient title.

XV.—WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

The chief work other than routine was connected with the Giant's tank. The specifications for the recovery of water-rate were published during the year.

The Census also entailed a large amount of work, the chief headmen of the district receiving the thanks of Government for the work they did in connection with it.

XVI.—EVENTS OF INTEREST.

The Madu festival passed off successfully in July, with an attendance of 30,000 people. After the close of the festival a row of cadjan boutiques caught fire accidentally, and several thousands of rupees' worth of goods were burnt.

A memorial service was held to commemorate the death of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, and a large and influential meeting also held, at which an address of condolence to His Majesty the King was adopted.

B. CONSTANTINE,
Assistant Government Agent.

Mannar, February 7, 1902.

REPORT ON THE MULLAITTIVU DISTRICT FOR 1901.

Area, 1,154¼ square miles; Population, 15,161.

I.—REVENUE.

THE total collected for the year was Rs. 17,517·38, as against Rs. 20,840·16 for 1900. In both cases the value of the arrack rent is not included, having been credited at Jaffna. This represents an additional Rs. 11,329·92, which added to the amount collected in the district makes the real revenue Rs. 28,847·30.

The decrease of Rs. 3,322·78 this year is due to one item, viz., value of Timber sold, which was only Rs. 307·45, as against Rs. 5,822·90 in 1900. This was an adventitious item in the revenue for 1900, being the result of an extensive sale of timber by the Forest Department, which has not been repeated. With this exception, and of Land Sales, which show a slight decrease, there is a tendency to rise all round :—

	Rs. c.
Sale of Salt shows an increase of	979. 65
Sale of Revenue Stamps do.	682 24
Sale of Judicial Stamps do.	197 15
Survey Fees do.	318 42
Police Court Fines do.	481 50
Collections at Dispensaries do.	39 45

Land Sales show a decrease of Rs. 347·01. More sales were held, and the decrease is accounted for by the fact that the amount collected for 1900 includes the $\frac{2}{10}$th purchase amounts of lands sold in 1899, while the same cause has exactly the reverse effect on the revenue of 1901, as three land sales held in December, 1901, will go to swell the revenue of 1902.

The total revenue exceeds that of 1899 by Rs. 2,633·92, and is almost the same as that of 1898. Comparison with previous years is not easy owing to the arrack rents being previously credited here.

In addition to the ordinary revenue, Rs. 4,905 was collected from the people under the Thoroughfares Ordinance.

II.—EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure on Provincial Administration for the district was Rs. 18,134·81, being Rs. 10,712·49 less than the total revenue. The chief items of expenditure are Personal Emoluments Rs. 12,718·88, Travelling Allowances Rs. 1,730·44, Maintenance of the Experimental Gardens at Vavuniya and Kanagarayankulam Rs. 668·90, Charitable Allowances Rs. 627·31, and Salary of Resthouse-keepers Rs. 588.

III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

The rainfall return is as follows :—

	Mullaittivu. Inches.	Vavuniya. Inches.	Nedunkeni. Inches.	Mankulam. Inches.
First Quarter ...	9·46	6·87	31·15	1·35
Second Quarter ...	2·05	4·99	18·03	4·63
Third Quarter ...	3·89	8·29	33·96	5·09
Fourth Quarter ...	24·83	25·73	89·18	20·50
Total for 1901 ...	40·23	45·88	172·32	31·57
Total for 1900 ...	42·85	44·31	98·58	71·62

The distribution was thus very irregular. An abnormal quantity of rain fell at Nedunkeni, always the wettest place in the Vanni, more than half of which came in the last quarter, while a remarkable falling off of 40 inches is seen in the return for Mankulam. In spite of the long drought the deficiency in water supply was partly made up in the months of November and December, but this only goes to benefit the agricultural operations of next year. The last quarter of 1900 also showed a great deficiency, so that it is apparent how little rain the people had for the cultivation of 1901.

CROPS.

It is only natural that the drought should have adversely affected the outturn of paddy. With a larger extent under cultivation the gross produce was very much below that of previous years, the average yield per acre being much reduced. The figures are—

		Acreage.	Crop in Bushels.	Yield per Acre.
1901	... ...	10,570	107,258	10·14
As against 1900	... ...	10,028	157,350	15·69
As against 1899	... ...	10,953	179,196	16·36

Therefore, with an increased acreage of 542 acres under cultivation, the yield is less than last year's by 50,092 bushels, which represents a very serious failure in the cultivation. It was only the kalapokam that gave any considerable return; the idai and sirupokams contributed hardly anything to the total, the tanks rarely having sufficient water to enable a second cultivation.

The comparison of the yield under the tanks restored by Government with that of the previous year is equally gloomy. The figures according to districts are—

District.	Acreage sown.	Produce in Bushels.
(1) Vavuniya South	208	1,750
(2) Vavuniya North	173	1,600
(3) Maritime Pattus (no tanks)	—	—
(4) Sinhalese Division	537	13,940
Total ...	918	17,290

as compared with 1,416 acres sown and a yield of 33,990 bushels last year.

Other Grain.—The necessity for dry grain cultivation has decreased. The opportunity given to the villagers of cultivating paddy on Crown lands on payment of the survey fees and upset price in four instalments has almost abolished the need for chena cultivation. The return is therefore year by year decreasing. For 1901 it is—

Number of acres	117½
Gross produce, bushels	760

Tobacco.—This important product is rising into favour, and an increased extent of land was cultivated. Unfortunately want of rain has had a marked effect upon the crop, many of the leaves drying up and withering. The figures for the last four years are—

	Acreage.	Crop in lb.	Yield per Acre.
1901	243½	121,750	500
1900	192	172,325	897
1899	186	92,496	495
1898	197	98,500	500

The increase in acreage has been slow and gradual since 1881, when it was 156. The marked increase this year must be due to the exceptionally good crop which was gathered in 1900.

Cocoanut and Palmirah Cultivation.—This has remained normal, and is gradually extending.

IV.—FOOD SUPPLY.

Grain is the chief article of food, supplemented by the produce of the garden and the natural bounty of the jungles, tanks, and, in the maritime pattus, of the sea.

An estimate of the amount available for food is annexed :—

Description of Grain.	Raised.	Imported by Sea.	Exported.	Used for Seed.	Balance.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Paddy	107,258	6	7,481	26,427	73,356
Rice	—	2,458	3	—	2,455
Dry grain	760	79½	101	11	728

Two bushels of paddy are usually taken to answer to one bushel of rice. Thus we get 36,678 bushels of rice raised, 2,455 bushels imported, and 728 bushels of dry grain raised, giving a total of 39,861 bushels for a population of 15,161, or barely 2⅝ bushels per head. This is a very insufficient quantity, and amounts almost to starvation diet, and many villages are actually suffering from want of food. Generally speaking, the Sinhalese population were best off, as they raised 24,070 bushels, giving an average of about 20 bushels per head.

Prices ruled higher than last year. Paddy was sold at from Re. 1·50 to Rs. 2 a bushel, rice at Rs. 4 to Rs. 5, kurakkan at Re. 1·25, and varaku at 75 cents. The purchase of the first two articles would be beyond the means of the bulk of the population.

V.—IRRIGATION.

The progress made in this Department during the year was sound. The subject was one in which my predecessor took a keen interest, which bore good fruit in the advancement of the plans for the improvement of irrigation in the district. By the exercise of firmness in dealing with the too numerous earthwork defaulters, by refusing to accept pleas of task done after the Irrigation Officer has measured the work and taken it over, and by bringing pressure to bear on the Udaiyars charged with the collection of the outstanding fines and so expediting their recovery and reducing arrears, the way was paved to better things. There were this year fewer defaulters, fewer cases, fewer fines. Rs. 4,642·88

of fines were collected during the year, reducing the amount outstanding at beginning of the year by Rs. 1,776·60. The imposition of fresh fines accounts for the difference. By adherence to this policy I hope the people will be taught the advantages of discipline, method, and regularity in carrying out their tank work over the slipshod or half-hearted endeavours to which many of them have been accustomed.

The following table, compiled from figures supplied by the Chief Inspector, shows the amount of village labour called out and that actually done on village tanks during the year.:—

	No. of Days' Labour. Called out.	Done.	Percentage to Total Labour due.
Annual labour ...	21,762	17,370	
Extra work on breaches ...	164	164	
Extra work on spill and bund clearing ...	6,383	5,459	
Extra work on turfing bunds ...	3,932	2,720	
Total ...	32,241	25,713	79·75
Number of days remitted	—	200½	0·62
Do. commuted ...	—	427	1·33
Do. in default	—	5,900½	18·30
Total ...	32,241	32,241	100·00

Larger schemes have received their fair share of attention.

Mr. T. B. Ralapanawa, Ratemahatmaya of the Sinhalese division of Vavuniya, was engaged in the months from March to June in following up the trace of an old Yoda-ela starting from Mahagalkadawela in Anuradhapura District and connecting with Pavatkulam of this district. He has traced it, he believes, throughout its course. The traces of five channels exist, but they are not all separate systems.

Another Yoda-ela leading from the Kanadara-oya was also traced for 12 miles up to near Kartankulam, but abandoned in favour of the more important investigations mentioned.

Levelling along the bund and the channels and about the contour of the tank Pavatkulam, which it is proposed to restore, has been proceeding under the supervision of Mr. Bradley.

A sum of Rs. 22,299·73 was expended on the Kanukkeni tank in excavating earthwork, laying concrete in foundation, fixing stone masonry in cement, in excavating the high and low level channels, and fixing distribution gates and culverts. The work is nearing completion. Mr. Sanmukam is the officer in charge.

A statement of irrigation recoveries made during the year is given :—

	Due. Rs. c.	
Vavuniya tank ...	83 64	All recovered.
Iratperiyakulam ...	255 30	
Mainadu ...	243 2	
Madukanda ...	213 86	
Kanagarayankulam	59 40	
Maha Irambaikkulam	215 95	
Venkalacheddikulam	123 71	
Periya Olukkulam	48 13	
Periyakulam ...	109 11	
Total ...	1,352 12	

VI.—LEGISLATION.

I believe legislation would be beneficial on the subject of Hindu Temporalities. The management of temple property is in some cases absolutely under the control of the incumbent. There are no trustees, he renders no accounts, he utilizes the produce as he thinks best, he neglects the temple, allows it to fall into disrepair, perhaps scandalizes his religionists in his personal conduct, and they have no voice in his removal, no power to appeal to. *J'y suis, j'y reste* is the motto of the worthy Brahmin, and he is accountable to no man.

My short experience of the district will not allow me to say that legislation is necessary on this head, but my belief that reform is required is countenanced by the opinion of Mr. Ievers expressed in his Administration Reports for the Northern Province of 1898 and 1899.

The question whether the Tesawalamai applies to this district or not does not require legislation, I think, before the Supreme Court has pronounced an opinion on the point.

VII.—WORKS REQUIRED.

I follow the recommendations made by my predecessor :—

(1) The improvement of the road from Mankulam to Mullaittivu. Much has been done of recent years, and this year there was undoubtedly a great improvement. But it is very bad to travel over in wet weather. Good culverts are needed, and the time will come when the road should be metalled. But that is not yet.

(2) The improvement of the road from Mullaittivu to Puliyankulam by means of small bridges and culverts.

(3) Improvement of the road from Mullaittivu to Jaffna *vid* Putukkudiyiruppu and Parantan.

(4) Nedunkeni is worthy of a more permanent dispensary and quarters for the dispenser. The importance of the dispensary to the villagers of the interior is paramount; 4,000 visits were paid in the year, and the place is now the headquarters of the District Mudaliyar and on the road to a future railway station.

(5) A landing jetty at Mullaittivu.

(6) More wells are required to be sunk.

VIII.—PLANS FOR IMPROVEMENT.

With but a very brief experience of the district I speak with diffidence concerning the plans for the future. None have presented themselves to me with distinctness.

The two powerful factors in the future of the Vanni will be (1) irrigation; (2) the railway. The first is the end, the second the means. The prospects of paddy cultivation with the scanty and variable rainfall are not so attractive as to be likely to cause an immediate or even rapid influx of the population of the peninsula after the establishment of the railway. The process of settlement will continue to be gradual. But rapid communication will give the necessary encouragement—and as it were guarantee—to enterprising Jaffnese to undertake the restoration of the numerous tanks that now remain untouched. *Bonâ fide* applicants should be encouraged. They will supplement the efforts of the existing population, who at present have more tanks than they can manage, more land than they can cultivate, and no inducement to industry, and yet have not stood still. In 1891 the population was 13,925; in 1901 it is 15,161, and improvement of the tanks has been proceeding in the interval. This steady progress should in the future be helped on by the accession of *bonâ fide* settlers from without, in the same way as the Sinhalese of the North-Central Province have settled under the good tanks near Vavuniya to the benefit of the district.

The danger is that the new element may eliminate the old, and that the Vannians may be induced to part with their lands and sink into a class of serfs of the wealthier and more energetic newcomers from the North. This is not the direction in which to look for the return of the ancient prosperity of the Vanni. It is rather to be hoped that the attractions of the district will not be such as to draw the attention of the capitalists, so much as that the opportunities it affords for work will induce the settlement of poorer families in these pastures new. Labour is what we want.

Roads are another essential to the development of the district. A good coast road is wanted from Mullaittivu to Kokkulai through that fertile country, and the purchase of land and cultivation of the cocoanut would rapidly extend. The flourishing estate of the Roman Catholic Mission at Chilavattai is an example of what can be done in that direction. The minor roads cannot be much improved until the population is greater.

The larger schemes of irrigation which Government has in hand have already been referred to.

IX.—HEALTH AND SANITATION.

The sanitary condition of the people is not satisfactory. Their manner of living is opposed to the laws of health. They live in small, low, unventilated dwellings, have insufficient and poor food to eat, bathe and wash clothes in the same water as they drink, (the villager prefers tank water to a well if there is one), and in the wet season they are unprotected from the universal damp and swampiness of the ground around. Their scanty numbers make it a difficult task to always keep clear the village reservation, and situated as their hamlets are in a malarial jungle district, it is hardly matter of surprise that in health and sanitation they are very backward.

The birth and death figures show how far these conditions affect the vitality of the people:—

	Births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000. Births.	Deaths.
For 1901 ...	660 ...	648 ...	43·46 ...	42·67
For 1900 ...	686 ...	576 ...	45·21 ...	37·96

The death-rate went up considerably, and the mortality was heaviest in the first six months.

The prevalent diseases were fever and parangi. In the village Madukanda eight deaths occurred from fever in the months of October and November. The number of cases treated at the hospitals and dispensaries is—

	Fever.	Parangi.	All Cases.
Mullaittivu hospital	1,843 ...	161 ...	3,302
Vavuniya hospital	3,373 ...	312 ...	7,790
Mankulam dispensary. (North-Central road)	764 ...	74 ...	1,458
Mankulam dispensary (Mannar road) ...	1,568 ...	213 ...	2,992
Nedunkeni dispensary... ...	1,352 ...	317 ...	2,605
Putukkudiyiruppu dispensary ...	1,063 ...	195 ...	1,830
Kokkilai dispensary	— ...	— ...	713
Total ...	9,963	1,272	20,690

The last column indicates how universally the Government institutions have ministered to the needs of the population. They have treated more cases than there are people in the district.

No doubt the figures include a considerable number of cases from other districts. It is certain that at Vavuniya and Mankulam (on the Mannar road) very many persons treated were from the North-Central Province. In the case of Mankulam dispensary, the proportion of outsiders is one-half. Others from the Trincomalee and Mannar Districts are included in these figures.

The towns of Vavuniya and Mullaittivu were kept in a satisfactory state of sanitation. In the former jungle clearing along the roads and of the open spaces was carried out, the fronts of boutiques and the cart gala were cleared, and dwellings and compounds cleaned early in the year. At Mullaittivu dwellings were cleared, scavenging of the town was carried on, and a public cemetery was made.

No epidemics occurred during the year. The precautions against the introduction of plague and cholera were maintained.

X.—CRIME AND POLICE.

There were no cases of murder or attempted murder. One case occurred of death by shooting, in which the accused was charged for causing death by a rash and negligent act. It was committed to the Supreme Court, but has not been brought to trial to date. The accused and his victim were relations travelling in one cart on the pilgrimage to Madu. The deceased who had gone to the jungle in the early morning was taken for a deer and shot by his relation. The parties were from Negombo, and did not belong to this district.

Two knife cases were reported. Both were heard summarily. In the first, two cultivators of Olumadu had a quarrel and fought, and each charged the other with having stabbed him with a knife and a style respectively. There was no corroborative evidence, except two small wounds, though

witnesses were near the scene at the time. The court held that there was no evidence, and that the wounds were probably self-inflicted. Both parties acquitted. In the second, a cultivator of Rasentirakulam was charged by a dhoby man for cutting him with a katty. Wound very slight, and did not appear to be a cut at all. There was evidence of the use of the katty as the weapon of offence. But the assault was under great provocation, and accused was convicted merely of causing hurt, and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 10 under section 325.

There was practically no crime. Many cases of theft were brought, nearly all of which were disbelieved; and a good many cases of assault, most of which were compounded, and in others the accused punished.

The headmen are very willing and ready to do their duty in the matter of police work, and do it well when required, but they are seldom called upon. The District Mudaliyars and the Ratemahatmaya have been zealous in the interest of law and order. There are no regular police.

XI.—CATTLE DISEASE.

The district has been immune. There were reported to be 8,071 buffaloes and 11,360 other cattle in the district. Only four buffaloes and eight black cattle were attacked with hoof-and-mouth disease, all of which recovered.

XII.—NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

Three hundred acres of new land have been brought under cultivation, 200 of which are situate in the maritime pattus. More land will be opened up in the immediate future, as several sales of Crown land were held in the year. The number of Crown grants made was 145, and the acreage granted 440A. 1R. 21·75P. Extent of land sold during the year :—

	Extent. A.	R.	P.
(1) Under ordinary conditions	295	1	34½
(2) Under Sir Henry Ward's Minute	82	3	36
Total ...	378	1	30·50

The applications for survey and the fees for deposit are pouring in incessantly. The demand is certainly on the increase, and augurs well for the future. A regular land clerk is much needed.

XIII.—WASTE LANDS ORDINANCES.

These have not been brought into operation.

XIV.—CHENA CULTIVATION.

This has decreased, and is doing so year by year. The people of Putukkudiyiruppu were allowed chenas as usual, but the extent granted was only 45 acres. A few chenas were also allowed for kurakkan cultivation in some villages, where on careful inquiry it was found to be a necessity. In the other villages of the district only the beds of tanks were chenaed on permit.

Permits for this were first required this year. Unrestricted freedom in the cultivation of tank beds would eventually lead the people to assert their claim to the beds of tanks as private property. It is the policy of the Government to insist on permits and punish for unauthorized cultivation, but not to refuse one if applied for. A charge of Re. 1 per acre besides is made for cultivation in the beds of Government tanks.

This chena cultivation is of course harmless if controlled, and is easy and remunerative. It, however, led to difficulties. The people burned and cleared outside the contour and destroyed good forest. The people of Mahamayilankulam were prosecuted and fined Rs. 300, the people of Putuvilankulam were fined Rs. 20, the people of Etambagaskada were fined Rs. 100.

XV.—SALES OF LANDS BY VILLAGERS.

There have been a few sales of paddy lands and houses. When a shareholder does not care to cultivate or do the earthwork for a piece of land under a tank, he will sell it. As a rule, the villagers are tenacious of their lands, though they "otti" or mortgage them freely. They are obliged to do so to obtain seed paddy. No cases of insufficient title have come to notice.

XVI.—FOREST DEMARCATION.

The following forests were gazetted and are ready for proclamation :—

	Acres.
Mamadu	640
Tonigalla	2,035
Maha Irambaikkulam	2,105
Total ...	4,780

The number of chains of exterior boundary lines, not including compartment lines, cut is—

	Chains.
Width 10 ft....	3,735
Width 6 ft.	2,001
Total ...	5,736

The area released during the year is 43,820 acres.

XVII.—EDUCATION.

A summary of the schools and the number of pupils is here given :—

	No.	Boys.	Girls.
English Schools	2	39 ...	2
Vernacular Schools	16	387 ...	140
Pansalas	3	13 ...	—
Total ...	21	439	142

There is an advance on 1900 in the number of both schools and of scholars. The Roman Catholic Mission supports seven of these schools, the Church Missionary Society nine, and the public two. The pansalas are maintained by priests. There are no Government schools.

XVIII.—TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

The value of exports from the port of Mullaittivu in 1901 was Rs. 72,115, the chief exports being dried fish, salted fish, fish fins, cuttle fish bones, paddy, horns, unmanufactured tobacco, cotton goods, jak fruit, and timber.

The value of imports was Rs. 57,277·70, the chief imports being food stuffs, such as rice, arrack, spirits, arecanuts, chillies, jaggery. They included besides brass and copperware, cocoanut oil, salt, road metal, unmanufactured tobacco.

The trade is principally with the Northern and Western Provinces.

Fishing is the principal industry of the place. The season was not as successful as the year before.

Exports of Salt Fish.

	Cwt.
1900	5,482
1901	4,874

There are no mines in the district. One was started for plumbago at Maniyarkulam, but it ceased work in 1900 when the depreciation of the ore set in.

XIX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Elephants.—Nineteen licenses were issued to capture, and fourteen elephants were caught, one of them a tusker.

Leopards and Bears.—Rewards were paid as under :—

	1899.	1900.	1901.
Leopards	42	21	27
Bears	5	11	10

Gun Licenses.—A great increase appears in the number taken, the villagers anticipating that if they fail to get them licensed by a certain date they will have to pay for an annual license :—

1899	11
1900	30
1901	331

Game Licenses.

1899	6
1900	3
1901	5

Cart Licenses.

1899	136
1900	99
1901	126

Experimental Gardens.—The two nursery gardens of Vavuniya and Kanagarayankulam have been of good service to the villagers. Plants issued during the year at Vavuniya were—

Cocoanut	187	Mango	27
Orange	124	Arecanuts	25
Lime	112	Croton	100
Jak	55		

The following remain for distribution in 1902 :—

Cocoanut	1,800	Jak	82
Orange	200	Mango	22
Lime	300	Arecanuts	100
Talipot	23	Pineapples	96

At Kanagarayankulam garden some difficulty was experienced in getting the villagers to take the cocoanut plants. All were, however, taken before the end of the year. Owing to the high price of cocoanuts no more seed cocoanuts were put in.

Village Tribunal, Vavuniya.

Statement of work done is appended :—

Pending on January 1, 1901 :—	
Civil	16
Criminal	12
Instituted during the year :—	
Civil	248
Criminal	91
Total Number of cases :—	
Civil	264
Criminal	103

DECISIONS.

Civil :—	
Money	253
Land	1
Criminal :—	
Assault	71
Theft	9
Malicious injury	3
Cattle trespass	11
Breach of rules	6
Assault and theft	1

Total Decisions :—	
Civil	254
Criminal	101
Amicable settlements :—	
Civil	4
Criminal	—

APPEALS.

To Assistant Government Agent.

Civil	Confirmed ...	3
	Set aside ...	—
Criminal	Confirmed ...	3
	Set aside ...	—

From Assistant Government Agent to Governor in Executive Council.

Civil		—
Criminal	Confirmed ...	—
	Set aside ...	1

XX.—EVENTS OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

January 25–28.—Public offices closed as a mark of respect to Her Majesty Queen Victoria's memory.

February 2.—Memorial services and address to His Majesty the King.

February 4–9.—Preliminary Census.

March 1.—Census Day.

March 10.—Telegraph to Mullaittivu opened.

March 11–14.—His Excellency the Governor and Major-General Hobson, accompanied by the Government Agent, arrive at Oddusuddan, visit Mullaittivu, and pass through the district on the way to the Eastern Province *via* Tennamaravadi.

June 26.—Rogue elephant killed by Mr. Murty, Assistant Government Agent, at Vengalacheddikulam.

November 25.—I succeed Mr. Murty in charge of the district.

During the year the Assistant Government Agent has travelled much throughout the district, inspecting tanks, dispensaries, post offices, roads, bridges, village clearings, wells, &c. He has held court fairly regularly at Mullaittivu and Vavuniya.

Mullaittivu Kachcheri,
February 12, 1902.

L. W. C. SCHRADER,
Assistant Government Agent.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, SOUTHERN PROVINCE, FOR 1901.

REVENUE.

THE detailed comparative statement of revenue collected during the years 1900 and 1901 is annexed:—

Detailed Statement of Revenue collected in the Southern Province during the Years 1900 and 1901.

Heads of Revenue.	1900.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1.—CUSTOMS.					
Imports.					
Grain ...	358,660 40	282,211 9	—	76,449 31	
Cotton Manufacture ...	1,067 61	470 86	—	596 75	Less imports
Spirits and Cordials ...	288 99	60 73	—	228 26	
Sugar ...	423 85	227 7	—	196 78	
Other Goods ...	35,760 78	30,522 16	761 38	—	
Undervalued Goods ...	8 69	—	—	8 69	
Sundries ...	—	1 47	1 47	—	
Kerosine Oil ...	8,029 51	6,144 0	—	1,885 51	
Exports.					
Plumbago ...	5,569 57	6,919 87	1,350 30	—	Less exports
Arrack ...	960 35	—	—	—	
Total ...	410,769 75	332,559 13	2,113 15	80,323 77	
2.—PORT, HARBOUR, WHARF, AND LIGHTHOUSE DUES.					
Port Dues and Outports ...	25,559 71	30,066 74	4,507 3	—	
Pilotage ...	15,727 50	16,492 50	765 0	—	
Rock-boat Hire ...	405 0	426 0	21 0	—	
Total ...	41,692 21	46,985 24	5,293 3	—	
3.—LICENSES, EXCISE, AND INTERNAL REVENUE NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED.					
Licenses.					
Arrack, Rum, and Toddy ...	189,358 18	203,907 61	14,549 43	—	
Opium	1,000 0	5,955 0	4,955 0	—	
Sundries ...	—	106 75	106 75	—	
Salt ...	165,605 92	118,946 36	—	46,659 56	Failure of collection
Land Revenue.					
Paddy ...	49 50	—	—	49 50	
Tithes redeemed ...	3,336 58	138 32	—	3,198 26	Due to large credits from deposit in 1900
Incidental	547 15	415 25	—	131 90	
Rents exclusive of Lands.					
Road Tolls	36,026 76	35,608 4	—	418 72	Decrease in sales
Bridge Tolls	18,108 50	19,102 61	994 11	—	
Ferry Tolls	555 0	700 0	145 0	—	
Stamps.					
Revenue (various Services) ...	95,948 50	90,212 40	—	5,736 10	
Fines and Forfeitures.					
Supreme Court	—	10 0	10 0	—	
District Courts	1,457 0	790 50	—	666 50	Lesser fines
Courts of Requests ...	165 0	95 0	—	70 0	Lesser fines
Police Courts	17,456 37	17,348 27	—	108 10	Lesser fines
Government Agents ...	65 97	193 15	127 18	—	
Other Departments ...	1,044 65	3,883 30	2,838 65	—	
Compensation for Forest Offences	4,001 67	6,958 48	2,956 81	—	
Total ...	534,726 75	504,371 4	26,682 93	57,038 64	

Heads of Revenue.	1900.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
4.—FEES OF COURT OR OFFICE, PAYMENT FOR SPECIFIC SERVICES, AND REIMBURSEMENTS IN AID.					
Judicial Stamps ...	66,041 65	66,625 56	583 91	—	
Survey Fees	14,329 41	13,277 31	—	1,052 10	Less land sales at Matara
Recoveries on Irrigation Works...	16,853 12	14,114 44	—	2,738 68	Less recoveries at Galle and Hambantota
Hospital Stoppages ...	1,890 12	678 92	—	1,211 20	
Refund of Hospital Expenses ...	2 75	—	—	2 75	
Collections at Dispensaries ...	2,421 2	1,752 72	—	668 30	
Medical Aid Dues ...	3,485 0	3,648 60	163 60	—	
Fees for Bills of Health ...	945 0	966 0	21 0	—	
Sale of Drugs	199 51	251 21	51 70	—	
Police Rates in Towns and Rural Districts	5,930 9	3,710 64	—	2,219 45	No rate imposed this year at Hambantota
Storage of Gunpowder ...	88 44	54 0	—	34 44	
Value of Prison Labour ...	103 91	145 66	41 75	—	
School Fees	317 56	439 90	122 34	—	
School Books and Stationery ...	386 55	492 48	105 93	—	
Warehouse Rent ...	23,701 11	19,193 19	—	4,507 92	
Hire of Anchors ...	9,240 0	9,540 0	300 0	—	
Boats and Moorings ..	20 0	12 0	—	8 0	
Fees for Title Deeds ...	3,312 70	2,904 78	—	407 92	Less land sales at Matara and lesser demands for land at Galle
Sundries	167 33	218 67	51 34	—	
Police lent	271 53	134 26	—	137 27	
Total ...	149,706 80	138,160 34	1,441 57	12,988 3	
5.—POST AND TELEGRAPH.					
Postage Stamps... ...	5,768 80	7,569 70	1,800 90	—	
Telegraph Receipts ...	3 0	—	—	3 0	
Total ...	5,771 80	7,569 70	1,800 90	3 0	
6.—GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.					
Goods	73,771 54	—	—	73,771 54	
Passengers	168,743 58	—	—	168,743 58	Not now credited at Galle
Miscellaneous	329 25	—	—	329 25	
Total ...	242,844 37	—	—	242,844 37	
7.—RENTS OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.					
Rent of Buildings and Houses ...	832 0	832 0	—	—	
Garden Rents	186 44	303 82	117 38	—	
Rent of Lands	3,012 74	4,628 57	1,615 83	—	
Total ...	4,031 18	5,764 39	1,733 21	—	
8.—INTEREST.					
On Bank Balances ...	555 13	504 44	—	50 69	
On Arrears of Revenue ...	622 70	1,457 42	834 72	—	
Total ...	1,177 83	1,961 86	834 72	50 69	
9.—MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.					
Sale of Old Stores ...	250 70	231 9	—	19 61	
Overpayments recovered ...	0 1	134 81	134 80	—	
Unclaimed Deposits ...	3,240 32	2,237 85	—	1,002 47	
Sundries	41 63	144 63	103 0	—	
Total ...	3,532 66	2,748 33	237 80	1,022 8	
10.—SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.					
Timber	34,806 9	25,775 56	—	9,030 53	Lesser demands of payment to contractors from proceeds sales
Crops on Crown Lands ...	1,518 68	1,716 62	197 94	—	
Sale of Land	6 0	2 0	—	4 0	
Sundries	69 36	226 71	157 35	—	
Total ...	36,400 13	27,720 89	355 29	9,034 53	
11.—LAND SALES.					
Crown Lands sold ...	138,252 63	85,591 15	—	52,661 48	Lesser demands at Galle and Matara and less sales at Matara
Premia on Leases ...	30,575 0	10,610 0	—	19,965 0	Fall of the market
Total ...	168,827 63	96,201 15	—	72,626 48	
Grand Total ...	1,599,481 11	1,164,042 12	40,492 60	475,931 59	=Nett Decrease Rs. 435,438·99

The year was one of great depression in trade in the Southern Province, and the revenue suffered accordingly.

The plumbago business, which was flourishing during 1899 and the greater part of 1900, came to a standstill. Mines were closed, and the miners went back to their paddy fields, or else left the Province to seek work on the Railway Extensions. Tea estates were worked as economically as possible, and the labour force was kept low. There was little demand for land, and the salt collection at Hambantota failed owing to unseasonable rain.

The abundance of labour and favourable weather brought great prosperity to paddy cultivators, but the revenue no longer derives any direct benefit from this source.

Were it not for the failure of the salt collection, the Hambantota District would have shown material improvement; there is an increase under most of the heads of revenue in that district, but neither in Matara nor in Galle is there an appreciable increase under any head, except Arrack, Opium, and Fines.

The apparent nett decrease of Rs. 435,438·99 is misleading.

The real decrease is Rs. 192,594, as in the previous year Rs. 242,844·37 was credited under the head Railway Receipts.

Railway collections are not now paid into the Kachcheri, and the commission paid to the bank on remittances to the Treasurer is saved.

The Customs receipts fell from Rs. 410,769 in 1900 to Rs. 332,551, a decrease of Rs. 78,218.

Sale of Crown Lands shows a decrease of Rs. 52,661, Premia on Plumbago Leases Rs. 19,965, Salt Rs. 46,659, and Timber Rs. 8,679.

The revenue collected in each district was as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Galle	741,219	73
Matara	205,127	4
Hambantota	217,695	35

The above figures for Matara and Hambantota include arrack revenue credited at Galle Kachcheri, viz.:—

	Rs.	c.
Matara	74,564	42
Hambantota	23,132	70

A comparative statement of revenue from railway receipts in the Southern Province is annexed (*vide* Appendix Q), which shows how seriously the depression in trade affected every part of the Province.

FOOD SUPPLY.

This is not an urgent question in Galle District. The Hambantota District is the only part of the Province where distress may be caused by the insufficiency of locally-grown food supplies, and I trust that the irrigation works in progress and those proposed will in the near future relieve the officer in charge of that district of all anxiety on this account.

The District Mudaliyars report as follows :—

Four Gravets.—In reviewing the year 1901 as regards the food supply of the inhabitants of my district, it is indeed a satisfaction to find that out of a total extent of about 5,000 acres of mud lands, not less than 4,500 acres have been brought under cultivation. The increased attention paid to this industry this year is mainly due to want of more lucrative employments in other directions, which in previous years had allured the cultivators from their fields and afterwards left them in utter disappointment. The crop raised this year far exceeds that of any one of the four years immediately preceding it, and has amply repaid the poor labourer for his trouble at both the harvests of the year, yala and maha.

From 1897 to 1899 the paddy cultivation in my district had a rapid annual decline and presented a most deplorable state, but the years 1900 and 1901 show a commendable increase, with very satisfactory results; and the increase in interest now displayed by the cultivators is certainly worthy of notice.

The following is a statement of the probable extent of paddy lands brought under cultivation during each of the past five years, with their respective produce :—

Year.	Extent cultivated. Acres.	Produce in Bushels.
1897	4,300	70,000
1898	3,350	40,200
1899	2,500	30,000
1900	3,400	61,000
1901	4,500	85,500

Although the above shows a comparatively abundant supply this year, it is but a very insignificant fraction of the year's consumption, and the rest, as is always the case, has been made up by imported rice, the supply of which was never below the demand; but the price of this staple was somewhat high, and in no part of the year could a bushel of Coast rice be obtained for less than Rs. 4·50, and although there has been no noticeable scarcity, the poorer classes have suffered to some extent from the want of food, as they have had no sufficient employment.

Wellaboda Pattu.—The food supply of the people consists mainly of imported and locally-grown rice, the produce of the cocoanut and jak and the breadfruit tree, garden produce, such as plantains, yams, &c., and fish, both fresh and preserved.

About 80 per cent. of the requisite supply of rice is imported, and a considerable quantity of vegetables, such as plantains, &c., is also brought in from other places. The rest of the principal articles of food mentioned are locally produced.

During the twelve months there was greater activity in the production of both rice and vegetables than during several previous years. This was owing to the scant demand for labour at the plumbago pits, and the facilities which the clearing of some neglected water-courses afforded in the cultivation of particularly the latter article. The result was very satisfactory. The jak and the breadfruit tree yielded in fair abundance.

Fish was not plentiful, but was quite sufficient for the local demand, after supplying the Colombo and up-country markets in fairly large quantities.

There was sufficient food all the year round in the division, prices being ordinary, but the ability for purchase of the poorer consumers was not satisfactory, as the demand for labour continued to be indifferent.

Talpe Pattu.—The food supply of the people continued to be plentiful during the year. It consisted, as usual, chiefly of imported rice. The quantity locally grown supplemented slightly that generally consumed.

The cultivators were enabled to sow their fields this year for both the harvests, yala and maha, with the help of the unusual rainfall experienced, instead of one, as was done previously with the usual rains, on which their cultivation depended as a rule. Rice locally obtained may therefore be held to have been doubled in quantity to that previously obtained. Cultivation of fine grain is confined to small areas alone, clearing of Crown chenas for the purpose being prohibited. The quantity available of this grain is consequently small, but the desire for its cultivation continues eager in the villager.

Yams, particularly sweet potato, are cultivated throughout the district in every available bit of ground suitable for the purpose. The output of the cultivations very often suffices to meet the wants of the poorer classes during the time that intervenes between the sowing and harvesting seasons. Garden fruits, such as jak and breadfruit in chief, are obtained in abundance in season, and go a good way in many parts of the district to supplement the food supply. In fact they form at the time the sole food, day and night, of the poorer classes living in inland villages. A good quantity of these is dried and stored away by the thrifty villagers against a wet day.

Oranges and other kindred fruits are treated by the ordinary villager more as luxuries than common articles of food. Their consumption locally is consequently rare. The growers, as a rule, take them to market for sale, and the money thereby realized enables them to provide themselves with other necessaries of life. Surplus vegetable and cocoanuts are similarly disposed of. The price of cocoanuts rose suddenly during the latter half of the year owing to the great demand that prevailed in the market for copperah, and a thousand nuts invariably fetched Rs. 40 at the spot.

The quantity of fish taken at the different fishing ports has been considerable, and more than equal to the demand. The choicer species of it found its way as usual to markets outside the district, where a ready sale at high prices awaited them.

Gangaboda Pattu.—The food supply of the district was abundant, the yala cultivation, amidst repeated floods, having proved successful.

The plumbago industry having retrograded, the villager was compelled to look to the improvement of his lands for a livelihood, and as a consequence extensive cultivation and planting of food stuffs was the beneficial result, and the year which has just ended has left the population contented and in better form to face the advancing year than the closing year found them when succeeding the preceding year of grace 1900.

The dependence on imported rice was limited, and what was brought to the district was mostly for the use of estate coolies and residents who had come from other districts.

Bentota-Walallawiti Korale.—The food supply of my district shows no appreciable change from that of last year, and this, notwithstanding the conversion of Urugasmanhandiya into a Boer Camp, which is catered for by contractors from Colombo. The price of imported rice is from Rs. 3·75 to Rs. 4 per bushel, a decrease from the rate of the preceding year. There was nothing to complain of in regard to the crop of vegetable products and the result of fishing operations.

Hinidum Pattu.—The food supply of the people consists of rice, kurakkan, amu, meneri, jak, potatoes, yams, and breadfruit. About one-third of the rice is grown by themselves, and the other two-thirds imported. The other food supplies above enumerated are grown by themselves, and have been plentiful. A bushel of imported rice is Rs. 4·50, and a bushel of country rice is Rs. 5.

LAND SALES IN GALLE DISTRICT.

Thirty-six sales were held, twenty-one at the Kachcheri and fifteen in the districts where the lands are situated. Although the amount realized is below that of last year, this result is not due to any laxity in the Land Department, as the annexed statement shows :—

	Sales.	Lands advertised.	Extent. A. R. P.
1900 ...	31 ...	1,286 ...	2,291 2 33
1901 ...	36 ...	2,090 ...	3,737 0 25

The sales were affected by the general depression in trade and want of money, and also by the new regulations restricting the right to mine for plumbago.

Detailed statement of lands sold during 1901 and a comparative statement of revenue derived from land sales during the years 1892 to 1901 are appended (*vide* Appendix M).

The sales consisted principally of small lots, and the average price was over Rs. 38 per acre. Only ten lots, 35A. 3R. 9P. in extent, were sold with mining rights. They realized Rs. 5,262·64, or over Rs. 146 per acre.

WASTE LANDS ORDINANCE.

Very satisfactory progress has been made with the settlement of lands in the Matara District. The Special Officer will, I believe, furnish a separate report. In Galle District an area of 814A. 2R. 8P. was declared Crown property, while an extent of 1,615A. 0R. 32P. awaits re-survey.

NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

The extent of land brought under permanent cultivation increases annually, and satisfactory progress was made during 1901. Cocoanuts are the favourite product, and probably three-fourths of the land sold during the year has been planted with them. It is desirable to dispose of land in the Wellaboda and Bentota districts under Sir Henry Ward's Minute. There is a large extent of irrigable land, which can be asweddumized if the villagers are allowed to occupy it on easy terms.

SHIPPING.

The number of steamers calling at Galle for coal exceeds last year's total by 20. The number of steamers with cargo is practically the same, but only 12 sailing vessels called, as against 25 in 1900. A comparative statement of coal sold to ships is annexed :—

	1900.		1901.	
	Steamers.	Sailing Vessels.	Steamers.	Sailing Vessels.
With cargo	138	20	139	12
In ballast	28	5	29	—
For coal	48	—	68	—
Total ...	214	25	236	12

Coal sold to Ships.

	Tons.		Tons.
1896	16,200	1899	5,673
1897	3,653	1900	12,966
1898	9,328	1901	17,479

This statement shows the increasing importance of Galle as a coaling port, and emphasizes the necessity for its improvement.

SANITARY CONDITION OF PEOPLE.

The sanitary condition of the Province was generally satisfactory. There was a good deal of dysentery in the Bentota korale and a few cases of smallpox were imported from Colombo, but the disease did not spread owing to due precautions being taken.

In Morawak korale there was very serious mortality on certain estates from a peculiar disease practically unknown elsewhere. The attention of the Principal Civil Medical Officer was called to the matter.

A statement showing the number of persons attending each hospital and dispensary will be found in Appendix K.

LEGISLATION.

I have no suggestions to make under this head.

CHENA CULTIVATION.

Chena cultivation is practically confined to Hambantota District, where the people, who were accustomed to cultivate Crown lands on permit, continue the practice, although permits are no longer issued, and illicit cultivators are prosecuted. Some good has resulted from persistent prosecution. The demand for high land for permanent cultivation has increased, and the price has risen also. This is due to the labour made available by the partial stoppage of chena cultivation.

The main reason why chena cultivation is so attractive to the villager is that the paddy land proprietor will not give a fair share to the cultivator, who is therefore better off if he can secure a chena crop for himself, even on payment of a fine, than if he cultivated another man's paddy land for a share.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

The report of Mr. Erskine is as follows :—

Area of Forests.

So far as released areas are concerned there has been no increase, but a portion of the South-Eastern Circle in the Hambantota District was handed over to be worked by the Assistant Government Agent, with a ranger and a clerk. This arrangement was found necessary, as the Assistant Conservator of Forests found he could not work it at a profit. Up to the end of the year any credits would still go to the South-Eastern Circle, but from the beginning of this year expenditure and credits will be disbursed under released areas. This matter has not been definitely settled; as the Government Agent has written to the Conservator of Forests. It is to be hoped that there will not be a loss on the working expenditure of 1902.

Boundaries and Demarcation.

The work of severing cultivated areas from forests was continued. This expenditure, I am sorry to say, is still taken out of the year's earnings, which is naturally not at all appreciated, as Government find the funds for the surveys, and both works are intimately connected. I regret to say the large surveys undertaken and carried out by the Licensed Surveyor Mr. De Vos have not met with the approval of the Surveyor-General, and the proclaiming of nearly 17,000 acres of land is blocked through the Surveyor-General not issuing certificates of surveys. Under the Waste Lands Ordinance I am sure these surveys will hold good, for if they are inaccurate, so far as including any private land, claims will be put forward, and no doubt if found correct will be admitted. As a parallel instance, it was found that Mr. Silva, a Licensed Surveyor sent by the Surveyor-General to survey the Polhunnawa Olebedda surveys at Batapola, included several private lands. These, after personal inspection by the Government Agent, were found to be *bonâ fide* claims, and now a re-survey has to be made at further expense by a member of the Surveyor-General's Department and notices altered. This surveyor was paid up in full on Superintendent of Survey's completion report; whereas Mr. De Vos has a large some of money in hand, and is ready, should it be found necessary, to make good any defects. Under the Government Agent 814 acres 2 roods 8 perches were dealt with and declared Crown land under the Waste Lands Ordinance. The claim against the Crown for the large tract of land called Polatukanda, after a prolonged trial, was given in favour of the Crown; and no appeal was lodged. The other claim of Badungoda was given in favour of the Crown, but is now in appeal.

Roads and Paths.

The Forest Ranger, Tangalla, was allowed funds to open a road to an ebony forest, promising to give a good return. He has already had one favourable sale.

Buildings.

There is only one building in the district in a forest. No expenses were incurred on it. The Bentota and Gintota river watchers' huts were reconstructed.

Financial.

Under this most important head, I think, there can only be satisfaction expressed. Our revenue has advanced, although the country is not flush of money as it was the previous years. A cash profit of Rs. 17,860·62 is very fair (excluding about Rs. 1,000 more still outstanding, but could not be credited, as it was received from War Department too late). Taking value of timber sold to Public Departments as well we have Rs. 29,546·87. Demarcation cost nearly Rs. 6,000 and was paid for, so that really our profit was over Rs. 25,000. The Railway Department, although a Public Department, curiously have to pay the Forest Department royalty. Why this distinction is made I cannot say. It appears to me, if the Railway took over fuel at cost price, and the Forest Department took paper credit for royalty and supervision, it would lead to a deal of less correspondence, accounts, and harmony in working. At present classifications are giving great trouble, being a matter of guess work on the part of the railway officials, and if the contractors classify the wood, this would be a further expense to either the Forest Department or Railway. I trust the Conservator of Forests will help to put this right.

Clerical Staff.

Mr. Sirimana, the Forest Clerk, was promoted to the Land Department on an increase of pay, as he had passed his Clerical. I am sorry to lose him. Mr. Bunltjens has since worked, with good results.

Annexed are statements showing in detail the expenditure, revenue, and cases :—

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
I.—Timber, &c., removed from forests by Government Agency :—		
(*a*) Timber	5,888 66	
(*b*) Firewood ...	2,023 85	
		7,912 51
II.—Timber, &c., removed from forests by consumers or purchasers :—		
(*a*) Timber	9,952 80	
(*b*) Firewood... ...	10,239 14	
(*d*) Other produce ...	2 0	
		20,193 94
III.—Drift, waifwood, and confiscated forest produce ...	—	570 58
IV.—Miscellaneous :—		
(*a*) Fines and forfeitures ...	6,201 64	
(*c*) Other sources ...	1,649 39	
		7,851 3
Cash receipts ...	—	3,6528 6
(*a*) Value of timber on Crown lands sold ...	6,855 50	
(*b*) Value of free grants of timber	1,158 51	
(*c*) Value of sales made to Public Departments ...	3,672 24	
		11,686 25
Total Revenue ...	—	48,214 31

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments ...	—	3,692 95
I.—Supply of timber :—		
(*a*) Depot sales :—		
(1) Timber... ...	4,861 34	
(2) Fuel	1,240 22	
		6,101 56
(*b*) Produce removed by purchasers :—		
(1) Timber and fuel ...	—	1,388 77
II.—Communications and buildings :—		
(*a*) Roads and bridges ...	139 75	
(*b*) Buildings	71 24	
		210 99
III.—Purchase of stores, tools, &c.	—	157 3
IV.—Surveys, demarcation, &c. :—		
(*a*) Demarcation ...	—	5,908 38
VI.—Transport ...	—	1,080 0
VII.—Miscellaneous :—		
(*c*) Stationery and sundries ...	—	127 76
Total Expenditure ...	—	18,667 44

Cash profit Rs. 17,860·62, or otherwise Rs. 29,546·87.

Mr. Erskine deserves much credit for the prompt manner in which he executed the works for the Boer Camp at Urugasmanhandiya. The house for the officer in charge was put up in less than ten days. Telegraph posts were provided at two days' notice, and the timber for the two additional houses for Boer prisoners was supplied in five days.

In Hambantota District the portion of the South-Eastern Circle lying within the Southern Province was handed over to the Assistant Agent, a very desirable alteration, as it is quite impossible for the officer at Batticaloa to properly supervise this portion of the Circle.

Prosecutions under the Forest Ordinance in the Police Courts, Southern Province, during 1900.

District.	Cases from preceding Year	New Cases of the Year.				Total Cases.	Disposed of during the Year.						Cases pending at the close of the Year.
		Unauthorized Felling or Removal.	Illicit Chena.	Other Offences.	Total.		Convictions.		Acquittals.		Total.		
							Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
Galle ...	—	12	—	5	17	17	10	11	6	22	16	33	1
Balapitiya ...	7	33	—	20	53	60	29	58	20	63	49	121	8
Matara ...	5	41	50	3	94	99	61	100	17	55	78	155	3
Tangalla ...	—	3	2,606	—	2,609	2,609	1,068	1,269	102	141	1,170	1,410	1.428

EDUCATION.

The Province is well provided with schools on the whole, but there is a not unnatural tendency to multiply schools in the populous districts, where good returns can be easily shown, while outlying villages are altogether uncared for.

Wherever good schools are or can be provided by private enterprise, the Government schools should be closed, and move on to places where education cannot be obtained unless a Government school is established.

The industrial school at Dodanduwa flourishes, and has been recently extended. Institutions of this kind are of very great value and deserve hearty support.

The difficulty of keeping school houses in order, which gives so much trouble to the Educational Department, is met by the Village Committees in the Southern Province, and substantial brick and tiled buildings are being erected.

WORKING OF ORDINANCE NO. 18 OF 1892.

The imposition of a sanitary rate for the town of Ambalangoda was first proposed soon after the Ordinance was passed, but it was given up. In 1898 a fresh proposal was made, and the limits of the town were defined. Numerous petitions were presented by the people, who objected to the rate, and the inhabitants of Polwatta, Porambe, and Kaluwadumulla protested against the inclusion of those hamlets within the limits of the town. It was not till 1899 that the rate was settled and an assessment made. More petitions were presented; and in June, 1900, after inspection, the Board of Health decided to alter the limits, thereby excluding the villages above mentioned and confining the rate to the town properly so called. The recovery of the tax was postponed to 1901. The opposition still continued, and an Association was formed to resist the collection of the tax.

Ultimately it became necessary to distrain property, as the people obstinately refused to pay; but as it was considered likely that resistance would be offered, a strong force of police was sent down from Colombo to protect the officers engaged in the work. A detective was sent out to ascertain the prospect of serious resistance, and his report, which subsequent events showed to be absolutely correct, was to the effect that a meeting had been held by the Association at which arrangements had been made to collect a mob of 2,000 men under four leaders, and to organize a sham perahera or procession as an excuse for the crowd. As soon as the distraining operations began, the crowd was to assault the Police and Government officers. This programme was carried out, and a very determined attack was made, compelling the police to fire on the mob, which, then, gradually dispersed, when the distraining operations were continued and the tax recovered. Two persons were killed and four injured, of whom two subsequently died. It is probable that, in spite of the distinct warnings given over and over again, the people did not believe that the police would use their firearms if attacked.

A force of punitive police has been stationed in the town. The rioters were prosecuted before the Supreme Court in Colombo, with the result that the chief offender, the Secretary of the Association, and six others were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Twenty-eight others, ignorant and misguided villagers, who pleaded guilty, were merely fined Rs. 10 each.

Although the amount of the rate is exceedingly trifling, the difficulty of recovering it, where property is so minutely subdivided as in the maritime districts of the Southern Province, is very great.

A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Board of Health is appended (*vide* Appendix N).

I am not in favour of imposing a sanitary rate on the villages in the Southern Province mentioned in the schedule attached to Ordinance No. 18 of 1892. The work of sanitation can in most of them be carried out by the Village Committee, and where a village has grown into a town, the establishment of a Local Board is preferable to a sanitary rate.

PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY.

The most important works carried out during the year were—

Completion of the new cells, Galle jail.
Improvement of the jetty at Hambantota.
Completion of the new Kachcheri and court-house at Hambantota.
Improvement of the roads from Matara to Akuressa and from Hambantota to Bundala, and the renewal of the iron bridges on the Galle-Colombo road.

A detailed statement will be found in Appendix L.

WORKS REQUIRED.

In my last report the improvement of Galle Harbour by the construction of a breakwater and the removal of some rocks was brought forward as the principal want of the Province, and I have not altered my opinion; but the question is one which will in due time receive consideration, and as it is not a purely local question, I need do no more than allude to it here.

The extension of the railway to Tangalla would be of great benefit to Giruwa pattu west and to the Kandaboda and Wellaboda pattus of Matara District, and I have no doubt as to its proving remunerative. It should follow the coast as far as Dikwella, and be carried thence *viâ* Beliatta to Tangalla.

No progress has been made with the plans for supplying Tangalla with water. A costly scheme with miles of piping seems to me quite unnecessary; an open channel, with zinc troughs where needed, leading to a reservoir near the town is all that is required at present.

Other desirable works are—

(1) Restoration of Badagiriya tank, referred to elsewhere.
(2) Clearing of Waggalmodara canal.
(3) Dispensaries at Akmimana and Wakwella.
(4) Houses for District Judge and Police Magistrate, Matara.

(5) Infectious diseases hospitals at Galle. Considerable correspondence has passed on this subject owing to the absence of any definite agreement when the infectious diseases hospitals at Buona Vista and Bathfield House were handed over to the Plague Committee.

Temporary hospitals were erected by the Plague Committee on land belonging to the Municipality, but no provision was made for their upkeep, and on the occurrence of a few cases of smallpox the temporary buildings were condemned as unfit for occupation.

In the interests of the public the Chairman of the Municipality placed the Municipal plague hospital temporarily at the disposal of the Colonial Surgeon, but on representing to Government the urgent necessity for infectious diseases hospitals, it was suggested by the Principal Civil Medical Officer that it was the duty of the Municipality to provide them. This was disputed by the Municipality, and the matter is still unsettled. In the meantime there is no provision for the accommodation of patients in the event of an epidemic. It is obviously desirable that the law on the subject should be clearly laid down. Hitherto the Municipality has been required only to provide houses of observation, and the custody and care of actual patients has been undertaken by the Medical Department.

IRRIGATION.

The only works in Galle District are the Dedduwa and Waggalmodara schemes. Recovery of water-rates had fallen into arrear, and special efforts were successfully made to improve the state of the accounts. The proprietors who contribute to the Waggalmodara works complain that the work has not been completed, and that they derive little benefit from it. They say that the original scheme included the clearing of the stream, which has never been done. There is nothing on record to show that this was contemplated, and probably the villagers were expected to do it themselves.

The Walawe and Kottawa divisions of Talpe pattu applied to be proclaimed an irrigation district; this was done in November, 1901, and I trust that the result will be as successful as in the neighbouring District of Matara.

Mr. G. de Silva was appointed Irrigation Inspector, Southern Province, in August, and took over charge of the irrigation works from the Provincial Engineer.

Hambantota District is the centre of activity as regards irrigation in this Province, and the report of my Assistant at that station deals with the matter. It is desirable that the Irrigation Department should keep the Government Agent and the Assistant Agent fully informed of the work carried on.

In the course of a circuit in Hambantota District in July I visited Badagiriya tank, the restoration of which is, in my opinion, one of the most desirable works in the Province. I annex extract from my diary:—

6th July.—Spent the morning exploring bund. The tank is fed by two rivers, one of which apparently flows out through a breach in the bund, and then flows in again through another. I disagree with the theory that the second breach was made from the outside, the position of the stones show that it was from inside, but now the water appears to flow sometimes one way and sometimes another, according to which river is in flood. There is a high-level spill in solid rock, on which stands a pillar with an inscription; this is apparently in a more recent character than the inscription on the big rock where the two dagobas stand.

In the afternoon we resumed exploration at the southern end of the bund. We could find no trace of the mode of regulating the outflow. There is a large channel, which must have led to the fields, but there are no existing traces of headworks so far as we could see, and the natives knew nothing. There is one large breach in the bund, through which the Malala-ara flows, but, with this exception, the repairs required are of a simple character, the spill being over rock. The natural features have been very skilfully utilized, and the tank must have been a very fine one. I believe that it would well repay reconstruction. The land under it would be eagerly purchased at high rates, being so close to Hambantota; it would solve the question of a water supply for the town, and by diverting the river from Malala-ara Kalappuwa, a large and valuable salt lewaya would be rendered productive. It is most unfortunate that the execution of this great work should have been deferred so long through the chance remark of an Assistant Agent, who was not correctly informed as to the course of the river which supplies the tank. It is now certain that it has nothing to do with Pandikkulam. The idea that it was connected with Pandikkulam originated with Capt. Woodward, but Mr. Steele, who knew the country well, said at the time that he was wrong. The mistake was repeated a few years ago, when the scheme seemed in a fair way to be undertaken, and led to its indefinite postponement.

An interesting and accurate description of the tank may be found in a report by Mr. William Orr, dated 25th September, 1800, which is quoted by Cordiner.

A small scheme for the improvement of paddy lands at Akmimana and Walpita in Galle District, by the erection of flood gates, has been suggested; it was not brought to my notice in time to admit of my inspecting the locality before I left the Province, but it appears to be simple, and the proprietors are said to be ready to pay for its construction on the usual terms.

WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

In the course of an interesting circuit in Hambantota District I visited the game sanctuary, which has proved a complete success. I quote the following diary entry:—

Potane, 13th July.—Started before daylight. The amount of game visible in the early morning was remarkable. We counted four separate large herds of wild buffalo, and deer, pigs, and pea-fowl were to be seen in all directions on the plain.

A beautiful herd of deer came down to drink at a water-hole at 8 A.M. There were thirty-two of all ages and sizes, with five very fine stags. Some of the other stags were in velvet, and the sight of this herd alone was quite enough to convince me, if I had needed conviction, that in this part of Ceylon, as in the Northern Province, there is no regular breeding season. The herd stayed for about twenty minutes without discovering us and moved off into the jungle.

The want of water is a possible danger, and steps have been taken to guard against this by roughly restoring some of the old tanks.

My only doubt about the sanctuary is whether it is not too successful. Instead of game spreading outwards from it, I believe that all the deer for miles around are concentrating there.

A good deal of time towards the end of the year was less pleasantly spent in work other than routine in connection with the Ambalangoda riot.

CRIME AND POLICE.

Thirty-two homicides were reported in 1901, of which 25 were brought to trial, seven cases pending at the close of the year. Details of each case will be found in Appendix F.

Convictions were obtained in 21 cases, and sentence of death was carried out in six. Four of the cases reported were deliberate murders of an unusual kind, two being committed for the sake of valueless trinkets worn by the victims. The murderer in one case was a mere boy, and the sentence of death was commuted to five years in Maggona Reformatory, but the murder was deliberate and brutal. Another mysterious murder in Matara District was never cleared up. It was committed by one of two persons, and the evidence pointed to the theory that the young man was murdered by his own father in order to implicate an enemy. At Bandaramulla a man drowned his illegitimate child because it proved an obstacle to his projected marriage. The other homicides were of the usual kind committed in the course of quarrels.

The returns (*vide* Appendix B), which have been carefully drawn up, do not indicate any very noticeable decrease of crime, but there has been improvement, probably greater than appears from statistics, owing to the fact that few offences now escape report.

The Assistant Superintendent Mr. Thornhill, who was in sole charge of the Police in the Southern Province for six months from September, 1900, to March, 1901, deserves great credit for the manner in which the work in the office was kept up to date, and also for the high state of efficiency and discipline attained by the police in his charge. There has been a marked improvement in this respect during the past year, especially since Mr. Collett has relieved Mr. Thornhill of part of the work in the office.

I annex Mr. Thornhill's report on the Police Office, also a report on crime in the Galle District furnished by the Police Magistrate.

I am strongly in favour of abolishing the Gangaboda pattu Village Tribunal and of appointing an Itinerating Magistrate for the Galle and Balapitiya Districts. The work of both these courts is very heavy, and there is no doubt that cases can be more satisfactorily and expeditiously disposed of in the village than at the court. The evidence is more trustworthy, and it is often possible to verify statements by personal inspection.

Mr. Thornhill reports :—

The Headmen and Detection of Crime.—On the whole, the headmen generally have rendered good service in the prevention and detection of crime, and they have shown special activity in arresting persons charged with violent offences. It was found necessary to suspend a few headmen for not promptly arresting criminals within their jurisdiction, but in almost all those cases the accused were subsequently arrested. I annex a list of headmen who have specially distinguished themselves and received rewards in the execution of police duties during the year (*vide* Appendix G). There have been cases of neglect of duty throughout the Province, which were followed in 33 cases by dismissal. The system of paying unpaid headmen batta and expenses incurred by them continues to work satisfactorily. At present their expenses are promptly paid from the different Kachcheries, which have votes for this purpose. So far the regular and rural police have worked harmoniously together, one helping the other in the various duties they are called upon to perform, and I am well satisfied with the work they have done. There has been no charge of any very serious nature brought against them by the public. This would indicate that there has been no serious neglect on their part.

I annex a list of the regular police who have specially distinguished themselves and received rewards, together with a statement of rewards and punishments of the rural police, during 1901 (*vide* Appendix O).

Use of the Knife.—The following is the return of persons prohibited from carrying knives under the Ordinance :—

	Persons.
Police Court, Galle	50
District Court, Galle	4
Police Court, Matara	66
District Court, Matara	—
Police Court, Tangalla	3
District Court, Tangalla	1
Police Court, Balapitiya	6
Total ...	130

There are now altogether 397 persons in the Southern Province prohibited from carrying knives, and up to date there have been three complaints that prohibited persons have carried a knife, and only one man so prohibited, as far as is known, has been brought up for any offence in which the knife was used. They were prosecuted and sentenced to different terms of imprisonment. No licenses to carry knives by prohibited persons have been applied for.

The headmen have instructions to see that the persons so prohibited do not carry knives, and it is one of the chief duties of the constable arachchies to watch these people.

The power of inflicting lashes has no doubt had a good effect, but it has doubtless also been an inducement for people to inflict knife injuries on themselves and charge innocent parties against whom they have a grudge. It is very hard, if not impossible, to prove positively that the wounds are self-inflicted. No one of course is ever present at the self-infliction, and if any witness came and stated that he was present, I for one would find it hard to

believe him. Conclusions only can be drawn of the improbability of the accused having inflicted them. If the practice became general of instituting proceedings against those who bring false cases, it would, I think, open the door to the manufacture of false evidence, and the evil would be accentuated; and I am of opinion that the summary jurisdiction given to the Magistrates by section 440 of the Criminal Procedure Code, if they were only allowed a free use of it by trusting in them to use their power discreetly, is the best check on perjury, and the only method of coping with the difficulty.

The Effect of Punitive Police where they have been imposed.—Owing to the headmen finding it impossible to recover the tax levied by the Sanitary Board from the people of Ambalangoda, the Government Agent went down to the village in September with a large force of police to enforce distraint of property. The state of tension was so great that it culminated in an attack on the Police and Government officials soon after distraining operations commenced, and before quiet could be restored the police were obliged to fire upon the mob, killing two and injuring four, two of which injuries subsequently proved fatal. Distraining operations were then continued, and in about two days, by a house-to-house visitation, the tax due was recovered. Under the extreme trying circumstances that prevailed the police behaved with the greatest coolness and steadiness. The following is the list of those who have been commended by His Excellency the Governor for the excellent services rendered by them :—

Inspector Dias	Police Sergeant Shaik Emaun
Inspector Pietersz	Police Sergeant Sourjah
Inspector Ludovici	Police Sergeant R. Miskin
European Police Sergeant Lockhart	Police Constable Don Adrian
Police Sergeant A. Lewis	

The last-named has, in addition, been promoted to a sergeantcy and given a reward of Rs. 100 for the great detective abilities displayed by him in ascertaining the prospect of resistance.

The cases against those concerned in the attack on the Police and Government officials resulted in the conviction of the chief offender and six others to two years' rigorous imprisonment and twenty-eight others to a fine of Rs. 10 each. Owing to the disturbed state of the town and the occurrence of this open breach of the peace a punitive police force of one Inspector, six sergeants, and thirty-three men was quartered in the village for four months from 1st November, 1901, at a cost of Rs. 6,320. It is impossible after two months' trial to state what permanent effect this will have, but for the short period in question it has been highly successful in controlling the turbulent spirits of this troublesome village, which is now quieter than it has ever been before.

Crime.—The usual criminal statistics are annexed (*vide* Appendix A, C, D, E). The village return shows the distribution according to villages of serious crime, under which term are included—

(1) Homicide.	(7) Rape.
(2) Grievous hurt.	(8) Abduction.
(3) Hurt with a dangerous weapon.	(9) Riot.
(4) Robbery.	(10) Unlawful assembly.
(5) House-breaking.	(11) Serious assault.
(6) Arson.	(12) Theft over Rs. 100.

The figures show a general decrease in the number of offences, as compared with those for the previous year. This is to some extent due to offences of cattle theft and theft of property exceeding Rs. 20 and under Rs. 100 in value having been entered in the return for 1900 and omitted in the present one.

Cattle Stealing.—Out of 180 cases in the Galle District (including Balapitiya), 147 were tried in the Police Courts of Galle and Balapitiya, resulting in 28 convictions; 11 were committed to the District Court, resulting in 3 convictions. The above figures cannot be said to denote that this form of crime has been very prevalent, when it is considered that in the Galle District there are 50,150 cattle, many of which belong to poor villagers, who through perhaps sheer want allow their cattle to stray about the roads, &c., for days and weeks together.

Most cattle stealing cases are true, but the evidence is utterly false owing to the fact that owners discover that their animals are missing long after the theft is actually committed. Then they do all in their power to implicate their enemies, not knowing who the actual thieves are. If villagers combined to "kraal" their cattle during certain seasons, cattle stealing would, I believe, soon decrease.

Reports on the Matara and Hambantota Districts will be embodied in the reports of the Assistant Government Agents.

Office Work.—Heavy as usual. The supervision of the police, regular and rural, throughout the Province, numbering 792 all told, and the supervision of cases in so many courts of the Southern Province, four of them among the heaviest in the Island, throws an immense amount of work upon the shoulders of the Superintendent, and the strain of the criminal work, and the necessity of keeping a constant pressure on so large a body of men throughout so large and populous a Province, is very heavy, and adds considerably to his work and anxiety. The office was strengthened in April by the appointment of an Acting Assistant Superintendent, and Mr. H. A. Collette was transferred from Negombo. He has been of much assistance in the office and whenever opportunity allowed in the district.

The work of the office was increased during the year by work in connection with Prisoners of War and the quartering of so large a body of punitive police at Ambalangoda. My thanks are due to the clerks in the office—specially the Pay Department—who so readily gave their overtime in some cases to get through the work.

The Police Magistrate Mr. Woodhouse reports :—

Police Court Institutions.—3,877 cases were investigated in the Police Court in 1901; 4,771 persons were charged, of whom 1,880 were convicted. Of these cases, 2,395 were under the Penal Code, and the rest under other Ordinances.

Supreme Court Sessions.—There were practically three sessions of the Supreme Court held in Galle in 1901. They began on the 1st May, 24th June, and 14th October, and lasted 11, 18, and 24 days respectively. Out of 28 cases committed, 14 resulted in convictions. The following is a statement showing the results of cases committed to the Supreme Court in 1901 :—

No. of Cases.	Offence.	No. of Persons charged.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons acquitted.	Cases pending.
10	Murder	12	7	5	2
2	Grievous hurt	2	2	—	—
3	Robbery	4	—	4	—
9	Robbery with hurt	16	12	4	—
3	Rape	3	—	3	—
1	Bigamy	1	1	—	—
28		38	22	16	2

District Court Sessions.—The following is a statement of cases committed to the District Court in 1901 :—

	No. of Cases.	No. of Persons charged.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons acquitted.	Pending.
January	5	7	1	6	—
February	7	12	6	6	—
March	3	3	2	1	—
April	7	12	6	6	—
May	9	19	4	15	—
June	7	8	4	4	—
July	6	8	4	4	—
August	5	11	1	10	—
September	5	14	9	5	—
October	12	25	4	21	—
November	21	34	8	26	—
December	17	32	9	17	6
	104	185	58	121	6

Homicides.—There were 10 cases of homicide. Two resulted in convictions for murder, 3 in convictions for manslaughter, 3 in acquittals, and the rest are pending.

Knife Cases.—There were 174 cases in which the knife was alleged to have been used. Of these, 155 were tried summarily in the Police Court, and 65 of them resulted in convictions; 14 were committed to the District Court, resulting in 8 convictions and 6 acquittals; and 2 to the Supreme Court, resulting in 1 conviction and 1 acquittal. Three cases remained undecided at the end of the year. The great majority of the so-called knife cases are false, the injuries being in most instances collusively or self-inflicted in order to have the accused lashed.

Robbery.—There were 67 charges of robbery, of which only 20 turned out to be true cases. Nearly every petty assault is converted into a case of robbery in order, no doubt, to avoid paying stamp duty, and, if possible, to procure the assailant enhanced punishment. It is a pity that when the Penal Code was amended last year some alteration was not made of section 380, empowering Magistrates to try summarily those cases where an assault is accompanied by a petty theft, like that of a comb or handkerchief. The theft in these cases very often merely amounts to mischief, the object being either to annoy or insult the other party.

Cattle Stealing.—Out of 97 cases, 86 were tried summarily in the Police Court, resulting in 17 convictions; 8 were committed to the District Court, resulting in 3 convictions. As I have pointed out in past years with reference to other parts of the Province, cattle stealing is so prevalent and the thieves are so difficult to detect simply because owners will not look after their cattle. If, as I believe is done in parts of the Northern Province, villagers combined to "kraal" their animals during certain seasons, cattle stealing would soon decrease.

House-breaking and Theft.—This form of offence is unfortunately very prevalent in the district. Out of 209 cases reported, in 39 cases only were any accused charged at all; of these, only 10 resulted in convictions. I can think of no remedy except that the police should watch those villages where house-breaking occurs and the neighbouring villages, and bring up all suspicious individuals who have no ostensible means of livelihood, and have them bound over under the Vagrants Ordinance.

The Police.—Judging from the records I find that the police have done excellent work, and on the whole they and their rural brothers have acted harmoniously and well.

Inquirers.—I find that, though Inquirers have been appointed to every pattu in the district, very little use has been made of them. I am not one of those who condemn the Inquirers' system in its entirety. I believe they could be of great assistance if they could be got to act promptly in cases of a serious nature where there is a likelihood of the evidence being smothered.

VILLAGE TRIBUNALS.

The work done in the Village Tribunal of Bentota-Walallawiti korale was satisfactory, but the amalgamation of the tribunals of Hinidum pattu and Gangaboda pattu has not proved a success. The arrangement was only made *faute de mieux*, as the income of Gangaboda pattu Village Tribunal was

insufficient to pay for the establishment. The best course appears to be the abolition of the Gangaboda pattu Village Tribunal and the appointment of the Mudaliyar of Hinidum pattu as President in addition to his own duties.

Statements of work done by the Village Tribunals are appended (*vide* Appendix J).

VILLAGE COMMITTEES.

Great progress has been made during the year with the work of the Village Committees. The labour called out under the Ordinance is very generally commuted, and funds thereby provided in each subdivision for expenditure on works which cannot be executed by unskilled labour. The people have begun to take a keen interest in the work of the Committees, and in some districts great progress has been made with roads, paths, bridges, and other village works. A great deal depends on the personal interest shown by the District Mudaliyars, who have, with few exceptions, done excellent work. I have personally held the election of Village Committees, and have endeavoured to make the people realize the importance of selecting worthy representatives.

As the returns (*vide* Appendix J 1) show, the amounts at the disposal of the Committees are very considerable, the annual receipts for Galle District amounting to nearly Rs. 17,000. The expenditure is carefully checked, and the money has been well spent.

The value of the Ordinance can hardly be overrated. The rules for calling out labour and recovery of commutation have been revised and some important alterations made.

Mr. Beven while Office Assistant devoted much attention to this work, and made some valuable suggestions.

The opposition that existed during 1900 has now disappeared, and both labour and money are cheerfully contributed. A detailed list of the works carried out during 1901 in Wellaboda pattu, Galle, is annexed as an example (*vide* Appendix P).

MISCELLANEOUS.

The sad intelligence of the death of Her Majesty Queen Victoria caused the deepest grief throughout the Province, and the mourning of all classes and nationalities was unmistakably sincere.

The Census was taken on the 1st March.

A camp for Prisoners of War was established at Urugasmanhandiya, Capt. Platt, 1st Battalion Gloucester Regiment, being in charge.

Another camp was established at Hambantota in charge of Mr. Horsburgh, Assistant Agent, who is Lieutenant in the Volunteer Artillery.

Mr. W. E. Davidson, Special Officer, left Ceylon for South Africa, being appointed Assistant Colonial Secretary of the Transvaal.

Mrs. Beven, wife of the Office Assistant, Galle Kachcheri, was killed by a fall from her horse in June.

A serious riot took place at Ambalangoda in September.

The changes in the Kachcheri have been numerous. Mr. Schrader left Galle in March, and was succeeded by Mr. Beven, who was relieved by Mr. Thaine in September, and Mr. Peiris was appointed in December on Mr. Thaine's appointment as Office Assistant, Ratnapura. In spite of these changes the work of the office generally was kept free from arrears, for which credit is due to the Head Clerk, Mr. Hunter, whose unremitting devotion to duty deserves special acknowledgment.

The reports of my Assistants at Matara and Hambantota are annexed.

April 6, 1902.

GEORGE M. FOWLER,
Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

A.—Statement of Murders, Attempted Murders, and Knife Cases for 1901.

	Galle.			Matara.			Hambantota.		
	Murders.	Attempted Murders.	Knife Cases.	Murders.	Attempted Murders.	Knife Cases.	Murders.	Attempted Murders.	Knife Cases.
Reported	11	—	260	12	3	177	9	1	99
Brought to trial ...	9	—	240	9	2	164	7	1	89
Convictions obtained ...	8	—	114	9	—	76	4	—	41
Pending	2	—	20	3	1	13	2*	—	10

* In one case the accused died in jail before trial.

B.—Return showing the Proportion of Serious Crime to Population in the several Mudaliyars' Divisions.

		Serious Offences per 1,000 Taxpayers.			Serious Offences per 1,000 Taxpayers.
1.	Four Gravets, Galle ...	5·4	9.	West Giruwa Pattu ...	3·9
2.	Bentota-Walallawiti Korale...	5·2	10.	Morawak Korale ...	3·3
3.	East Giruwa Pattu ...	5·08	11.	Kandaboda Pattu ...	3·05
4.	Talpe Pattu ...	4·8	12.	Hinidum Pattu ...	3·05
5.	Gangaboda Pattu, Galle ...	4·8	13.	Gangaboda Pattu, Matara ...	2·4
6.	Wellaboda Pattu, Matara ...	4·3	14.	Weligam Korale ...	2·2
7.	Wellaboda Pattu, Galle ...	4·2	15.	Magam Pattu ...	2·2
8.	Four Gravets, Matara ...	3·9			

The omission of cattle theft and theft of property under Rs. 100 in value from this return has not greatly altered the relative criminality of the different Mudaliyars' divisions.

Last year Four Gravets, Matara, and Four Gravets, Galle, headed the list, while this year Matara is eighth and Four Gravets, Galle, retains its position. Magam pattu shares with Weligam korale the place of honour at the bottom of the list, but there is little change otherwise.

C.—Statement showing the Number of Serious Offences reported to the Magistrate and decided within the Year, the Number found to have been committed in the different Villages, the Number which have and have not been punished, and the Taxpaying Population of the Villages.

Division.	Serious Offences reported to Court.	Found		Number of Divisions and Offences committed in each.		Total Offences.	Of these		Taxpaying Population.	Division with Eight or more Offences.
		Not to have been committed.	To have been committed.	Divisions.	Offences.		Punished.	Unpunished.		
Galle District.										
Four Gravets ...	118	55	63	11	—	—	—	—	2,468	Dangedara, &c.
				10	1	10	6	4	1,607	Kumbalwela, &c.
				5	2	10	5	5	2,257	
				3	4	12	6	6	737	
				1	8	8	7	1	1,145	
				1	23	23	17	6	3,384	
Total ...	118	55	63	31		63	41	22	11,598	
Talpe Pattu ...	99	54	45	28		—	—	—	3,976	
				11	1	11	8	3	2,052	
				7	2	14	11	3	1,732	
				4	3	12	9	3	1,040	
				2	4	8	6	2	468	
Total ...	99	54	45	52		45	34	11	9,268	
Wellaboda Pattu ...	117	58	59	21		—	—	—	4,784	
				14	1	14	8	6	4,579	
				7	2	14	8	6	1,770	
				3	3	9	4	5	922	
				4	4	16	7	9	1,597	
				1	6	6	5	1	326	
Total ...	117	58	59	50		59	32	27	13,978	
Gangaboda Pattu ...	62	32	30	20		—	—	—	2,759	
				13	1	13	7	6	2,252	
				1	2	2	2	—	165	
				5	3	15	8	7	1,051	
Total ...	62	32	30	39		30	17	13	6,227	
Hinidum Pattu ...	4	—	4	11		—	—	—	937	
				4	1	4	4	—	373	
Total ...	4	—	4	15		4	4	—	1,310	
Bentota-Walallawitti Korale ...	70	22	48	18		—	—	—	3,342	
				10	1	10	4	6	2,114	
				4	2	8	5	3	1,154	
				7	3	21	13	8	1,900	
				1	4	4	2	2	332	
				1	5	5	4	1	229	
Total ...	70	22	48	41		48	28	20	9,071	
Matara District.										
Four Gravets ...	56	32	24	8		—	—	—	2,045	
				9	1	9	9	—	2,183	
				1	2	2	2	—	274	
				1	3	3	1	2	232	
				1	4	4	2	2	593	
				1	6	6	4	2	706	
Total ...	56	32	24	21		24	18	6	6,033	

C.—Statement showing the Number of Serious Offences reported to the Magistrate, &c.—*contd.*

Division.	Serious Offences reported to Court.	Found		Number of Divisions and Offences committed in each.		Total Offences.	Of these.		Taxpaying Population.	Division with Eight or more Offences.
		Not to have been committed.	To have been committed.	Divisions.	Offences.		Punished.	Unpunished.		
Weligam Korale ...	45	19	26	42		—	—	—	7,140	
				9	1	9	8	1	2,074	
				5	2	10	6	4	1,427	
				1	3	3	3	—	259	
				1	4	4	2	2	501	
Total ...	45	19	26	58		26	19	7	11,401	
Kandaboda Pattu ...	38	21	17	22		—	—	—	3,368	
				5	1	5	5	—	584	
				6	2	12	5	7	1,613	
Total ...	38	21	17	33		17	10	7	5,565	
Wellaboda Pattu ...	74	34	40	6		—	—	—	2,053	
				7	1	7	7	—	2,505	
				4	2	8	6	2	1,524	
				3	3	9	8	1	1,591	
				1	4	4	4	—	178	
				1	5	5	5	—	904	
				1	7	7	6	1	499	
Total ...	74	34	40	23		40	36	4	9,254	
Gangaboda Pattu ...	45	26	19	33		—	—	—	5,371	
				9	1	9	8	1	1,714	
				3	2	6	4	2	501	
				1	4	4	3	1	292	
Total ...	45	26	19	46		19	15	4	7,878	
Morawak Korale ...	16	3	13	22		—	—	—	2,293	
				5	1	5	2	3	663	
				4	2	8	6	2	942	
Total ...	16	3	13	31		13	8	5	3,898	
Hambantota District.										
West Giruwa Pattu ...	115	45	70	54		—	—	—	8,326	
				22	1	22	17	5	3,974	
				9	2	18	15	3	2,410	
				3	3	9	6	3	861	
				1	4	4	3	1	526	
				1	5	5	4	1	367	
				2	6	12	12	—	1,136	
Total ...	115	45	70	92		70	57	13	17,600	
East Giruwa Pattu ...	22	9	13	19		—	—	—	1,590	
				11	1	11	9	2	898	
				1	2	2	2	—	68	
Total ...	22	9	13	31		13	11	2	2,556	
Magam Pattu ...	11	5	6	18		—	—	—	1,761	
				2	1	2	1	1	251	
				1	4	4	4	—	675	
Total ...	11	5	6	21		6	5	1	2,687	
Summary for the Southern Province	892	415	477	333		—	—	—	52,213	
				141	1	141	103	38	27,823	
				57	2	114	77	37	15,837	
				27	3	81	52	29	7,856	
				16	4	64	39	25	5,899	
				3	5	15	13	2	1,500	
				4	6	24	21	3	2,168	
				1	7	7	6	1	499	
				1	8	8	7	1	1,145	
				1	23	23	17	6	3,384	
Total ...	892	415	477	584		477	335	142	113324	

D.—Summary of Serious Cognizable Offences disposed of by the Police Courts of the Southern Province during the Year 1901.

N.B.—A. Cases of a civil nature or cases in which the accusation has been made under a misapprehension of law or fact come under this head; also cases in which it has not been established that an offence has been committed. In the latter case this letter should not be used unless the facts connected with the commission of the alleged offence have been thoroughly investigated.

B. The case appears to have been designedly false; no offence committed.

C. Offence not within the jurisdiction of the court.

D. Committed, District Court.

E. Committed, Supreme Court.

F. True.—*a* Accused dead or insane.
b Accused absconded and cannot be arrested.
c Compounded under section 355 as amended by Ordinances 5 of 1886 and 22 of 1890.
d Evidence insufficient to convict any one.
e Offender unknown.
f Convicted, Police Court.

Number of Offences in Breach of—	A	B	C	D	E	F						Grand Total.
						a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	
	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	
Section 296 ...	6	1	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	1	—	35
Section 297 ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Section 298 ...	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Section 300 ...	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Section 315 ...	108	127	—	7	—	—	2	6	34	3	169	456
Section 316 ...	6	4	—	17	1	—	1		1	—	7	37
Section 317 ...	2	2	—	28	6	—	—	—	1	—	7	46
Section 354 ...	9	1	—	—	1	—	—	—		—	1	12
Section 357 ...	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	8
Section 364 ...	*21	11	—	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	39
Section 302 ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	11
Section 365 ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Section 367 ...	137	60	1	9	2	—	7	11	47	34	71	379
Section 370 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
Section 380 ...	75	170	—	34	19	—	3	—	26	3	9	339
Section 389 ...	7	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	12
Section 390 ...	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Section 392 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Section 419 ...	25	9	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	5	—	45
Section 439 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	4
Section 443 ...	49	32	—	21	4	—	3	1	48	198	1	357
Section 490 ...	7	7	—	—	1	—	1	5	1	1	11	34
Total ...	471	427	1	124	73	—	17	26	165	245	285	1,834

E.—Summary of Serious Cognizable Offences disposed of by the Police Courts of the Southern Province during the Year 1901.

N.B.—A. Cases of a civil nature or cases in which the accusation has been made under a misapprehension of law or fact come under this head; also cases in which it has not been established that an offence has been committed. In the latter case this letter should not be used unless the facts connected with the commission of the alleged offence have been thoroughly investigated.
B. The case appears to have been designedly false; no offence committed.
C. Offence not within the jurisdiction of the court.
D. Committed, District Court.
E. Committed, Supreme Court.
F. True.—*a* Accused dead or insane.
b Accused absconded and cannot be arrested.
c Compounded under section 355 as amended by Ordinances 5 of 1886 and 22 of 1890.
d Evidence insufficient to convict any one.
e Offender unknown.
f Convicted, Police Court.

	A Cases.		B Cases.		C Cases.		D Cases.		E Cases.		F *a* Cases.		F *b* Cases.		F *c* Cases.		F *d* Cases.		F *e* Cases.		F *f* Cases.		Grand Total.
	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.	
Police Court, Galle ...	172	39·6	66	15·2	—	—	42	9·6	18	4·1	—	—	6	1·3	4	·92	18	4·1	16	3·6	92	21·1	434
Do. Balapitiya ...	84	22·7	79	21·3	—	—	25	6·7	16	4·3	—	—	5	1·3	5	1·3	47	12·7	62	16·7	47	12·7	370
Do. Matara ...	142	22·0	174	26·9	—	—	47	7·2	26	4·0	—	—	3	·46	15	2·3	56	8·6	104	16·1	78	12·0	645
Do. Tangalla ...	66	19·4	98	28·8	—	—	6	1·7	12	3·5	—	—	3	·88	2	·58	35	10·2	58	17·0	60	17·6	340
Do. Hambantota ...	7	15·5	10	22·2	1	2·2	4	8·8	1	2·2	—	—	—	—	1	2·2	8	17·7	5	11·1	8	17·7	45

E 1.—Statement showing the Taxpaying Population and Number of Serious Cognizable Offences found by the Magistrate to have been committed, punished, and unpunished, in each Korale, with the Proportion of Offences to Taxpayers, and the Number of Taverns and Distilleries.

Division.	Total Taxpaying Population.	Total Offences committed.	Punished.	Unpunished.	Number of Offences per 1,000 Taxpayers.	Percentage of punished to Total Offences committed.	Number of Taxpayers to each Offence.	Taverns.	Distilleries.	Number of Taxpayers to each Tavern.
Galle District.										
Bentota-Walallawiti korale ...	9,071	48	28	20	5·2	58·3	188·9	17	32	533·5
Wellaboda pattu ...	13,978	59	32	27	4·2	54·2	236·9	14	21	998·4
Four Gravets ...	11,598	63	41	22	5·4	65·07	184·09	22	—	527·1
Talpe pattu ...	9,268	45	34	11	4·8	75·5	205·9	10	2	926·8
Gangaboda pattu ...	6,227	30	17	13	4·8	56·6	207·5	13	—	479·0
Hinidum pattu ...	1,310	4	4	—	3·05	100·0	327·5	1	—	1,310 0
Matara District.										
Weligam korale ...	11,401	26	19	7	2·2	73·7	438·5	10	6	1,140·1
Four Gravets ...	6,033	24	18	6	3·9	75·0	251·3	5	—	1,206·6
Wellaboda pattu ...	9,254	40	36	4	4·3	90·0	231·3	4	3	2,313·5
Gangaboda pattu ...	7,878	19	15	4	2·4	78·9	414·6	14	—	562·7
Kandaboda pattu ...	5,565	17	10	7	3·05	58·8	327·3	6	—	927·5
Morawak korale ...	3,898	13	8	5	3·3	61·5	299·8	7	—	556·8
Hambantota District.										
West Giruwa pattu	17,600	70	57	13	3·9	81·4	251·4	14	—	1,257·1
East Giruwa pattu	2,556	13	11	2	5·08	84·6	196·6	6	—	426·0
Magam pattu ...	2,687	6	5	1	2·2	83·3	447·8	5	—	537·4

F.—Homicide Return.

[In the cases marked (*a*) the injured person was conveyed to hospital and died there on the date given in column 3.]

No.	Village and Number.	Offence committed.	Body discovered.	Accused apprehended.	Date of Inquest.	Magisterial Inquiry commenced.	Committed or Discharged.	Date of Final Trial.	Result.	Punishment.	Instrument used.	Probable Motive.	Attributable to Liquor or not.	Circumstances.
	Galle District.	1901.	1901.	1901.	1901.	1901.		1901.						
1	Godagama, 69 ...	April 18, 5.30 P.M.	April 18	April 20	April 19	April 19	Committed	July 4	Convicted	10 years' rigorous imprisonment	Knife	Anger, money dispute	No	The accused, who was deceased's brother-in-law, had a quarrel with the deceased regarding the misappropriation of some money from a boutique opened jointly, and in the fight the deceased was stabbed to death.
2	Kumbalwella, 91...	April 11, 11 P.M.	April 24 (*a*)	April 11	April 24	April 11	Committed	May 10	Convicted	1 year's rigorous imprisonment	Knife	Anger, marriage dispute	No	The deceased had a quarrel with the accused regarding a marriage, and in the fight the deceased was stabbed and subsequently succumbed to his injuries in the hospital.
3	Do. ...	April 11, 8.30 P.M.	April 24 (*a*)	April 11	April 24	April 11	1 accused committed, 1 accused discharged	May 10	Convicted	7 years' rigorous imprisonment	Knife	Gambling quarrel	No	The deceased was stabbed at a gambling place; dispute about a stake.
4	Kaddurupe, 42 ...	April 25,	May 3 (*a*)	April 25	May 4	May 4	3 accused committed, 1 accused discharged	July 5	Convicted	Death sentence of one commuted to 20 years' rigorous imprisonment	Katty and clubs	Anger	No	The deceased frustrated an attempt on the part of the accused to remove a bull of a close relation, to whose succour he came. A struggle ensued, in which the accused stabbed the deceased and struck him with clubs. Deceased died of the injuries in the hospital.
5	Kahanda, 157 ...	July 13, 4 P.M.	July 14 (*a*)	July 13	July 15	July 15	1 accused committed, 4 accused discharged	Oct. 17	Convicted	7 years' rigorous imprisonment	Clubs	Anger	Liquor	The deceased, who was drunk, refused to pay for some native cakes purchased from the accused's boutique. A quarrel ensued, in which the accused struck the deceased on his head with a club.
6	Polpogoda, 170 ...	Aug. 15, 6.30 P.M.	Aug. 15	Aug. 15	Aug. 16	Aug. 16	Committed	Oct. 19	Convicted	Death commuted to 20 years' rigorous imprisonment	Knife	Anger, property dispute	No	The deceased and accused were brothers, and the latter cut the former's throat in the course of a quarrel regarding their deceased father's property.
7	Seenigama, 63 ...	Aug. 21, 1 P.M.	Aug. 21 (*a*)	Aug. 21	Aug. 22	Aug. 23	3 accused committed, 4 accused discharged	Oct. 25	Convicted	4 years' rigorous imprisonment each	Clubs and crowbars	Anger, well dispute	No	Parties had a quarrel over a disputed well, in the course of which the accused assaulted the deceased with clubs.

Homicide Return—*contd.*

No.	Village and Number.	Offence committed.	Body discovered.	Accused apprehended.	Date of Inquest.	Magisterial Inquiry commenced.	Committed or Discharged.	Date of Final Trial.	Result.	Punishment.	Instrument used.	Probable Motive.	Attributable to Liquor or not.	Circumstances.
		1901.	1901.	1901.	1901.	1901.		1901.						
8	Kottawa, 166 ...	Sept. 29	Sept. 29	Sept. 29	Sept. 29	Sept. 29	Committed	Pending	—	—	Knife	Revenge	No	The accused wantonly killed the pet daughter of his mother-in-law, with whom he was annoyed, in order to spite her, and then attempted to kill her too.
9	Hegalla, 7 ...	Sept. 20, 1 P.M.	Sept. 20	Sept. 21	Sept. 20	Sept. 20	Committed	Nov. 7	Convicted	Death	Knife	Anger	No	When two sisters were quarrelling over some bangles, the accused, their brother, interfered and stabbed one of them. The other remonstrated with him for so doing, whereupon the accused stabbed her to death.
10	Hatuwapiadigama, 150	Aug. 27	Sept. 3 (*a*)	Aug. 27	Sept. 3	Aug. 28	1 accused committed, 1 accused discharged	Nov. 4	Discharged	—	Club	Anger, money dispute	No	The deceased, who was accused's uncle, had a quarrel with the accused regarding some money transactions. On the night in question they met and an altercation ensued, and in the course of the quarrel which followed the accused assaulted the deceased with a club on his head, and the deceased died of the injuries in the hospital.
11	Meepe, 140 ...	Dec. 10	Dec. 11 (*a*)	Dec. 10	Dec. 11	Dec. 11	5 accused committed, 2 accused discharged	Pending	—	—	Club	Anger, land dispute	No	In the course of an altercation about the plucking of some cocoanuts from a land which was the subject of a dispute, the accused struck the deceased with a rice-pounder on his head, to which he subsequently succumbed in the hospital.
	Matara District:													
12	Pallewela, 168 ...	Feb. 3	Feb. 3	Feb. 3	Feb. 5	Feb. 5	Committed	May 30	Convicted	10 years' rigorous imprisonment	Knife	Anger, land dispute	No	In the course of an altercation about the removal of some paddy from a paddy field, which was the subject of a dispute, the deceased cut the accused with a sickle, and the accused stabbed him to death.
13	Wattegama, 96 ...	April 11, 10 A.M.	April 11	April 11	April 11	April 12	1 accused committed, 2 accused discharged	June 3	Convicted	10 years' rigorous imprisonment	Knife	Anger and ill-feeling	No	The deceased and the accused were not on the best of terms. The deceased came to the accused's well for a bath after his recent recovery from chickenpox. The accused objected, and in the quarrel that ensued the deceased was stabbed by the accused.
14	Bandaramulla, 57	May 3, night	May 4	May 4	May 4	May 4	Committed	June 11	Convicted	Death	Thrown into the sea	Cupidity	No	The accused took and drowned his illegitimate child in the sea because it was an obstacle to his contracting a marriage suited to his circumstances.

15	Kapugama, 82 ...	May 25	May 27 (a)	May 26	May 27	May 27	Committed	July 8	Convicted	1st accused 2 years' rigorous imprisonment; 2nd accused 10 years' rigorous imprisonment; 3rd and 4th accused 1 year's rigorous imprisonment each	Knife	Anger	Liquor	The deceased interfered to stop a fight between the accused and his brother, when he was set upon and severely handled by the accused, and died of the injuries in the hospital.
16	Walgama, 71 ...	June 19, 7 P.M.	June 19	June 19	June 20	June 20	Committed	Nov. 16	Convicted	10 years' rigorous imprisonment	Knife	Anger	No	The deceased, who was accused's brother-in-law, had a quarrel with the accused's mother and sister regarding a right of way. Accused interfered, and in the fight the deceased was stabbed to death.
17	Deniyaya, 188 ...	June 18 9 A.M.	June 18	June 18	June 18	June 25	Committed	Nov. 17	Convicted	Death commuted to 5 years' confinement in the Maggona Reformatory	Jungle creeper	Anger	No	The deceased and accused, both boys and on their way to school, entered a jungle to pluck wild berries. There a quarrel ensued, and the latter strangled the former with a creeper and decamped with his silver waist chain.
18	Batuwita, 136 ...	Aug. 11, 4 A.M.	Aug. 12	Aug. 12	Aug. 12	Aug. 23	Discharged	—	—	—	Knife	Revenge	No	The deceased, who was sleeping in the verandah of his father's house, was found lying dead with his throat cut at about 4 A.M. The suspected accused (one of whom was the deceased's own father) were arrested, tried, and were discharged upon instructions of the Attorney-General.
19	Porambakananke, 53	Oct. 23	Oct. 23	Oct. 23	Oct. 24	Oct. 24	Committed	Dec. 6	Convicted	7 years' rigorous imprisonment	Knife	Anger	No	The deceased engaged the accused to renew the frond tied round the trunk of a cocoanut tree, and failed to pay him for the work. The accused thereupon ripped open the frond he had tied and returned home. A short time after, while the deceased was passing the accused's house on his way home, he complained of the accused's conduct in ripping open the frond. The accused then came out, and from words they came to blows, and in the scuffle that followed the accused stabbed the deceased to death.

Homicide Return—*contd.*

No.	Village and Number.	Offence committed.	Body discovered.	Accused apprehended.	Date of Inquest.	Magisterial Inquiry commenced.	Committed or Discharged.	Date of Final Trial.	Result.	Punishment.	Instrument used.	Probable Motive.	Attributable to Liquor or not.	Circumstances.
		1901.	1901.	1901.	1901.	1901.		1901.						
20	Penetiyana, 18	Oct. 14	Oct. 14	Oct. 14	Oct. 14	Oct. 15	Committed	Nov. 29	Convicted	Death	Crease	Anger and ill-feeling	Liquor	The deceased and the accused were not on the best of terms owing to a family dispute. On the morning in question the accused, who was drunk, rushed at the deceased with a sword and crease and knocked him down and then stabbed him with the crease. The deceased died of the injuries while being conveyed to the hospital.
21	Beralapanatara, 198	Sept. 29	Oct. 24 (*a*)	Oct. 1	Oct. 24	Oct. 1	Committed	Pending	—	—	Knife	Anger	No	The accused was assaulted by the deceased for separating two boys, who were fighting at a devil-dancing ceremony, whereupon he snatched the knife that was in deceased's hands and stabbed him. The deceased died of the injuries in the hospital.
22	Haliella, 114	Nov. 2	Nov. 2	Nov. 2	Nov. 4	Nov. 4	Committed	Dec. 16	Convicted	5 years' rigorous imprisonment	Clubs	Anger	No	The deceased was caught in the act of stealing cocoanuts from the accused's garden. In the scuffle that ensued the accused assaulted him with clubs and caused his death.
23	Gandara, 84	Dec. 6	Dec. 6	Dec. 6	Dec. 7	Dec. 7	Committed	Pending	—	—	Knife	Anger	No	The deceased and the accused, both boys, were going in opposite directions, when the latter obstructed the way. When the deceased remonstrated with the accused for so doing, the accused stabbed him to death.
24	Weliweriya, 68	Dec. 27	Jan. 22 (*a*)	Dec. 27	Jan. 22	Jan. 22	Committed	Pending	—	—	Knife	Anger	Liquor	The accused, who was drunk, challenged the deceased for a fight. On refusing to do so, the accused dragged him to the road from his house and stabbed him. The deceased died of the injuries in the hospital.
	Hambantota District.													
25	Kudagalara, 110	April 14	April 14	April 14	No inquest	April 16	Discharged	—	—	—	Gun	Revenge	No	The deceased shot a bull belonging to the accused, and while in the act of skinning it was shot by the accused, who was behind some bushes. Accused was arrested, tried, and was discharged upon instructions of the Attorney-General.

26	Handunkotuwa, 107	May 2, 8 P.M.	May 2	May 6	No inquest	May 5	Committed	July 2	Convicted	10 months' rigorous imprisonment	Stick	Anger	No	The deceased's brother was on terms of intimacy with the accused's niece. The accused was enraged at this and quarrelled with the deceased's brother. The deceased interfered and struck the accused with a stick, with which the accused returned the blow. Death was due to rupture of the spleen consequent on this blow.
27	Mahahilla, 22 ...	March 21	March 22 (a)	March 21	No inquest	March 21	Committed	June 21	2 accused convicted, 3 accused discharged	Death sentence of one commuted to 20 years' rigorous imprisonment	Katty	Anger, cattle dispute	No	In a dispute about a cow the accused cut the deceased with a katty, and the deceased died of the injuries in the hospital.
28	Beminiyanwila, 97	May 23	May 23	May 28	No inquest	May 26	Committed	Accused died before trial	—	—	Stick	Revenge	No	The deceased left the accused with whom she was living owing to family disputes and went to live in another house. The accused enraged at this proceeded to the house where she was and clubbed her to death.
29	Tangalla, 1 A ...	Aug. 11, 9 A.M.	Aug. 12	Aug. 12	Aug. 12	Aug. 12	Committed	Nov. 29	Convicted	Death	Knife	Gain	No	The deceased was a Sinhalese boy, and his body was found in a jungle close to the court-house with stab wounds on the neck. The offence was cleverly traced to a habitual criminal, who murdered the boy in order to obtain possession of the jewellery which he wore.
30	Godawela, 23 ...	Sept. 24, 4 P.M.	Sept. 24 (a)	Sept. 24	Sept. 24	Sept. 25	Committed	Dec. 6	Convicted	10 years' rigorous imprisonment	Gun	Anger	No	The accused, who was deceased's brother-in-law, remonstrated with the deceased for stealing a bull, and asked him to return it to the owner. The deceased refused to do so, and in the quarrel that followed, the accused shot the bull and then shot the deceased, who died of the injuries in the hospital.
31	Dammulla, 25 ...	Nov. 11	Nov. 11	Nov. 11	Nov. 11, 12, and 13	Nov. 11	Pending	—	—	—	Gun	Revenge	No	The deceased was shot by the accused being irritated because his land was sold under a writ of the deceased.
32	Rekawa, 5 ...	Aug. 27	Aug. 27	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 28	1 accused committed, 2 accused discharged	Nov. 29	Discharged	—	Gun	Revenge	No	The deceased was shot dead by the accused by way of revenge for a previous grudge.

G.—Statement of Headmen who distinguished themselves and received Rewards during 1901.

Name.	Rank.	Division.	Nature of Work rendered.	Amount of Reward.
				Rs. c.
GALLE DISTRICT.				
M. Udaris de Silva ...	P. O., Gonapinuwala	Wellaboda pattu ...	For successful prosecution in P. C., Galle, Case 8,964	10 0
D. O. D. S. Wirasuriya ...	do. Nindana ...	do. ...	For successful prosecution in P. C., Balapitiya, Case 21,456	15 0
G. Arnolis Chickera ...	do. Wanlagoda ...	do. ...	do. do. Case 11,823	5 0
B. Owinis de Silva ...	do. Pataweliwitiya	Gangaboda pattu ...	For successful prosecution in P. C., Galle, Case 11,517, in which all accused convicted ...	10 0
Hendrick de Silva ...	C. A., Mapalagama ...	do. ...	For arresting accused in P. C., Balapitiya, Case 20,060	30 0
Don Teberis de Silva ...	P. O., Paranatanayan-goda ...	do. ...	For arresting accused in P. C., Galle, Case 11,688	15 0
J. A. Don Hendrick ...	do. Unanwitiya ...	do. ...	For successful prosecution in P. C., Galle, Case 10,940	15 0
P. Andris de Silva ...	do. Boralukada ...	do. ...	do. do. Case 2,206	5 0
H. V. Don Cornelis de Silva	do. Mahagoda ...	Bentota-Wallawiti korale	For successful prosecution in P. C., Balapitiya, Case 20,525	20 0
Do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	For arresting Disan, 1st accused, in P. C., Balapitiya, Case 15,797	20 0
H. Siyaneris ...	do. Magala ...	do. ...	For successful prosecution in P. C., Balapitiya, Case 22,696	10 0
Teberis de Silva Jayesekera	C. A., Hirimbura ...	Four Gravets ...	For arresting accused in P. C., Galle, Case 8,721	5 0
Do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. do. Case 8,166	10 0
Do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. do. Case 10,501	15 0
Do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. do. Case 2,154	15 0
N. Janis de Silva ...	P. O., Maitipe ...	do. ...	do. do. Case 10,259	15 0
A. de Silva Wickremasinghe ...	C. A., Hapugala ...	do. ...	For successful prosecution in P. C., Galle, Case 12,016	15 0
S. R. G. Elaris de Silva ...	P. O., Opata ...	do. ...	do. do. ...	20 0
J. Don Dines ...	do. Kottawa ...	Talpe pattu ...	For successful prosecution in P. C., Galle, Case 12,057	10 0
J. Don Cornelis de Silva	C. A., Koggala ...	do. ...	do. do. Case, 13,941	20 0
MATARA DISTRICT.				
G. J. Don Louis ...	P. O., Malimboda ...	Weligam korale ...	For successful prosecution in a gambling case ...	12 50
D. L. Seneviratna ...	do. Kadukanna ...	do. ...	For successful prosecution in P. C., Matara, Case 6,163	5 0
D. A. Samarasinha ...	do. Pelena ...	do. ...	do. do. Case 5,074	5 0
S. G. Don Pedris ...	do. Maramba ...	do. ...	do. do. Case 6,253	10 0
H. J. Don Jacovis ...	do. Talaramba ...	do. ...	For arresting the accused in murder Case 5,878. P. C., Matara	20 0
D. P. L. Gunawardena ...	do. Midigama east	do. ...	For successful prosecution in P. C., Matara, Case 6,121	5 0
K. Don Johanis de Silva	do. Kamburugamuwa	do. ...	For arresting accused in P. C., Matara, Case 6,647	10 0
W. C. Don Samiel ...	do. Meddewatta ...	Four Gravets ...	For successful prosecution in P. C., Matara, Cases 6,630, 6,637, 6,639, and 6,640... ...	8 0
J. Ratnayaka ...	do. Kadawidiya ...	do. ...	For assisting in the arrest of the accused and getting his conviction in P. C., Matara, Case 2,983	10 0
W. A. Don Appu ...	do. Weragampita ...	do. ...	do. do. Case 3,289	10 0
W. P. Don Abaram ...	do. Kotuwegoda ...	do. ...	For arresting an offender proclaimed in "Hue and Cry" No. 1,856, of June 18, 1901 ...	10 0
R. D. P. Don Carolis ...	do. Talpawela ...	do. ...	For successful prosecution in P. C., Matara, Cases 4,997, 4,998, 4,999, and 5,001 ...	5 0
R. D. S. Karunanayaka	do. Gandara ...	Wellaboda pattu ...	For successful prosecution in P. C., Matara, Cases 4,781 and 6,789	20 0
P. D. Nadoris ...	do. Kekunadura ...	do. ...	do. do. Case 6,859	5 0
N. K. Don Juwanis ...	do. Palleapparekka	do. ...	For successful prosecution in P. C., Matara, Case 6,713	5 0
D. Arnolis Abeyadeera	do. Kottagoda ...	do. ...	do. do. Case 6,394	10 0
M. Don Juwanis ...	do. Kapugama west	do. ...	do. do. Case 6,090	10 0
D. D. S. Seders ...	do. Radawela ...	Kandaboda pattu	do. do. Case 5,546	5 0
S. G. K. Don Pinoris ...	do. Wepotaira ...	do. ...	do. do. Case 5,547	10 0
D. Don Bastian ...	do. Udupillegoda	do. ...	For successful prosecution in P. C., Tangalla, Case 16,168	10 0
Don Andris Ratnayake	do. Kongala ...	do. ...	For successful prosecution in a burglary case ...	10 0
V. Don Nikulas ...	do. Gonbaddala ...	do. ...	For successful prosecution in P. C., Matara, Case 6,801	15 0
G. Don Louis ...	do. Koramburuwana	do. ...	For seizing stolen cattle in P. C., Matara, Case 6,470	5 0
S. G. L. Don Mendris ...	do. Malana ...	Gangaboda pattu ...	For successful prosecution in P. C., Matara, Case 4,890	7 50
Do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. do. Case 6,341	10 0
D. A. Palihakkara ...	do. Owitigama ...	do. ...	For successful prosecution in a case of gambling	5 0
Do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	For successful prosecution in P. C., Matara, Case 6,107	5 0
V. Don Yakoris ...	do. Urapola ...	do. ...	do. do. Case 7,188	20 0

Statement of Headmen who distinguished themselves, &c.—*contd.*

Name.	Rank.	Division.	Nature of Work Rendered.	Amount of Reward.
HAMBANTOTA DISTRICT.				Rs. c.
A. P. Don Jandris ...	P. O., Unakuruwa ...	West Giruwa pattu	For successful prosecution in P. C., Tangalla, Case 15,820	10 0
A. S. Don Davit ...	do. Kapugampola	do. ...	do. do. Case 15,400	10 0
D. S. S. Wirasuriya ...	do. Mahahilla ...	do. ...	do. do. Case 15,219	10 0
L. Don Andris ...	do. Tenagama ...	do. ...	For successful prosecution in a case (Hambantota)	10 0
R. P. Andcias ...	P. O., Mawella ...	do. ...	For successful prosecution in P. C., Tangalla, Case 15,628	20 0
Do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. do. Case 15,664	10 0
Do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	For smart work in a gambling case ...	10 0
D. K. A. Warnakula ...	do. Marakulliya ...	do. ...	For taking prompt action and arresting six accused in P. C., Tangalla, Case 12,516 ...	20 0
D. D. Ediriwickreme ...	do. Walganeliya	do. ...	For smart work in a gambling case ...	10 0
W. A. Don Abraham ...	do. Kadurupokuna	do. ...	do. do. ...	10 0
Disseneris Jayasinha ...	do. Tissamaharama	Magam pattu ...	For seizing meat during the close season in P. C., Hambantota, Cases 2,777 and 2,793 ...	20 0

H.—Statement of Fines imposed by each Village Tribunal in Galle District during the Year 1901.

Bentota-Walallawiti Korale.

PARTICULARS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.	PARTICULARS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1900 ...	—	3,602 16	Payments made during the year ...	—	699 0
Fines imposed and levied during the year 1901	—	1,144 20	Balance on December 31, 1901 ...	—	4,047 36
Total ...	—	4,746 36	Total ...	—	4,746 36

Gangaboda and Hinidum Pattus.

Balance on December 31, 1900 :—			Payments made during the year :—		
Gangaboda Pattu ...	2 88		Gangaboda Pattu ...	437 50	
Hinidum Pattu ...	311 48		Hinidum Pattu ...	6 0	
		314 36			443 50
Fines imposed and levied during the year 1901 :—			Balance on December 31, 1901 :—		
Gangaboda Pattu ...	265 70		Hinidum Pattu ...	—	156 56*
Hinidum Pattu ...	20 0				
		285 70			
Total ...	—	600 6	Total ...	—	600 6

* Overpayment in Gangaboda pattu, Rs. 168·92, paid from Hinidum pattu.

I.—Return showing the Number of Criminal and Civil Cases instituted, decided, and appealed under the Village Communities' Ordinance for the Year 1901.

	Gangaboda Pattu.	Hinidum Pattu.	Total.
Pending on January 1, 1901 :—			
Civil	3 ...	4 ...	7
Criminal	2 ...	— ...	2
Instituted during the year :—			
Civil	387 ...	61 ...	448
Criminal	287 ...	40 ...	327
Total number of cases :—			
Civil	390 ...	65 ...	455
Criminal	289 ...	40 ...	329
DECISIONS.			
Breach of V. C. Rules, Criminal ...	205 ...	30 ...	235
Civil :—			
Money	384 ...	62 ...	446
Criminal :—			
Assault	45 ...	4 ...	49
Theft	24 ...	4 ...	28
Malicious injury	12 ...	— ...	12
Total Decisions :—			
Civil	384 ...	62 ...	446
Criminal	286 ...	38 ...	324
Amicable settlements under section 23, included under head "Decisions":—			
Civil	7 ...	20 ...	27
Criminal	32 ...	12 ...	44

APPEALS.

		Gangaboda Pattu.	Hinidum Pattu.	Total.
To Government Agent.				
Civil ...	Confirmed ...	30 ...	2 ...	32
	Set aside ...	14 ...	— ...	14
Criminal ...	Confirmed ...	15 ...	1 ...	16
	Set aside ...	3 ...	— ...	3
From Government Agent to Governor in Executive Council.				
Civil ...	Confirmed ...	6 ...	1 ...	7
	Set aside ...	3 ...	— ...	3
Criminal ...	Confirmed ...	3 ...	— ...	3
	Set aside ...	— ...	— ...	—
Pending on December 31, 1901 :—				
Civil ...		6 ...	3 ...	9
Criminal ...		3 ...	2 ...	5

J.—Village Tribunals and Village Committees.

Name of Pattu.	Balance brought forward from 1900.	Receipts during the Year.	Total Receipts.	Payments during the Year.	Balance at end of the Year 1901.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Bentota-Walallawiti Korale	2,861 18	2,849 95	5,711 13	4,327 80	1,383 33
Wellaboda Pattu	2,179 14	5,294 83	7,473 97	7,968 10	—
Four Gravets	0 87	757 58	758 45	532 22	226 23
Talpe Pattu	192 72	6,023 1	6,215 73	4,478 50	1,737 23
Gangaboda Pattu	792 99	1,355 4	2,148 3	1,747 13	400 90
Hinidum Pattu	—	678 54	678 54	596 92	81 62
Total ...	6,026 90	16,958 95	22,985 85	19,650 67	3,829 31
			Deduct overpayment, Wellaboda Pattu ...		494 13
			Total Balance		3,335 18

Cases tried by Village Tribunals.

	Civil.	Criminal.
Bentota-Walallawiti Korale	1,261 ...	888
Gangaboda Pattu	384 ...	286
Hinidum Pattu.	62 ...	38

Appeals to Government Agent.

	Affirmed.		Set aside.	
	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.
Bentota-Walallawiti Korale ...	96 ...	65 ...	13 ...	17
Gangaboda Pattu	30 ...	14 ...	15 ...	3
Hinidum Pattu	2 ...	1 ...	— ...	—

Appeals to His Excellency the Governor.

	Affirmed.		Set aside.	
	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.
Bentota-Walallawiti Korale ...	25 ...	9 ...	10 ...	1
Gangaboda Pattu	6 ...	3 ...	3 ...	—
Hinidum Pattu	1 ...	— ...	1 ...	—

J 1.—Return of Gansabhawa Funds for 1901.

Galle District.

RECEIPTS.	Rs. c.	PAYMENTS.	Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1900 ...	6,026 90	Amount paid	19,650 67
Receipts during the year 1901 ...	16,958 95	Balance on December 31, 1901 ...	3,335 18
Total ...	22,985 85	Total ...	22,985 85

K.—Statement showing Number of Persons attending each Hospital and Dispensary throughout the Southern Province.

No.	Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Number of Persons Treated.				
		1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
1	Government Civil Hospital, Galle ...	2,065	2,223	2,086	2,230	2,135
2	Do. Matara ...	1,027	963	939	1,055	1,224
3	Do. Tangalla ...	239	207	227	229	276
4	Do. Hambantota ...	185	188	205	244	224
5	Do. Balapitiya ...	396	394	378	468	408
6	House of Observation, Galle ...	26	33	45	39	40
7	Kaluwella Hospital, Galle	126	110	117	31	103
8	Jail Hospital, Galle	163	159	154	192	86
9	Do. Matara	37	38	29	32	15
10	Do. Tangalla	3	9	18	19	13
11	Do. Hambantota ...	78	101	101	74	72
12	Government Dispensary, Galle ...	4,217	5,821	5,818	7,272	6,972
13	Do. Bentota ...	1,924	2,267	3,626	2,861	2,165
14	Do. Hikkaduwa ...	1,196	981	1,891	2,257	2,041
15	Do. Dodanduwa ...	1,242	1,110	1,536	1,862	1,837
16	Do. Elpitiya ...	1,145	1,747	2,875	3,074	1,967
17	Do. Batapola ...	1,906	1,903	2,192	2,341	2,023
18	Do. Baddegama ...	2,460	2,496	1,816	2,139	2,042
19	Do. Wanduramba ...	1,217	1,126	1,075	1,388	1,756
20	Do. Katukurunda ...	3,054	3,039	3,003	1,823	1,335
21	Do. Welipama ...	8,764	8,631	7,866	5,807	5,588
22	Do. Akuressa ...	1,930	2,456	2,029	4,058	3,864
23	Do. Imaduwa ...	1,732	2,566	2,237	2,912	2,977
24	Do. Deniyaya ...	2,368	1,942	1,680	1,934	1,444
25	Do. Udugama ...	3,181	9,848	7,955	5,582	4,432
26	Do. Nagoda ...	1,537	2,226	3,116	3,699	2,467
27	Do. Hiniduma ...	669	1,489	1,486	1,140	968
28	Do. Hakmana ...	2,612	2,843	3,044	2,985	2,954
29	Do. Walasmulla ...	760	789	966	1,041	535
30	Do. Kamburupitiya ...	927	1,168	1,325	1,289	1,497
31	Do. Beliatta ...	2,133	2,548	2,813	2,829	2,267
32	Do. Kottagoda ...	1,753	2,220	2,400	2,708	2,234
33	Do. Wiraketiya ...	675	613	623	1,038	1,431
34	Do. Ranna ...	828	820	989	945	900
35	Do. Morawaka ...	390	39	275	362	258
36	Do. Beralapanatara ...	500	29	234	258	198
37	Do. Kotapola ...	226	534	497	644	468
38	Do. Kirama ...	536	593	1,053	732	653
39	Do. Katuwana ...	356	337	879	727	720
40	Do. Talawa ...	679	471	1,128	1,012	753
41	Do. Tissa ...	1,965	4,379	5,749	3,513	3,678
42	Do. Ambalantota ...	999	1,022	1,580	2,238	3,046
43	Do. Matara ...	9,993	9,558	8,850	9,311	8,374
44	Do. Tangalla ...	3,520	4,216	4,126	4,804	4,848
45	Do. Hambantota ...	1,942	2,809	3,787	3,616	3,684
46	Do. Balapitiya ...	6,317	7,865	7,791	9,088	8,321
47	District Hospital, Deniyaya ...	—	—	552	616	634
48	Plague Hospital, Galle	—	—	1	—	—
49	Infectious Diseases Hospital, Dadalla ...	—	—	10	10	13
50	Government Dispensary, Opatta ...	—	—	—	—	198
	Total ...	79,978	96,930	104,163	104,628	96,138

L.—Statement of Public Works Extraordinary for 1901.

No. of Estimate.	Date of Sanction.	Particulars.	Voted for 1901.	Expended during 1901.	Unexpended Balance.	Remarks.
		New Works and Buildings.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
906	Aug. 17, 1899	Constructing thirty-two cells, Galle jail	3,059 38	2,457 60	601 78	Completed.
293	March 3, 1901	Building cooly lines and overseer's quarters at Kottawa, Galle District ...	5,750 0	5,549 0	201 0	do.
668	March 27, 1900	Erecting cooly lines and overseer's quarters on the Hambantota-Tanamalwila road ...	262 90	123 44	139 46	do.
500	Feb. 19, 1900	Building a new Kachcheri at Hambantota	8,313 18	7,927 73	385 45	do.
292	Feb. 8, 1901	T head to Hambantota jetty on concrete cylinders ...	16,500 0	4,814 67	11,685 33	Carried forward for 1902.
482	Feb. 26, 1901	Building a new Court-house at Hambantota	16,000 0	5,454 47	10,545 53	do.
878	Oct. 16, 1901	Sinking of a well at Andalla in Hambantota District ...	320 0	35 40	284 60	Completed.
909	Nov. 2, 1901	Completing the new Kachcheri, Hambantota	2,374 0	2,149 93	224 7	do.
		Alterations and Additions to Buildings.				
294	Feb. 8, 1901	Alterations to the police station, Pettah, Galle... ...	1,700 0	1,575 0	125 0	Completed.
295	Do.	Converting the office of the District Engineer, Galle, into a dwelling-house and other works	6,000 0	5,935 20	64 80	do.
		Special Repairs to Buildings.				
705	April 26, 1900	Repairs to Galle jetties ...	2,194 15	2,193 85	0 30	Completed.
		Additions and Improvements to Roads.				
506	Feb. 20, 1900	Improvement of the road from Hikkaduwa to Gonapinuwala...	797 15	729 32	67 83	Completed.
507	Do.	Protecting the Galle-Matara road, 83rd and 86th miles ...	765 60	689 64	75 96	do.
593	March 1, 1901	Improvement of the road from Matara to Akuressa ..	38,000 0	8,912 0	29,088 0	Carried forward for 1902. Vote for 1901 was Rs. 10,000.
667	April 5, 1900	Improving road from Hambantota to Bundala ...	29,271 7	10,000 0	19,271 7	do.
298	Feb. 8, 1901	Improving 2½ miles of road from Tangalla to Hambantota ...	2,290 0	1,491 90	798 10	Carried forward for 1902.
		New Bridges.				
577	Mar. 8, 1900	Two new bridges, Galle-Udugama road	3,671 83	3,671 19	0 64	Completed.
585	Aug. 8, 1901	Renewing Mahamodara bridge, Galle	55,575 0	51,841 99*	3,733 1	Carried forward for 1902.
874	Sept. 28, 1901	Renewing iron bridge at Gintota on the Galle-Colombo road ...	94,160 0	31,057 10†	63,102 90	do.
		Repairs of Bridges.				
297	Feb. 8, 1901	Rebuilding bridge No. 5, Tangalla-Hambantota road ...	11,860 0	7,286 6	4,573 94	Carried forward for 1902.
298	Do.	Reconstructing Tangalla bridge	12,482 0	12,035 88	446 12	do.
		Lands and Buildings to be acquired.				
768	July 11, 1901	Acquisition of land for a cemetery at Weligama ...	500 0	500 0	—	Completed.
		Miscellaneous.				
738	May 18, 1900	Converting timber bridges into iron ones, Galle District ...	3,291 59	2,910 17	381 42	do.
509	Feb. 20, 1900	Improvements to Bentota-ela ...	1,209 29	953 47	255 82	Carried forward for 1902.
647	Mar. 13, 1901	Converting timber bridges into iron ones, Galle District ...	6,708 0	6,287 78	420 22	Completed.
210	Jan. 26, 1900	Building three bridges and three culverts on the road from Mamadola to Liyangaha ...	2,447 63	2,129 20	318 43	do.
332	Feb. 8, 1901	Making concrete surface drains at each side of road through Hambantota bazaar ...	2,790 0	2,759 4	30 96	do.
333	Do.	Repairing and raising sea wall at Tangalla	926 0	915 24	10 76	do.
		Plague Precautions.				
703	Sept. 6, 1901	Repairs to plague buildings, Galle	1,040 0	997 10	42 90	do.

The fourth column gives the total amount of estimate or the balance brought forward, as the case may be.

* Rs. 44,935 amount of Factory Order debited. † Factory Order for bridge debited.

M.—Number of Sales held during 1901.

At Galle Kachcheri	21
In the districts where the lands are situated	15
Total ...	36

Statement of Lands sold and granted in the Galle District during the Year 1901.

	No. of Lots.	Extent. A. R. P.	Amount. Rs. c.
Sales ...	625	957 2 20	40,385 14
Settlement at upset price ...	202	243 0 35	7,309 3
Half-improved value ...	39	50 2 34	736 0
	866	1,251 2 9	48,430 17
Certificate against the Crown ...	682	1,051 2 14	—

Actual Revenue derived in the Galle District from Land Sales during the Years 1892 to 1901.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
1892	25,422 44	1897	50,976 69
1893	29,263 16	1898	45,328 18
1894	8,410 66	1899	70,796 75
1895	55,578 0	1900	77,141 58
1896	60,472 44	1901	42,879 87*

* Rs. 10,238·05 have been credited during January, 1902. These are nine-tenth purchase amounts, &c., of lots sold during the latter end of 1901. With these amounts the receipts of land sold in 1901 will be Rs. 53,118·38.

The difference between the figures of actual revenue and those shown in the statement is due to the fact that the nine-tenths due on sales in December are not credited.

N.—Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Sanitary Board of Health, Ambalangoda, for the Year 1901.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1900 ...	—	8 33	Establishment	75 0	
Taxes	601 26		Law expenses	51 25	
Licenses	537 36		Repayment of loans obtained ...	135 0	
Sundries	6 20		Sanitary charges... ...	140 0	
		1,144 82	Sundries	204 60	
			Printing	3 50	
			Numbering houses ...	108 1	
			Commission	120 0	
					837 36
			By balance ...	—	315 79
Total ...		1,153 15	Total ...		1,153 15

O.—List of Regular Police who distinguished themselves and received Rewards during 1901.

P. S. 184 A. H. Doll'
P. C. 1,105 Arunasalam
" 898 Juanis Appu
" 39 H. S. Perera
" 898 Juanis Appu
" 287 B. Thojudeen
" 1,040 P. R. Mennon
P. S. 518 F. V. Perera
" 222 W. Botaju
P. C. 790 S. W. Jayman
P. S. 1,419 B. O. Sourjah
Inspector Anthony Peris
P. C. 1,002 L. H. D. William
" 424 H. Perera
" 1,317 Jandris

Statement of Rewards and Punishments of Regular Police, Southern Province, 1901.

	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Number rewarded	7	12	19
Number punished by reduction ...	1	12	13
Number punished by fine	13	102	115
Number punished by punishment drill ...	—	140	140
Number punished by dismissal ...	—	2	2

P.—List of Village Committee Works referred to.

1. A start was made to sink a public well at Udugalpitiya.
2. Ranapanadeniya-Hegoda road, a distance of about 3 miles was opened to light traffic. Eight permanent culverts and three temporary and a bridge about 18 ft. were built on it.
3. Hegoda-Pitiwella road, a continuation of the last, was improved by gravelling to some extent. The bridge across Hegoda-ela was repaired and three temporary culverts made, and the road made fit for light traffic.
4. Bussa-Hegoda road : 2 miles was improved by repairing a *wella* and putting up a small bridge.
5. Bussa-Ranapanadeniya road : 2 miles was further improved. There is about half a mile of it yet to be widened and made fit for carts.
6. Owe Kanda-Gampitiya road : 1 mile is in fair condition. No work this year.
7. Bopagoda-Pinkanda road, 5 miles : about 2½ miles is now being used for carts. The remaining portion has been improved in parts. There are some *wella* to be made, and some portions of it through Ratgama estate and elsewhere have also to be made.

8. Bopagoda-Kanattatotupala road: half mile was repaired. There is a small portion yet to be made.
9. Imbula-Katudampe road: 1½ mile was improved last year, was further improved this year, and a *wella* made.
10. A latrine was built at Ambalangoda.
11. The Village Committee court-house was repaired.
12. Most part of the Maha Ambalangoda-Duwa road was repaired.
13. Most part, including a difficult *wella*, of Santupitiya-Ketantota-Manana road was improved.
14. Maha Ambalangoda-Tuduwemulla road was repaired.
15. Wilegoda-Watugedara road was improved and kept in repair.
16. Keraminiya-Randomba road completely opened.
17. Watugedara-Balapitiya road opened to carts.
18. Watugedara-Wandaduwa road repaired.
19. Paragahatota-Balapitiya road repaired.
20. Dampota-ela improved.
21. Karandeniya-Magala road nearly completely opened to carts.
22. Telwatta-Kiralagahawela road: 2 miles was repaired and improved.
23. Kajugaha Ambalama-Kahatapitiya road: 3½ miles was opened about half the distance.
24. Alutwala-Kalupe road: 3 miles was further extended and improved.
25. Weragoda-Ronnaduwa road: 2 miles kept in repair; a *wella* built.
26. Kahawa-Uduwaragoda road: half mile improved.
27. Mitiyagoda-Metiwala road: 1 mile improved partly.
28. Built a new school for girls at Godagama: not quite complete.
29. Some repair was effected to the Weragoda boys' school.
30. Repaired and tarred the fence of the cattle pound at Weragoda.
31. Kahaduwa-Horangalla road: 2½ miles improved.
32. Waturuwila-Rekadahena road: half mile improved.
33. Waturuwila-Wattehena road: 1 mile improved.
34. Kakaduwa-Ambana road: 1½ mile improved.
35. Pinikahana-Polgahawila road: 1 mile improved.
36. Kuttiyawatta-Polgahawila road: 1 mile improved.
37. Ambana school was repaired, whitewashed, and thatched.
38. Ambana-ela was cleared of side jungle to a distance of 1 mile.
39. Improved the Akurala school.
40. Cleared and improved Welle-ela.
41. Cleared and improved Kuli-ela.
42. Wellaboda-Kuligoda road improved.
43. Wenamulla-Kuligoda road: kept up and partly improved.
44. Etkandura-Batapola road: eight culverts were built and road repaired up to the limit of the division.
45. Batapola-Galpottawala road repaired.
46. Batapola-Godahena road improved.
47. Kuligoda-Kulitota road improved.
48. Ronnaduwa-Galpottawala road improved.
49. Tiranagama-Pinkandu road, including a permanent culvert, was improved.
50. Tiranagama-Paturwata road improved.
51. Narigama-Patana road improved, two permanent culverts were made.
52. Modarapaṭuwata-Walamulla road completed.
53. Dodanduwa-Godabedda road completed.
54. Godabedda-Udugalpitiya road partly completed.
55. A wall to screen off the rock at Dodanduwa by the sea, used as a latrine.
56. Wewala-Nalagasdeniya road completed.
57. Wawlagoda-Wewala road repaired.
58. Hikkaduwa-Hettigoda road repaired.
59. Gonapinuwala-Dodankahawila road completed.
60. Totagamuwa-Kalupe road improved.
61. Werellana-Munugoda road partly repaired.
62. Sinigama-Kalupe road partly repaired.
63. Sinigama-Malawenna road: very little work done.
64. Hackery stand at Hikkaduwa station: new work. Completed.
65. Wawlagoda girls' school: new work. Not completed.
66. Public well at Wawlagoda: new work. Not completed.
67. Tiranagama-Wewalaela road cleared.

Comparative Statement of Revenue of the Province from Railway Receipts during 1900 and 1901.

Station.	Passengers, &c.		Goods.		Miscellaneous.	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Kosgoda	15,054 15	14,928 22	3,021 72	2,931 9	13 46	12 64
Balapitiya	24,885 19	24,194 61	3,358 3	4,152 72	19 76	16 72
Ambalangoda	51,549 89	46,709 98	13,450 86	12,181 90	149 79	167 31
Hikkaduwa	29,036 39	24,689 7	3,416 18	3,591 84	33 88	60 12
Dodanduwa	28,587 34	22,404 82	5,329 41	3,470 39	11 86	26 9
Gintota	10,924 19	9,589 38	17,545 38	2,901 57	18 97	5 76
Total ...	160,037 15	142,516 8	46,121 58	29,229 51	247 72	288 64
Galle	134,957 38	127,476 90	67,926 88	63,866 63	254 28	389 44
Talpe	8,724 59	8,090 55	492 80	429 86	3 36	7 38
Ahangama	20,399 95	18,905 43	1,874 20	1,927 63	51 59	2 44
Weligama	33,831 13	31,849 95	3,554 64	3,062 33	23 11	6 31
Kamburugamuwa ...	5,789 68	5,557 64	409 56	505 6	161 24	2 4
Matara	65,731 93	58,272 34	43,433 84	36,782 57	15 33	159 33
Total ...	269,434 66	250,152 81	117,691 92	106,574 8	508 91	566 94
Grand Total ...	429,471 81	392,668 89	163,813 50	135,803 59	756 63	855 58

REPORT ON THE MATARA DISTRICT.

I.—REVENUE.

THE figures for the last five years, exclusive of the Arrack Farm, credited in the Galle Kachcheri are :—

	Rs.		Rs.
1897	115,505	1900	149,618
1898	127,468	1901	130,562
1899	130,915		

2. The chief items of increase are Road Tolls, Rs. 1,489 ; Fines (other Departments), Rs. 2,667; Compensation, Forest Offences, Rs. 998 ; Rent of Government Lands, Rs. 340 ; and Unclaimed Deposits, Rs. 721.

3. On the other hand, there are decreases under the heads of Stamps (Revenue), Rs. 280 ; Stamps (Judicial), Rs. 3,870 ; Fines (District Court), Rs. 747 ; Fines (Police Court), Rs. 282 ; Survey Fees, Rs. 1,795 ; Police Rate, Rs. 668 ; Sale of Timber, Rs. 1,299 ; and Land Sales, Rs. 16,797.

4. The Arrack Rent for the Matara District realized Rs. 81,343, an increase of Rs. 9,732 as compared with that for 1900.

5. Detailed Statement of Revenue collected in the Matara District, Southern Province, during 1901 :—

Heads of Service.	1900.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
LICENSES, EXCISE, AND INTERNAL REVENUE NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED.				
Licenses.				
Arrack, Rum, and Toddy	71,611 0	74,564 42	2,953 42	—
Opium	250 0	300 0	50 0	—
Land Revenue.				
Incidental	6 0	4 0	—	2 0
Rents exclusive of Land.				
Road Tolls	18,291 68	19,781 43	1,489 75	—
Bridge Tolls	5,850 0	5,960 0	110 0	—
Stamps.				
Revenue (various services)	24,831 20	24,544 55	—	286 65
Fines and Forfeitures.				
District Courts	1,082 0	335 0	—	747 0
Courts of Requests	165 0	95 0	—	70 0
Police Courts	3,894 61	3,612 44	—	282 17
Government Agents	—	60 0	60 0	—
Other Departments	60 0	2,727 0	2,667 0	—
Forest Offences	936 67	1,935 25	998 58	—
Total ...	126,978 16	133,919 9	8,328 75	1,387 82
FEES OF COURT OR OFFICE, PAYMENT FOR SPECIFIC SERVICES, AND REIMBURSEMENTS IN AID.				
Judicial Stamps	22,980 0	19,109 40	—	3,870 68
Survey Fees	5,964 20	4,169 20	—	1,795 0
Recoveries on Irrigation Works	6,586 12	6,624 19	38 7	—
Hospital Stoppages	132 45	84 25	—	48 20
Collections at Dispensaries	473 70	416 22	—	—
Medical Aid Dues (Visits)	1,426 10	1,820 10	394 0	—
Police Rates in Towns and Rural Districts ...	4,378 77	3,710 64	—	668 13
Value of Prison Labour	15 0	10 50	—	4 50
School Fees	—	148 42	148 42	—
School Books and Stationery	248 40	404 56	156 16	—
Fees for Title Deeds	1,043 64	836 80	—	206 84
Sundries	27 6	75 29	48 23	—
Sale of Drugs	62 23	70 47	8 24	—
Total ...	43,337 67	37,480 4	793 12	6,650 75
POST AND TELEGRAPH.				
Postage Stamps	1,043 23	594 0	—	449 23
RENT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.				
Garden Rents	161 44	303 82	142 38	—
Rent of Lands	1,053 7	1,393 69	340 62	—
Total ...	1,214 51	1,697 51	483 0	—

Heads of Service.	1900.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
INTEREST.				
On Arrears of Revenue	91 33	93 96	2 63	—
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.				
Sale of Old Stores	4 82	7 50	2 68	—
Overpayments recovered	—	4 0	4 0	—
Unclaimed Deposits	583 93	1,305 50	721 57	—
Sundries	2 65	9 80	7 15	—
Total ...	591 40	1,326 80	735 40	—
SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.				
Timber	6,351 92	5,052 72	—	1,299 20
Crops on Crown Lands	—	148 74	148 74	—
Sundries	15 68	6 48	—	9 20
Total ...	6,367 60	5,207 94	148 74	1,308 40
LAND SALES.				
Lands	41,605 10	24,807 70	—	16,797 40
Grand Total ...	221,229 0	205,127 4	10,491 64	26,593 60

6. The local expenditure was as below, being 16 per cent. of the gross revenue :—

	Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments	20,000 0
Other Charges	8,369 99
Pensions	5,854 74
Total ...	34,214 73

7. Mr. Hill writes :—

The year was not so prosperous as its predecessor. The fall in the price of plumbago and of citronella left the people with little surplus money to invest in land or to devote to litigation. The result is apparent in decreased takings under the heads Land Sales and Judicial Stamps. The closing of many plumbago pits also affected the demand for timber.

II.—FOOD SUPPLY.

8. The food supply of the people was exceptionally good. It was greatly in advance of that of the previous year. The local paddy crops were very satisfactory, and supplied nearly half of the rice consumed in the district. No scarcity of food was reported. Rain was plentiful and well distributed throughout the district.

9. The diet of the ordinary villager along the sea coast is rice, jak, and breadfruit; while in Morawak korale, Kandaboda pattu, and Gangaboda pattu, where fine grain is cultivated, amu and kurakkan and yams are of equal importance. In the months of April and May there was a good crop of jak, which, next to rice, is the principal food of the people.

10. Fish was abundant during the year. The sale of big fish locally, however, was very small, owing to its transportation by train to Colombo and up-country. Small fish had a ready and cheap sale at the market.

11. Price of food stuffs was normal: coast rice sold at Rs. 4 per bushel; cocoanuts, Rs. 35 per 1,000; paddy, Re. 1·50 per bushel; kurakkan and amu, Re. 1 per bushel.

III.—IRRIGATION.

12. A meeting of the District Irrigation Committee was held on 27th April, 1901. At other times business was conducted by circulation of papers among members as there was no subject for discussion.

13. The following works were carried out at a cost of Rs. 1,640 from the funds of the above Committee :—

	Rs. c.
Kumbalgama tank, for repairing the bund	99 20
Culvert on Akuressa road, for constructing	40 0
Sea gates, Galagamulla, for constructing	75 0
Dediagala anicut, for repairs	367 7
Pita-ela culvert, for constructing	90 0
Sea gates, Makawita, for constructing	73 36
Sea gates, Naimana, for constructing	25 0
Dangahakumbura anicut, for repairs	249 12
Kilitua-ara, for constructing gates	100 0
Titamugarawewa, for repairing the sluice	43 40
Double culvert at Dandeniya, for constructing...	89 0
Disawage-ela, for clearing	178 0
Naimana-Talpawela bridge, for repairs	21 60
Two culverts on Urugamuwa road, for constructing	81 65
Piladuwa-ela, for clearing	99 99
Malagoda bridge, for repairs	8 25
Total ...	1,640 0

14. Both the maha and yala crops were prosperous. The yield was over 526,000 bushels, giving an average of about three bushels per head of the population.

15. *Disawage-ela.*—This is an old Dutch channel restored in 1890, when it proved a complete success against the floods three months after its restoration. It was cleared and put into proper working order this year.

16. The other important works in the district are in the charge of the Central Irrigation Board. They form three different schemes:—

(1) *Gangaboda Pattu Scheme.*—This is the first in importance and consists of two large storage tanks, Ellewela and Hali-ela, and five anicuts, Urapola, Sapugoda, Pettara, Alawatugoda, and Hamaragoda. The irrigation interest collected during the year under these works amounted to Rs. 4,403.

(2) *Wellaboda Pattu Scheme.*—This is next in importance, and consists of the Kekanadura and Dandeniya tanks. The former serves the fields in the Four Gravets of Matara as well. The irrigation interest collected was Rs. 1,441.

(3) *Kandaboda Pattu Scheme.*—This consists of the two tanks Denagama and Uyanwewa. The collection of the irrigation interest was Rs. 778.

17. The irrigation interest for the year was recovered in full. The system of paying commission to collectors, authorized in Government Circulars Nos. 72 and 90 of 1st July and 5th August, 1901, respectively, was found unnecessary in this district, as under existing arrangements the recoveries were made without difficulty.

18. *Proposed Works*: (*a*) *Kekanadura Channel.*—It was proposed to cut a channel under the Kekanadura tank system for irrigating 75 acres of paddy fields dependent on rain water, in the Goigoda and Pategama divisions of the Wellaboda pattu. The owners of fields to be benefited, who now realize the advantages of these works, were prepared to pay Re. 1 per acre in perpetuity as water-rate. The matter is now in the hands of the Director of Irrigation. It is hoped that the work will be taken in hand early.

(*b*) *Talanwila Flood Outlet.*—This is a scheme that was proposed for relieving the low-lying lands bordering the Nilwala-ganga from damage frequently caused by floods. In 1891 it was estimated to cost Rs. 87,000. It stopped short at the survey in 1893. This important work was again brought to the notice of the Central Irrigation Board in the latter end of the year.

19. *Appointment.*—Mr. German de Silva was appointed Inspector of Irrigation in December, 1901.

IV.—WORKS REQUIRED.

20. Mr. Hill gives the following list:—

(1) Replanking of Matara iron bridges.
(2) Conversion of Bandattara wooden bridges into an iron one.
(3) Improved accommodation for carriages and hackeries at the railway station.
(4) A bungalow for the District Judge.
(5) A bungalow for the Police Magistrate.
(6) A villagers' ward at the Deniyaya hospital, Morawak korale.
(7) Improvements in the shape of additional metal to the Hakmana road,
(8) A Government building for a post and telegraph office at Matara.
(9) Upstairs office room for Assistant Government Agent, where a certain amount of quiet and privacy can be obtained. There are six doors to the present office, and people wander in at all hours of the day.

21. He adds:—

There are 687 planks on the Matara bridge. They shake and rattle as vehicles pass over them. In the course of the year 123 new planks have been laid at the northern end and fixed with clips instead of bolts. This is a device of the District Engineer (Mr. Caldicott). The clips are slightly cheaper than bolts, and keep the planks firm in their place, so that vehicles can pass without any movement of the planks, which should under these circumstances last longer than if bolted. It would cost Rs. 8,400 to replank the whole bridge on the clip system.

The idea of building a railway station for Mirissa has been abandoned, at any rate for the present. The line does not run near the populous centres of Mirissa, and the construction of a station at the place indicated by the people of Mirissa would involve the cutting of an expensive approach road.

22. The question of a pure water supply and a proper system of drainage for Matara town are mentioned in Mr. Davidson's report for 1900, and are of great importance. A preliminary estimate for a drainage scheme amounts to Rs. 93,000. When the scheme is perfected, it will be necessary to face the problem of "ways and means." Probably the work will be taken up in sections, if the Local Board finds itself unable to meet the whole cost at once.

23. I am afraid that an adequate supply of good water is practically impossible to secure at a moderate cost. There is no source near Matara which could be tapped, and the conformation of the ground does not admit of a reservoir being made at comparatively slight expense as was done at Ratnapura.

24. At present drinking water is hawked about for sale in carts, an obviously objectionable practice, unless the carts are kept under constant inspection to ensure their cleanliness.

V.—PLANS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

25. As I assumed duties only on 17th December last, I have not had time to travel much in the district, much less to work out any plans for desired improvements, which require personal observation and investigation. It is clear enough already that the land question is about the most important one in this district. Besides barefaced encroachments, without any title, on Crown lands, there are many cases of possibly *bonâ fide* claims based on documents, which require careful investigation and settlement. Something has been done, but much more still remains to do. The Special

Officer and the Assistant Agent have now arranged a methodical procedure. The Special Officer completes the settlement as far as he can under the Waste Lands Ordinances of a particular village. He then sums up the result in a final report. This report and the plan of the village are then sent to the Assistant Agent, who completes the settlement of that village. We thus have for that village an absolutely final decision as to what land is Crown land and what land belongs to private persons.

26. One village—Pitabeddara in Morawak korale—is now ready for this final settlement by the Assistant Agent, and the Special Officer has many more nearly ready to hand over to me. I propose to give this work priority over all other plans for the improvement of the district. Once we have finally decided what is really Crown land in any village, it is possible to go on and establish a burial ground (very desirable from a sanitary point of view); a village reserved forest, when such is necessary, to supply the villagers' needs for fence sticks and minor forest produce; and a cattle kraal (Mr. Hill's suggestion as a means of checking cattle stealing).

27. I hope also to mature plans for the proper drainage of Matara town, for placing the rural villages in a satisfactory condition as regards a pure water supply, sanitation, and facilities for education, and for encouraging experiments in the cultivation of new products.

28. An agricultural show was held in Matara for some years in succession in Mr. Baumgartner's time, and it may be feasible to revive it.

29. There is an "experimental garden" in Matara, which may perhaps prove of service, if I can form a feasible plan for utilizing it under intelligent supervision. At present it scarcely deserves its name, as it is not a garden, and is not used for experimental purposes at all.

VI.—DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE WORK.

30. Mr. Hill writes:—

The minor roads were kept in good order by Mr. A. Erskine, the Superintendent. There is only one exception to this statement, and that is the Denagama-Miella section of the Hakmana-Miella road. The soil in this neighbourhood is nothing but mud, and there is no gravel to be obtained in the locality. A vote of Rs. 1,350 has been taken for laying foundation and metal in a half mile of this road.

160¾ miles of road were kept up at an average cost of Rs. 114 per mile, and 10 miles of footpath at a cost of Rs. 24 per mile.

In 1901 the Matara-Akuressa District Road Committee road was taken over as a principal road, and is being metalled, while the wooden bridges are being converted into iron ones.

The road tax collections were poor this year as compared with last. Only 33,902 paid at single rate, as compared with 34,739 in 1900. Warrants were issued against 3,410 defaulters.

The unsatisfactory nature of the collections is attributed to the decline of the plumbago industry, which formerly provided many with employment, and to the fact that many left the district early in the year to work in the Kelani Valley Railway. Many, too, were under the impression that they would be exempted from payment of their road tax owing to the death of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria.

817 defaulters were brought up on warrants. The majority gave as an excuse that they were absent from the village, working in Giruwa Pattu of the Hambantota District, and added as a rider that they had also been suffering from fever.

Seven division officers failed to pay in their road tax collections at the proper time, and although the sums due were eventually recovered, it was found necessary to punish five of the seven defaulting headmen. Police officers were rewarded for collecting tax from all and leaving no defaulters, and eighteen were rewarded for promptly closing their District Road Committee accounts. It is hoped that these measures will result in greatly improved collections in 1902, and that all will either pay their Re. 1·50 or work for six days.

31. Mr. Erskine, Superintendent of Minor Roads, reports:—

The upkeep of the roads during 1901 was not so trying as in previous years, there being only three floods to contend with, and the rain, though continuous, was not heavy. Considerable progress was made with the Mulatiyana-Urubokka line of road. In fact I may now say that one of the most difficult sections of the road is open. I refer to the 3 miles between Mulatiyana and Udapana. The road here runs through virgin forest, and masses of rock had to be blasted and removed. Steep rocky gullies were mostly filled with rock and the road taken across. There is now only one bit of rocky ground to be got over between Kudapana and Mawarala. At Angurumelehena a part of the 6 miles can be opened very easily, and I am looking forward to doing so. A great improvement was made on the road from Denagama to Mulatiyana. Both the large bridges Deiyandara and Dunda were completed, and two 12-feet bridges with abutments at Ovilana. 2½ miles of the road between Denagama and Pallawela were cut and opened. I think this road is more important than the Urubokka road, as it will join such an excellent connection between Hakmana and Mulatiyana. I anticipate completing this road in a few years, but the Mulatiyana-Urubokka road will take a lifetime to complete. This is a pity, as the whole of the north-east part of the district from Urubokka to Kudapana has no outlet, though thickly populated and a rich country. A most useful improvement was carried out on the Kadduwa road between the 13th milepost and Kamburupitiya. Here the road runs through low-lying fields, and was as much under water as above during the monsoon. I have now raised it and put in new culverts. I still maintain that this important road should have a toll at Kadduwa, more so now, as the Telijjawila road has been taken over by the Public Works Department, and the toll on this road could now be taken off.

The old Morawaka road received attention, and a considerable amount of traffic now goes up to Dehigaspe. Metal was laid in 3 miles of wheel tracks on the Kotapola-Urubokka road. This road, which is very difficult to maintain in good order, showed a marked improvement. With the handing over of the Matara-Telijjawila and 5 miles of the Weligama-Telijjawila toll grant roads to the Public Works Department, the Committee were great losers, as both roads were kept up entirely on the grants. Now, for the remaining 10½ miles of the Weligama-Telijjawila road, which is left in our charge, and which has four large bridges, we receive only Rs. 1,354, or Rs. 134 per mile, against Rs. 250, which was the amount

received before. The Committee had this year to vote an additional sum of Rs. 1,500 towards the upkeep. So this sum counts as a dead loss on this transaction. While on this subject, I may mention that I have been trying to get the Kekanadura toll sold separately. It is entirely a new road, and has no connection with a main road toll, and I am confident that Rs. 1,000 will be realized. At present we receive a meagre Rs. 557 for 9 miles of road with five bridges. Hitherto the Henagama road has not had much attention, but this year I greatly improved it, especially the long hill at Henagama. All the rocks were blasted and removed, and the road thoroughly formed and gravelled. This road forms an important link between the Galle-Akuressa and Matara-Akuressa main roads.

Four good improvement estimates were sanctioned in December and are now being carried out :—

(1) To make a deviation of the Naimana road at Motagedara. This will take out three sharp curves on a steep hill and reduce the gradient.
(2) At Parawahera the road will be widened and bad curves at the bottom of a hill taken out.
(3) The laying of a foundation and metalling half mile of the Hakmana-Mella road at Mella. There is no gravel to be had for this road anywhere, with the result that the road is the worst in the district.
(4) A 6-ft. road was constructed to Piladuwa, within the Local Board. It really joins an island village with the main land.

VII.—VILLAGE COMMITTEES.

32. The receipts and expenditure for each Village Committee during 1901 were as under :—

	Balance on December 31, 1900. Rs. c.	Receipts. Rs. c.	Expenditure. Rs. c.	Balance Rs. c
Four Gravets ...	25 49	660 7	662 42	23 1
Weligam Korale ...	120 18	7,849 7	7,715 57	253 6
Wellaboda Pattu ...	305 58	6,094 55	6,233 23	166 9
Gangaboda Pattu ...	1,203 77	4,079 96	4,661 46	622 27
Morawak Korale ...	407 85	2,144 40	2,283 44	268 81
Kandaboda Pattu ...	127 15	2,914 3	2,926 27	114 91
Total ...	2,190 2	23,742 8	24,482 39	1,449 71

33. Systematic estimates of revenue and expenditure were prepared for the first time in 1901. These Committees have done good work during the year, especially those of Weligam korale, Wellaboda pattu, and Gangaboda pattu.

34. The Weligam korale Village Committee has spent Rs. 1,370 on new works of public utility, including Rs. 548 on Maramba school.

35. The Gangaboda pattu Village Committee's chief work was the Karagoda-Uyangoda market, which cost Rs. 1,197.

36. The Wellaboda pattu Village Committee has erected a fine school building at Kottegoda at a cost of Rs. 1,667.

37. The chief works proposed for 1902 are the following :—

Name of Pattu.	Nature of Work.	Estimated Cost. Rs. c.
Weligam Korale ...	Horbury latrine for Weligama ...	400 0
Do. ...	Welihinda road	296 70
Do. ...	Kananka road	300 0
Do. ...	Maliduwa road... ...	1,201 40
Do. ...	Kotadupe road ...	207 85
Do. ...	Walliwela road ...	100 0
Do. ...	Kotawila-Akurugoda road ...	306 60
Do. ...	Akurugoda-Malimboda road ...	228 60
Do. ...	Akurugoda-Kirimetimulla ...	108 40
Do. ...	Repairs to Mirissa school ...	350 0
Do. ...	Weligama cemetery ...	300 0
Morawak Korale ...	Construction of a school at Morawaka ...	900 0
Wellaboda Pattu ...	Outhouses for Dondra Gansabhawa ...	150 0
Do. ...	For sinking a well at Kottegoda ...	75 0
Do. ...	Outhouses for Dikwella Village Committee ...	200 0
Do. ...	Outhouses of a school at Naotuna ...	370 0
Do. ...	Uda Aparekka bridge	100 0
Kandaboda Pattu ...	Construction of a school at Pallewela ...	750 0
Do. ...	Repairs to Mulatiyana bungalow ...	200 0
Do. ...	Deiyandara-Kirama road	80 0
Do. ...	Gangodagama-Getamanna road ...	50 0
Do. ...	Radawela-Iriyatota road	60 0
Do. ...	Repairs to Gombaddala school... ...	75 0
Four Gravets ...	Wehelgoda road	50 0
Do. ...	Naimana road	75 0

38. The Village Committee paths and roads have now been inserted on a one-inch-to-the-mile map of the district.

39. These Committees can be of the greatest public service in insisting on proper sanitary rules being observed, supplying proper burial grounds to supersede the present objectionable practice of burying near inhabited houses or wells, in ensuring an adequate supply of good water, and in giving educational facilities and insisting on their being availed of, besides opening up minor paths and roads. I am unable to say as yet from personal observation how far the Committees are efficient in these respects, but I shall watch their working with the closest attention. There can be

no question that where the Mudaliyar, who is *ex*-officio chairman, has his heart in the improvement of his pattu, he can do a great deal with the assistance of his Committee. The Committee itself is an instalment of local self-government, which must teach the electors the importance of selecting good candidates. Mr. Ellis introduced the principle of election into the appointment of police officers, so the villagers are gradually being educated into taking an interest in the public management of their common interests.

40. The system is based on the co-operation of the Mudaliyar with the villagers, so is applicable only to rural districts. Where the authority of the Mudaliyar is not frankly accepted, the system becomes unworkable, and a Sanitary Board or Local Board is the proper institution to establish. Mr. Hill has noted as an example of this the village of Weligama, which has 6,000 inhabitants.

41. The following is a list of the Village Committee schools :—

Four Gravets	1
Weligam Korale	5
Wellaboda Pattu	7
Gangaboda Pattu	6
Kandaboda Pattu	4
Morawak Korale	4
Total ...	27

Statistics of scholars have not reached me in time for inclusion in this report.

42. The Village Committee markets are :—

Weligam Korale.
Kamburugamuwa
Denepitiya
Akuressa

Wellaboda Pattu.
Kottagoda
Aparekka

Dikwella
Ratmale

Gangaboda Pattu.
Tihagoda
Kamburupitiya

Kandaboda Pattu.
Hakmana

43. Revenue of the four Village Tribunals during 1901 :—

	Rs. c.
Gangaboda Pattu	1,233 83
Wellaboda Pattu	1,467 66
Weligam Korale	2,332 53
Morawak Korale	1,012 66
Total ...	6,046 68

44. Institutions during 1901 :—

	Civil.	Criminal.
Gangaboda Pattu	458 ...	1,770
Wellaboda Pattu	960 ...	940
Weligam Korale	431 ...	816
Morawak Korale	744 ...	905
Total ...	2,593	4,431

45. Appeals to Assistant Government Agent :—

	Civil.		Criminal.	
	Affirmed.	Set aside.	Affirmed.	Set aside.
Gangaboda Pattu	22 ...	6 ...	52 ...	4
Wellaboda Pattu	53 ...	40 ...	32 ...	15
Weligam Korale	38 ...	25 ...	54 ...	8
Morawak Korale	39 ...	23 ...	18 ...	5
Total ...	152	94	156	32

46. Appeals to Governor ;—

	Civil.		Criminal.	
	Affirmed.	Set aside.	Affirmed.	Set aside.
Gangaboda Pattu	3 ...	— ...	3 ...	—
Wellaboda Pattu	14 ...	5 ...	3 ...	—
Weligam Korale	9 ...	2 ...	11 ...	1
Morawak Korale	4 ...	3 ...	— ...	—
Total ...	30	10	17	1

VIII.—SANITATION.

47. Mr. Hill writes :—

8,720 births and 5,151 deaths were registered during the year. The birth-rate was 42·81 per mille, the death-rate 25·29 per mille.

The district was healthy on the whole ; a few cases of dysentery and chickenpox occurred.

Some of the estates in Morawak korale show a high rate of mortality among the coolies, owing to the prevalence of disease produced by an internal parasite (duodenalis).

The establishment of dispensaries at Mulatiyana (Kandaboda pattu), at Tihagoda (Gangaboda pattu), and at Rotumba (Morawak korale) has been recommended, and also the erection of a villagers' ward at Deniyaya. It is worthy of consideration whether a Local Board should not be established at Weligama, a large village of 6,000 inhabitants 11 miles west of Matara.

A cemetery has been provided for the village of Weligama, viz., the land Bamunugehena at Mudugamuwa. This land is 5 acres odd in extent, and funds for its acquisition (Rs. 500) were provided by Government. It has been left to the Village Committee to clear, fence, and road the land, but the Village Committee has no funds for the purpose, and application has been made for a grant from Government of Rs. 300. The matter is pending.

The villagers of course prefer to bury their dead in their gardens, and many complaints have been received on the score of the distance of the cemetery from the central parts of Weligama. The greatest distance from the cemetery to the outskirts of the town is 2 miles. This is not a very great distance for the people to carry a corpse occasionally, though from the complaints received one would imagine that deaths were of daily occurrence in every house in Weligama. In the town of Matara, on the contrary, people feel themselves aggrieved because they are not allowed to carry their dead for burial in private gardens outside Local Board limits.

A burial ground for the town of Kottegoda, Wellaboda pattu, has also been acquired. Funds for its acquisition were provided by the Village Committee, Wellaboda pattu. Both these cemeteries, viz., the one at Weligama and the one at Kottegoda, are for the present regulated by the Village Committee Rule No. 13 of 15th May, 1901, which forbids burial except in burial grounds registered by the Village Committee.

There are two latrines at Weligama, but others are required of a better type. The bazaars and side drains are cleaned up periodically, and on my last circuit the Mudaliyars had given this matter their personal attention, with satisfactory results.

IX.—CRIME.

48. Mr. Beven, Police Magistrate, reports :—

I regret that as I only assumed duties here in December last I am unable to offer any remarks of value on the subject of Crime. I, however, attach a few brief notes, which I trust will be of some use.

Homicides.—There have been 16 cases in 1901, as compared with 13 in the previous year. Of these 16 cases, 11 were committed to the Supreme Court, where the sentence of death was passed in 3 cases.

Knife Cases.—There has been an increase of 21 over the number instituted in 1900. A large number of these cases are, however, of a trivial nature, and as many as 48 were held to be designedly false. In these instances the complainant was invariably fined. Of the 161 cases instituted, 58 resulted in convictions, and in 58 cases the accused were prohibited from the use of the knife.

Robbery.—Under this head, too, there has been an increase, but my experience is that the majority of these cases are exaggerated into robberies from mere assaults.

Complainants are aware that if the charge is under section 314 for simple hurt, the chances are that they will be referred to the Gansabhawa. They accordingly tack on the charge of theft of some money from the person committed during the course of the assault. As far as I am aware, robbery as an organized crime scarcely exists in this district.

House-breaking.—This shows a satisfactory decrease. The percentage of convictions under this head is very small. The primitive methods of the people in safeguarding their goods not only offers temptation to this species of crime, but affords such facilities to the burglar that it is very seldom that sufficient evidence is forthcoming to trace out the offender. The majority of the cases are however true.

Cattle Stealing.—Under this head, too, there is a decrease from 230 in 1900 to 210 in 1901, but there still remains room for much improvement. Convictions in these cases are rare because the owner generally allows his animal to stray, and when it is stolen in the night there is little chance of any *true* evidence being forthcoming. There is plenty of *false* evidence led in actual cases of theft, led against suspected persons, but the falsity is so patent that acquittals invariably result. Except in Kandaboda pattu, where the animals stolen are removed over the border into the Tangalla district with impunity, a large number of cattle stealing cases result in the slaughter of the animals for the purposes of food.

Headmen.—In the majority of cases the headmen have done their duty well in arresting and producing offenders to court. I know of no *serious* case in which there has been a failure to arrest accused on the part of the headmen. The result is that cases are generally disposed of within ten days of institution, *i.e.*, on the second date the case is called.

Institutions in this court average slightly over 200 a month, making allowance for civil days and holidays. The Police Magistrate has eighteen days a month for hearing these cases, *i.e.*, 11 cases a day must be disposed of. That this number has been, on the average, successfully dealt with is evident from the fact that, whereas 140 cases were pending on 1st January, 1901, the number pending at the end of the year amounted to 97.

X.—POLICE.

49. *Rural and Regular Police.*—Both the regular and rural police have worked well and harmoniously together during the year. There was hardly a single serious case committed in which the offenders were not promptly dealt with. It is very remarkable how very few offenders escape unpunished. We have some paid headmen in the district who are called constable arachchies, who appear to be doing no work at all. It is a rare thing to see a constable arachchi in court. All the work appears to be done by the unpaid headmen in the district.

50. I annex a table of serious crime for the district :—

Table of Serious Crime committed in the Matara District during the Year 1901.

Pattu, &c.	Offences.							
	Murder.	Voluntarily causing Grievous Hurt: Knife &c.	Voluntarily causing Grievous Hurt: Club, &c.	Voluntarily causing Hurt: Knife	House-breaking and Theft.	Robbery.	House-breaking and Theft, Accused unknown.	Grand Total.
Weligam Korale ...	2	3	2	27	15	10	13	72
Morawak Korale ...	2	—	—	10	2	9	2	25
Gangaboda Pattu ...	4	1	3	25	12	18	19	82
Kandaboda Pattu ...	1	3	—	17	15	34	23	93
Wellaboda Pattu ...	5	7	2	54	15	45	17	146
Four Gravets ...	2	1	1	31	18	42	20	115.
Total ...	16	15	8	164	77	159	94	533

XI.—Forest Department.

51. Mr. A. Erskine, District Forester, reports :—

The demarcation of Masmulla forest was completed, and the trenches round Oliagankele were cleared, the number of chains cut during 1901 being 622. It is to be regretted that this important work has been stopped and no money allowed even for upkeep of the chains already cut. The first case since the demarcation line was opened round Masmulla forest came before the Police Court in December, and the accused was fined Rs. 50 for making a clearing inside the trench. The two other important cases I had during the year were one in which the Vel-vidane of Ulalla was fined Rs. 100, and in the other the Vidane Arachchi of Kirinda was fined Rs. 250 for felling na trees on a free permit for bedde del. In July I opened a firewood depôt to supply the town. Though great opposition has been shown, it has paid its way and credited to revenue a profit of Rs. 241·83 for six months. I anticipated being able to double this, but have been unable to stop the private supply of firewood, which mostly comes from the Crown forest Mirissewattekele at Naimana. The Four Gravets not being proclaimed the Magistrate would not inflict a fine when I brought a case before him. The people admit that they get the firewood from Crown land, and have done so from time immemorial. I am now supplying the Railway with firewood from Baddulukele; firewood was also cut from Horakettegodamukalana.

When inspecting Ranamukanda forest near Urubokka I found a fair number of dead ebony trees. I had them cut up and brought to Matara, in all two trees, which realized Rs. 205; the cost of transport was heavy (Rs. 100). A considerable amount of nedun was supplied to Colombo and Moratuwa people. Unfortunately the demand is greater than I can supply, nedun not being very plentiful in the district.

Financially 1901 can show better results than 1900, the total amount credited to revenue on sale of timber, &c., being Rs. 5,052·72, fines (chena and timber fellings) Rs. 1,925·75, total Rs. 6,978·47. My total expenditure, including Rs. 700 for demarcation and my own pay and allowance, amounted to Rs. 2,818·59, leaving a profit of Rs. 4,169·38, against Rs. 2,856·74 in 1900. Considering the depression in the plumbago market, this should be considered good.

XII.—New Areas of Cultivation.

52. Mr. Hill writes :—

Owing to the change of Assistant Agents early in the year, and the heavy work thrown on all Government Departments by Census operations from January to end of March, no lands were advertised for sale in the Matara District until May. The result was that the revenue from land sales fell from Rs. 41,605·10 in 1900 to Rs. 24,807·70 in 1901. Apart from the fact of there being fewer sales, there was less demand for land, the low prices of plumbago and citronella curtailed the purchasing powers of the villagers. Even large blocks of land suitable for cocoanut plantation failed to find purchasers at Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 an acre. There is no doubt that these lots could have been sold if offered at Rs. 10 an acre, but it would be unwise to let them go at that price.

One lot of 70 acres at Henagama, Weligam korale, was put up for sale at Rs. 50 an acre. Competition brought the price up to Rs. 7,000; the purchaser, however, forfeited the nine-tenths purchase amount and fees which he paid, as he failed to deposit the balance.

Statement of land sale and settlement for the year is annexed :—

	A.	R.	P.
Extent sold	1,115	1	37·6
Amount realized (includes nine-tenths purchase amount of lands sold in December, not paid before the end of the year)	Rs. 32,889		
Extent of certificate of quiet possession	393	3	16·75
Survey fees on certificate of quiet possession	Rs. 1,062		

53. The following figures give the area opened up in different products in the course of the year :—

Products.	Acres.
Cocoanut	200
Citronella	475
Tea	50
Paddy	90
Plantains	35

54. Mr. Hill writes :—

XIII.—CHENA CULTIVATION.

Illicit chena cultivation is largely practised in Kandaboda pattu and Morawak korale. 700 cases in all were reported in the district. A sum of Rs. 1,935 was recovered by the Assistant Government Agent as compensation for forest offences, while 40 cases were prosecuted in the Police Court, and resulted in 22 convictions and 4 acquittals. Five cases were withdrawn on the accused paying departmental fines, and 9 are pending. It has been the usual practice to fine at the rate of Rs. 4 per acre cleared and to seize the Crown share of the crop. The rate of fine should be raised. In some distant parts of Morawak korale chenas might be allowed to the villagers. A table is being prepared showing the population of each village and the amounts of paddy and high lands possessed by each family. No chena should be granted to villagers living within easy distance of the roads, principal or minor, where plenty of work can be obtained. Both the District Engineer and the Superintendent of Minor Roads complain of scarcity of labour.

XIV.—SALE OF LANDS BY VILLAGERS.

55. Mr. Hill writes :—

The usual fraudulent sales take place and are a subject of daily complaints by petitioners.

XV.—WORKING OF THE WASTE LANDS ORDINANCES, 1897, 1899, AND 1900.

56. Mr. J. G. Fraser, the Special Officer, has written a special Administration Report on this subject. I therefore do not touch on it here.

XVI.—WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

57. My predecessors have from year to year explained that the routine work is so heavy in this Kachcheri that they had little time for anything else.

58. Government has now allowed me a Cadet, so I will not be able to advance this excuse in future. Mr. Galbraith, who assumed duties here on 9th January, takes most of the routine work off my hands, and I have time to go into important questions.

59. I extract from the diaries of my predecessors the items which fall under this head :—

(1) Preparations for the Census of 1901.

(2) Attempts (without success) to discover a suitable site for a Boer Camp in Matara District.

(3) Working up cases : (*a*) Civil : land litigation between the Crown and private persons ; (*b*) Criminal : prosecution of a Government officer for defalcation. This legal work has been exceptionally heavy during the year, due principally to the claims of Mr. Le Mesurier. Every case (13 in all) has now been won by the Crown in the District Court. Two are still in appeal, and 11 have been finally decided in favour of the Crown. The difficulty now is to recover damages decreed, which amount in all to Rs. 16,076·66, Mr. Le Mesurier having transferred his property to others before the Crown could seize it. A criminal case was taken against Mr. P. Jayawardena, Irrigation Clerk. The prosecution resulted in an acquittal.

(4) Reporting on British trade and articles sold in the native bazaars. Great Britain seems to have the monopoly in some classes of oilmanstores, in the better kinds of ironmongery, in nibs and ink and pins, and to enjoy a large share of the drapery trade. In all other classes of goods British-made articles are either supplanted or flagrantly imitated by foreign competitors.

XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

60. This has been a year of changes in the *personnel* of the Government officials. The following are the principal changes :—

Mr. Saxton was relieved by Mr. Davidson as Assistant Agent on 1st February.
Mr. Hill relieved Mr. Davidson on 23rd May.
Mr. Bowes relieved Mr. Hill on 1st December.
I relieved Mr. Bowes on 17th December.
Mr. Davidson relieved Mr. Lewis as Special Officer on 15th May.
Mr. Fraser relieved Mr. Davidson on 18th August.
Mr. H. Beven relieved Mr. Woodhouse as Police Magistrate on 1st December.
Mr. C. W. Buultjens assumed duties as Chief Clerk, Matara Kachcheri, *vice* Mr. Solomons, retired, on 1st May.
Mr. E. B. Gunatilaka relieved Mr. V. de Saram (resigned) as Mudaliyar, Morawak korale, on 10th July.
Mr. H. C. Guneratna became President, Village Tribunal, Wellaboda pattu, on 25th November, *vice* Mr. N. A. Bandaranaika, retired.

61. The principal events of interest were :—

(1) Memorial service for Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and proclamation of the King in February.

(2) School treat in September for boys and girls of Village Committee schools. 700 children attended, and the function was a great success. Mr. Burrows, Director of Public Instruction, came down specially to distribute prizes for recitation, regular attendance, sports, &c. Mr. Altendorff, Inspector of the Local Board, managed the feeding of the children at breakfast and tea, and did the work excellently.

(3) A curious outbreak of illness in December at Midigama, Weligam korale. Seven children died and forty others were seriously ill from eating the flesh of an inedible turtle. It is a species well known to be poisonous, but people occasionally do venture to eat it, usually with disastrous results, known to the vedaralas as "turtle sickness."

62. I regret the imperfections of the above report, due to my recent assumption of duty and to the necessity for forwarding it earlier than usual. Mr. Hill's notes and the diaries of my predecessors form the basis of the report. Mr. Amerasekara, Irrigation Clerk, practically wrote the section on Irrigation.

K. MACLEOD,
Assistant Government Agent.

February 1, 1902.

REPORT ON THE HAMBANTOTA DISTRICT FOR 1901.

Area, 1,013 square miles; Population, 105,000.

I.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE revenue credited at the Hambantota Kachcheri in 1901 was Rs. 194,562, as compared with Rs. 209,061 in 1900 and Rs. 238,976 in 1899.

2. The following comparative statement shows the principal items:—

	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
Salt ...	165,605 92	118,915 68	—	46,690 24
Road Tolls ...	4,010 13	5,407 87	1,397 74	—
Bridge Tolls ...	3,498 50	4,506 50	1,008 0	—
Stamps, Revenue ...	8,686 28	8,996 24	309 96	—
Stamps, Judicial ...	6,148 45	8,787 53	2,639 8	—
Fines for Forest Offences	2,338 0	4,284 53	1,946 53	—
Fines in Police Court Offences ...	4,461 14	5,246 68	785 54	—
Survey Fees ...	2,216 7	2,938 73	722 66	—
Irrigation Recoveries ...	7,022 10	5,292 62	—	1,729 48
Rent of Lands ...	729 25	1,596 0	866 75	—
Timber	2,172 74	1,560 50	—	612 24
Sale of Crops on Crown Land ...	1,504 14	1,567 3	62 89	—
Police Rates ...	1,551 32	—	—	1,551 32
Land Sales ...	19,595 95	17,963 58	—	1,602 37
Opium	—	5,125 0	5,125 0	—

3. The large decrease in salt revenue is due to the poor collections of 1899 and 1900, which were insufficient to meet the full demand, so that the issue had to be restricted to local requirements and the carting trade. So low did the stock run that it had to be supplemented by the importation of 20,000 cwt. from Jaffna.

4. The increases under Road Tolls, Bridge Tolls, Revenue and Judicial Stamps are all indicative of improved prosperity.

5. Owing to the restriction of paddy cultivation caused by the dryness of the year, as compared with 1900, there was a very considerable increase in chena cultivation, necessitating the institution of many more cases, and a corresponding increase of revenue from fines.

6. The slight increase under Sale of Crops on Crown Lands is also due to this cause, but most of the increase was credited at the beginning of 1902.

7. Police Court Fines vary with the disposition of the Magistrate.

8. The increase under Survey Fees shows a satisfactory increase in the demand for land.

9. There is a decrease under Irrigation Recoveries, due to the crediting of a considerable amount of arrears in 1900, the amount of 1901 being more nearly the normal sum due.

10. The increase in Rent of Lands indicates greater protection of Crown lands and prompt checking of encroachment.

11. The receipts from Timber were normal, the decrease being due to the record sale of ranawara bark in 1900 for Rs. 1,100, the sale in 1901 realizing only Rs. 470, as much of it had been worked out.

12. No Police Rates were imposed in 1901, so that none were recovered, the amount under this head for 1900 being on account of special punitive police.

13. The amounts realized by the opium license sales of 1900 were credited in 1901 along with the revenue of that year.

14. There was really an increase both in extent of land sold and in the total realized by sale, the small decrease in revenue being due to the cessation of the payment of instalments on sales held five or six years ago under Sir Henry Ward's Minute.

15. I annex a statement of extent sold and amounts realized:—

Year.	Extent sold. A. R. P.	Settled on Certificate of Quiet Possession. A. R. P.	Settled on Half-improved Value. A. R. P.	Amount realized. Rs. c.
1898 ...	421 3 24	573 1 37	1 3 38	5,435 0
1899 ...	304 0 21	81 1 5	29 1 15	23,760 31
1900 ...	555 3 29	134 3 12	34 1 23	12,136 50
1901 ...	863 1 17	457 3 23	—	15,098 25

16. The sales were entirely to natives, and almost entirely to natives of the district, and the steady increase indicates advancing prosperity.

17. A sum of Rs. 23,132·70 was credited in the Galle Kachcheri on account of arrack revenue of the Hambantota District, as compared with Rs. 22,368 for 1900 and Rs. 20,515 for 1899.

18. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 71,680·06, as compared with Rs. 51,690 in 1900, as follows:—

	Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments	19,832 96
Pensions	2,583 61
Other Charges	49,263 49
Total ...	71,680 6

19. As noted in previous reports, the present system of accounting does not allow of any true comparison between the revenue and expenditure of a district.

II.—SALT.

20. The following is the report of Doole Mudaliyar, the Superintendent of the Salt Department:—

I beg leave to submit my report on the Salt Department for the year 1901.

The Department has under its control thirty-seven lewayas and kalapuwas, of these only ten yield salt worth gathering.

During the year under review there were collections from the following four lagoons, of these Bundala producing comparatively the largest quantity. Collections in 1901, viz.:—

	Cwt.	lb.
Bundala Lewaya	24,015	87
Maha Lewaya	10,682	28
Palatupana Parappuwa	906	11
Koholankala Lewaya	337	96

The total yield for the year is 35,941 cwt. 110 lb., which brings a revenue of about Rs. 84,823 odd to Government.

The outturn of the year has not been at all good. An enormous quantity could have been stacked but for the scarcity of gatherers at the collection.

The formation at the Bundala lewaya was decidedly a rich one. The collection commenced at a time much behind the usual collection season, which is attributable to the copious rains which fell during the preceding year. When the past year is marked by an unusual quantity of rainfall, it results, as has resulted this year, in the late formation and collection of salt in the succeeding year. The Assistant Government Agent and the Government Agent on their visit to Bundala must have observed what a large quantity of water the lewaya contained at the time. I reported that a formation could be seen by the end of July, yet I was not without doubt. Never despairing, I put up a bund across the Bundala modara (outlet), which latterly served a double object. First, of employing the gatherers in the work of enlarging and strengthening the bund; second, of reserving labours in anticipation of a collection. If not for this attempt, the collection of even 24,015 cwt. and 87 lb. would not have been made from this valuable lagoon.

The absence of a good number of gatherers at the collection is to be greatly deplored. The collection commenced on the 14th September with 208 men, on the second day the number was 223, third day 229, fourth day 147, and on the fifth the number reduced to 95. The shower of rain which fell on the same evening partially dissolved the formation and made it quite unfit to collect the following day, a quantity of about 6,744 cwt. only being secured. Without allowing the gatherers to go to their distant villages, I reserved labour by continuing the work of raising the bund at the outlet, 69 men being employed in the task. When they were thus being engaged salt re-formed, and due notice having been given, a second collection was commenced by the 28th of the same month with 84 gatherers, inclusive of the 69 afore-mentioned. This number gradually increased on the 2nd October to 106, on the 3rd there were 89, on the 4th 112, and the rest of the days in the month as follows:—5th October 111, 7th 83, 8th 86, 9th 69, 10th 73, 11th 38, 12th 57, 14th 67, 15th 76, 16th 77, 17th 90, 18th 81, 19th 73, 21st 54, 22nd 111, 23rd 112, 24th 88, 25th 73, 26th 35, 28th 38, 29th 24, and on the 30th October 29 men.

The rapid fluctuation was mainly due to some of them being engaged from the beginning of the collection at Palatupana Parappuwa and Koholankala and Maha lewayas. When employed continuously in collecting salt the gatherers are liable to get their hands and feet cut and bruised by the salt, thus making a few days' rest absolutely necessary; some go to the Kachcheri to cash their pay tickets and bring provisions, and some betake themselves to their villages and may or may not come back.

The fact remains that although we were favoured with thirty-four days from the 14th September to 30th October, an opportunity so rare at that time of the year, yet owing to the unfortunate scarcity of gatherers we could not reap the full advantage of the blessing. The average number of gatherers present at the collection was only 92. To go more into details. The number 200 was only thrice exceeded, and seven days over 100 but below 200, during the remaining number of days fewer than 100 a day. The irrigation and cultivation works of Tissa and Mamadola account for the indifference of late of most of the sea coast side men of the East Giruwa pattu and some parts of the West Giruwa pattu towards salt collection as a better paying work. In cultivation they find they are almost assured of their living for a period of over six months; while, on the contrary, the salt collection is viewed by them as a chance work, for they may come from distant villages in response to notices and find the formation dissolved by a shower of rain. If they can be working uninterruptedly for some time in salt collection, then only they will find it worth their trouble.

It is to be regretted that the present constitution does not permit the enforcement of some system of compulsory attendance of villagers at salt collections. The falling off year after year in the number of gatherers is apparently gradually decreasing the revenue derivable from salt. Salt has proved to be a great source of revenue to Government, and when favoured by chance and good weather should be harvested within a short notice and time, if not it will be lost.

If some means of communication could be introduced by which the gatherers of the nearest sea coast of the Matara District and that of the Giruwa pattu west could be quickly brought to the scene of the labour, unsettled weather would not affect the collection and cause such heavy loss to Government as it does now.

The headmen should be ordered to exercise their influence and bring all the available men of their villages at least even for a week. The headmen of the Magam pattu, its villages being in close proximity to and within easy reach of the lagoons, or a matter of one day's journey, can be of substantial help to the Department by bringing men at an emergency from places such as Kirinda, Magama, Katagamuwa, Tihawa, Unatuwewa, Padawekema, Udamattala, Mulpitawewa, Wirawila, Weligatta, Pallemalala, Koholankala, Keligama, Gonnoruwa, Bundala, Hambantota, Walawe, Medagama, Wanduruppa, Beragama, and Koggala.

The men of the interior villages of Giruwa pattus, in contrast to their brethren of the sea coast, do not exactly know the art of getting salt, and even when they come they cannot be expected to collect more than 3 or 4 bushels a day and to remain more than two or three days at the lewaya.

The Maha and Koholankala lewayas—the two nearest lagoons to the stores—will, I am afraid, not produce good returns hereafter. Saline matter though presumed to be embedded in the lewayas, yet year by year silt being accumulated the beds get choked. Unless they are dug about 3 or 4 inches deep, or sea water admitted freely into the lewayas, salt will not form in sufficient quantity to warrant collection. I referred to this matter in my report for 1900, and the last collection of these lagoons supports my view to some extent.

By admitting a little sea water Maha lewaya produced a quantity of 10,682 cwt. in 1901, and Koholankala, which produced no collection in 1899 and 1900, a quantity of 337 cwt. The sea water was introduced by a lucky chance. I must forcibly submit the fact that collections in these lewayas seem to be more the exception than the rule.

Transport of Salt.—Since the last few years transport of salt from the lagoons to stores has been a source of great difficulties. The long drought of the year 1901 has killed many cart bullocks, and it will, I am sure, in turn further reduce the existing number of carts. This is a serious outlook, as there has been already a fall off in the number of carts in recent years. Consequently rates for transport have risen 50 per cent., especially from the Bundala lewaya.

21. The following table shows the quantities collected and sold in each of the last ten years :—

Year.	Amount collected. Cwt.	lb.	Amount sold. Cwt.	lb.
1892	19,378	71	75,797	0
1893	189,562	48	64,365	0
1894	110,545	26	88,172	0
1895	118,344	108	89,642	0
1896	6,894	111	85,327	0
1897	1,642	54	82,442	0
1898	145,637	58	63,682	0
1899	39,812	65	73,507	0
1900	28,308	7	70,172	0
1901	35,941	110	50,296	0

22. I annex a statement of monthly sales in 1901 :—

	Cwt.
January	4,013
February	13,104
March	6,678
April	6,057
May	3,451
June	3,171
July	3,211
August	2,390
September	3,880
October	3,495
November	4,108
December	4,963

23. I have to repeat my remarks of last year with regard to the transport difficulty. Cart transport is certainly becoming not only more expensive, but distinctly scarcer. Doole Mudaliyar attributes this to the drought of the year having killed off some of the cart cattle, but I think some of the difficulty is also due to the increased demand for carts for general purposes of trade.

24. The collection of the year was also unsatisfactory, for, though a large formation took place at Bundala, it was unseasonable, and a sufficient labour force could not be got together to gather it all in, as all available labour was required at the time for cultivation, and the labour naturally preferred a certainty to the precarious work of salt collection.

25. This is a difficulty that will always be felt as long as the formation is so entirely dependent upon weather as it is at present.

26. I have received permission this year, 1902, to try an experiment, by which it is hoped to be able to introduce sea water at will into the Maha and Koholankala lewayas. If this is successful, much of the uncertainty of collection will disappear, and labour will be proportionately attracted. The improvements of the roads to the lewayas was pushed on during the year, though not so rapidly as might have been, but I am still of opinion that some more modern form of transport than that by carts ought to be introduced without delay.

27. As the quantities collected in 1899 and 1900 were together less than one year's demand, the stock in store became exhausted, and a supply of 20,000 cwt. had to be obtained from Jaffna to meet local requirements.

III.—FOOD SUPPLY.

28. Unlike the previous year, 1901 was a dry one, and paddy cultivation dependent on rainfall or on small tanks was considerably restricted. There was a great increase of chena cultivation, due, I think, to this inability to cultivate paddy. The return from chenas was fair.

29. Under the larger irrigation works good crops were secured, though the pinch of the drought was felt at the close of the yala season both under Walawe and Tissa, causing a partial failure under the latter. The food supply, however, was abundant and varied, consisting of rice, fine grain, vegetables, fruit, and fish.

30. The supply of fish was plentiful, and fresh fish could be obtained in all the principal bazaars, while large quantities were cured, much of it being carried to the Galle and Matara Districts by fishermen who came from these parts during the north-east monsoon.

31. The following extracts are from the reports of the Mudaliyars on the subject :—

West Giruwa Pattu.

Food supply, which consisted of rice, kurakkan, meneri, tana, marodh, and fish, was enough for the wants of the district. Fresh fish caught from the sea and lagoons is removed

to and sold in all the principal villages in the interior, except at Katuwana, a division lying in the confines of the pattu on the north, where fish obtained from the tanks and streams, and cured fish from the sea-borde villages, are consumed. The jak and root crops, such as sweet potatoes and manioca, also formed important articles of food among the poorer classes, who not only eat these, but also barter them for rice. Imported rice is used, if at all, only by a very small fraction of the strangers.

East Giruwa Pattu.

In Para nagam and Wewugam palatas kurakkan, sweet potatoes, and jak are the staple food of the inhabitants, and they are grown by the cultivators. Kurakkan is very scarce in comparison to former years. There were about 800 acres of land under paddy cultivation, which yielded about 24,000 bushels of paddy; and about 500 acres under fine grain yielded about 9,000 bushels.

Magam Pattu.

The residents of Hambantota town generally receive their food supply from Colombo and Galle by steamer and dhonies, such as imported rice, curry stuff, &c., excepting cocoanuts and plantains, which include the production of the pattu.

The population of Magam pattu, other than Hambantota residents, are using for their consumption locally-grown rice. Fine grain, Indian corn, breadfruit, jak, and vegetables, besides fish from lake and sea, which are sometimes caught in abundance. A number of fishing boats arrived in the following places during the fishing season, viz., Godawaya, Hambantota, Bundala, Kirinda, Amaduwa, Pattanangala, and Pottana. The fishers are people of Galle, Matara, and Tangalla Districts, and their fish are partly sold then and there to the traders, and partly cured by themselves and taken away to their villages, also most of their cured fish is sold at Hambantota. The country-grown rice and fine grain is plentiful for the population in Magam pattu, and abundantly transported to Tangalla, Matara, and Galle Districts. The prices of paddy per bushel Re. 1·75, and kurakkan per bushel Re. 1·50. The acreage cultivated with paddy during the year for maha and yala is 5,287 acres, yielding 95,988 bushels; and fine grain cultivated 1,234 acres, yielding 18,510 bushels. Paddy and kurakkan, if not transported to other districts, the price will not probably rise more than 50 cents a bushel. This year in maha season there was plenty of rain, and by the help of it most of the lands were brought under cultivation and richly successful. The yala harvest rain was extremely slight, and by the scarcity of water in the small tanks most of the lands partly withered during the time the crops were under blossom.

IV.—IRRIGATION.

32. I repeat the programme laid down in my previous reports, which is being steadily followed with satisfactory results, viz.:—

(1) Steady and systematic improvement of the village tanks and working of the irrigation rules.
(2) The development to the full of the Walawe and Tissa schemes now in progress.
(3) The examination and undertaking of new works, such as the Urubokka valley anicuts, Badagiriya tank, Pandikulam, &c.

33. *Village Tanks.*—The new irrigation rules, having been passed only towards the end of 1900, came into active operation in 1901, and I am glad to be able to report that very good work has been done under them under the superintendence of Mr. Ferguson, Chief Irrigation Inspector, who has favoured me with the following report. I invite special attention to his remarks regarding sluices:—

Owing to my having left the district at the beginning of 1900, just as I had got a knowledge of the country and learned its wants, and no one having been appointed to take up the work for some months, it was difficult for my successor to pick up the thread of its requirements, and he had only just begun to get things into working order, after organizing a staff and the work, when I relieved him.

During my absence I found that the much-needed rules under the Irrigation Ordinance had been passed and vel-vidanes appointed in most cases where a tank or group of tanks required them, but they have not yet received their acts. On the whole, they have done their work well, but a few will have to be weeded out, as it is evident they have not sufficient influence for their position.

An overseer had been appointed for each pattu. These, with a messenger, complete the executive staff under me.

I returned in April, and although, I understand, the first part of the year was very wet, from that time on to the end of the year was exceptionally dry, and earthwork, which by the rules ought to have been finished in August or September at the latest, had to be left till rain fell in October and November.

On the whole, the progress in clearing bunds had been satisfactory, and in earthwork a good start has been made, especially in the Magam and northern portion of the East Giruwa pattu, but the amount done is still very much short of what is due. Owing to illness and the delay in earthwork mentioned above I could not get round to pay a final visit of inspection to the tanks till the end of the year, consequently prosecutions for the non-completion of tank work, where no allowance can be made, are pending.

I give figures showing the amount of earthwork done and area of bunds cleared during the year. Some of the tanks have had work done on them sufficient to justify their being supplied with sluices by Government in the coming year. In some cases the bent pipe sluice suggested by Mr. Horsburgh will be sufficient, but in others, such as in the larger tanks of the Magam and East Giruwa pattus, masonry sluices ought to be supplied. Where the bent pipe sluices have been put in at Keligama, they are a distinct success so far as they go, but Keligama is one of the tanks that later on ought to be supplied with a masonry sluice, and the bent pipe sluices kept for the smaller tanks.

In the Magam and East Giruwa pattus the clearing of the bunds was no light task, as they had not been cleared for years, and were covered with a dense growth of jungle. The people, especially in the drier pattus, East Giruwa and Magam, seem to appreciate the fact that it is for their own benefit that the tanks are being restored, and, with few exceptions, have worked cheerfully and well. In some cases they have called in hired skilled labour to do their earthwork, a system which gives most satisfactory results, and I hope later to be able to carry out the suggestion of the Assistant Government Agent and keep a gang of skilled coolies during the season of earthwork.

There is a tendency among owners of land paying water-rate for Government channels to expect that Government should restore and keep clear for them the bunds of tanks into which these channels flow, but I hope with a few prosecutions this idea will soon die out. Lists have been made of all the tanks in the West Giruwa and Magam pattus with the names of the landowners under them and the area of their share in detail. From these the accounts of labour can at once be calculated. Those from the East Giruwa pattu are still incomplete. Copies of the rules in Sinhalese passed in 1900 have been distributed by the headmen, my overseer, and by myself personally throughout the district. The latter portion of the year was exceptionally dry. Luckily some heavy showers at the end of October filled the tanks in the interior of the Magam and East Giruwa pattus. In September a sudden scourge of caterpillars appeared in different parts of the West Giruwa pattu and threatened to do considerable damage to the young crops, but fortunately the arrival of rain or some other cause brought about their immediate disappearance, so much so that when I tried to procure specimens for the Government Entomologist, with whom I had some correspondence on the subject, I could not get any, although the traces of their depredations were in evidence for some weeks after.

One or two applications to restore abandoned tanks on the terms offered by Government came in, and I was able to report favourably on them.

The spill of Pattiyappla tank, which had been broken, was restored during the year, and the sluice of Hitinamaluwa repaired by contract.

The overseers of East Giruwa pattu and Magam pattu have suffered considerably during the year from fever, which seems to have been particularly bad in the district, especially in the Magam pattu. I myself, although keeping clear of fever, have had a good deal of illness as the after effects of typhoid.

The following are the figures of the work done during the year :—

Earthwork done.		Cubes ft.		Value. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
East Giruwa Pattu	...	2,667 77	...	2,667 77	
West Giruwa Pattu	...	1,577 61	...	1,577 61	
Magam Pattu ...	...	895 86	...	895 86	
	Total ...	5,141 24		—	5,141 24
Area cleared.		Square Yards.			
East Giruwa Pattu	...	143,140	...	715 70	
West Giruwa Pattu	...	33,278	...	166 39	
Magam Pattu ...	...	96,630	...	483 15	
	Total ...	273,048		—	1,365 24
Turfing.		Square Feet.			
East Giruwa Pattu	...	135	...	13 50	
West Giruwa Pattu	...	750	...	75 0	
Magam Pattu ...	...	—	...	—	
	Total ...	885		—	88 50
			Total Value of Work done ...		6,594 98

34. The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure of the Irrigation Fine Fund, a most useful fund in connection with village tank work :—

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
East Giruwa Pattu.		
Balance brought forward ...	—	500 0
Irrigation fines	—	1 0
West Giruwa Pattu.		
Balance brought forward ...	—	1,705 76
Refund of advance to Mr. Meurling	100 0	
Irrigation fines	150 0	
Received from Government Agent, Galle, on account Udukiriwila bungalow	2 76	
		252 76
Magam Pattu.		
Balance brought forward	—	500 0
Irrigation fines	—	479 10
Total ...	—	3,438 62

PAYMENT.	Total. Rs. c.
Cost of printing, &c.	29 55
Pay of tank overseers	519 20
Transport, hire, &c.	4 99
Value of tools	286 18
Repairing bund of Pittanyaya tank ...	28 50
Advance to Mr. Meurling	100 0
Cost of putting up a fence and refund of an overpayment	8 50
Rebuilding the spill at Pattiyapola tank ...	446 80
Paid District Engineer on account Udukiriwila bungalow	2 76
Repairing the sluice wall at Hitinamaluwa tank	20 0
Value of planks	43 50
Compensation to complainant ...	20 0
Amount paid on account cement pipes for Mahawewa	137 50
	1,647 48
By Balance. ...	1,791 14
Total ...	3,438 62

35. *Walawe and Tissa Schemes.*—I regret to state that progress with these important works was not so satisfactory as it might have been.

36. On the Walawe scheme the work on the improvement estimate was left uncompleted, though I am aware of no reason why it should not have been proceeded with. The completion of this work is most important, and it should not be left longer in its present unfinished state.

37. The Lunama channel, left incomplete in 1900, was finished in 1901, and is proving most serviceable.

38. The Oluwila channel was also completed with the regulator at its junction with the Beminiyanwila drainage channel, but owing to the restoration of the Oluwila tank having been struck out of the estimate, no provision has been made for the water going down the channel being properly distributed to the fields. Its present state is not satisfactory.

39. On the east bank of the Walawe Mr. Bowden completed the surveys and levels partially carried out by Mr. Brunton, but plans and estimates for the works were not finished within the year. There has been unnecessary delay over the work on this side.

40. I have also not yet received the plans from the Surveyor-General of the cadastral survey which was made in 1900, with a view to a settlement of that part of the country under the Waste Lands Ordinance.

41. On the Tissa scheme no apparent progress was made, the plans and estimates which were in hand in 1900 not being sanctioned till this year, 1902.

42. As in previous reports, I annex a statement of what is still required to extend the benefit of the Walawe and Tissa schemes:—

Walawe.

A. (1) Raising and strengthening the abutments of the anicut. A heavy flood in October, 1899, showed the necessity for this, but though included in the improvement estimate and the work started, it remains at present at a standstill.

(2) Providing spills along the main channel, also included in improvement estimate, but work at a standstill.

(3) Completion of drainage of Beminiyanwila (in progress).

(4) The restoration of Oluwila tank, into which the Oluwila channel should be led. The work at present is, in my opinion, incomplete and unsatisfactory.

B. (1) Construction of a channel from the Liyangaha-ela anicut through the Magam pattu, with the necessary branch channels and restoration of tanks on the way (survey completed).

Tissa.

A. (1) Raising the bund and spill of Tissa.

(2) Cutting more distributing channels.

(3) Complete restoration of Yodawewa, with proper spills, sluices, and distributing channels.

(4) Improvement of Debarawewa bund and spill, supplying proper sluices and distributing channels.

(The Tissa improvement estimate has since been sanctioned.)

B. (1) Examination of the country and tanks to the west of the river with a view to irrigation from the Ellgala anicut.

43. I repeat my recommendation of the provision of proper outlet sluices or doors from the chief channels of both the Walawe and Tissa schemes. They should be supplied at every offtake.

44. *New Works.*—In April, after a careful examination of the scheme, I submitted a report on the Badagiriya tank, the restoration of which I strongly recommended. It was subsequently visited by the Government Agent, Mr. Fowler, and again by the Director of Irrigation, Mr. Ward, and both these officers were convinced of the advantage and necessity of its restoration. I trust that the preliminary survey will be put in hand without delay.

45. A supplementary tank to Badagiriya, called Maha Ranawarnawewa, further up the river, has also been discovered by Mr. Ferguson, and visited by me, and I am now inclined to look to these tanks rather than to Walawe river as the chief source of a water supply to Hambantota, the urgency of which need is a powerful argument for their early undertaking.

V.—LEGISLATION.

46. I have no suggestion to make under this head.

VI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

47. The new Kachcheri at Hambantota, begun in April, 1900, was not ready for occupation till November, 1901.

48. The construction of a new court-house at Hambantota was sanctioned, and satisfactory progress made with the work, which, however, remained unfinished at the end of the year.

49. A beginning was made with the new T head to the Hambantota jetty, but the work had to be carried over to 1902.

50. The provision of cement drains along both sides of the principal road through the town was completed, and has proved a most useful work.

51. The sea wall at Tangalla was thoroughly repaired at a cost of Rs. 926.

52. Work was also begun on the large bridges Nos. 4 and 5 on the Tangalla road, but they remained unfinished at the close of the year.

53. I regret that only a small portion of the vote for wells was expended in the year. I made it a condition that the villagers benefited should contribute labour on earthwork, and it was late in the year before work was begun on four different wells. The vote for 1902 will be fully expended.

54. Work on the improvement estimate for the Hambantota-Bundala road was pushed on during the year, but remained unfinished at its close.

55. I regret to report that the state of repair of the principal roads leaves something to be desired, though sufficient funds were provided. This may have been due to the dryness of the year.

56. The minor roads, being all gravel or natural surface, remained in fairly good order throughout the year.

57. A new crane was erected in the Hambantota jetty.

58. Works still required are—

(1) Continuation of the work of improving the principal roads, especially that part over, which the salt traffic passes. This is being done in 1902.

(2) Water supply to Tangalla. I regret to have to again report no progress with this important work, though an estimate for fencing the wells has been sanctioned for 1902.

(3) Water supply for Hambantota. The construction of the Magam pattu channel now under contemplation should, if continued to Hambantota, help to solve this increasingly serious question, but, as already stated, I think that a supply from Badagiriya tank will also be necessary. The question should nowbe deliberately faced.

(4) Addition to Tangalla hospital, though provided for in 1901, has not yet, 1902, been put in hand.

(5) A light at Hambantota (provided for in 1902).

(6) A mooring buoy in the harbour.

(7) A dispensary at Ambalantota (provided in 1902).

(8) Sinking wells. An annual vote of Rs. 1,000 should be allowed for some years to come.

(9) A grant in aid of Village Committee works. The Committees of the district, as will be seen from this report, are doing excellent work in opening up the country by village cart roads, on the earthwork of which the labour of the people can easily be applied; but for the very necessary works of bridges and culverts and similar undertakings cash is required, and the funds in hand are insufficient to do all that is necessary in this respect. Government has recognized the necessity of rendering aid in this matter, and has been good enough to allow me Rs. 2,000 for 1902, of which Rs. 1,000 has already been spent on important bridges.

(10) Improved means of transport between the salt lewayas and the stores. I have referred to this under "Salt" and in my previous reports. The increasing scarcity and expense of the unsatisfactory cart transport render this a pressing question.

(11) Extension of the railway to Beliatta at least. This is the trade centre of West and East Giruwa pattus, with a population of over 94,000, steadily advancing in development and prosperity.

(12) Improvement of the Coast road east of Bundala. I beg to repeat my remarks of last year on the need for taking up the section between Bundala and Kirinda.

VII.—PLANS FOR IMPROVEMENT.

59. I re-state these from my previous reports :—

(1) The carrying out of the necessary public works, including the large irrigation schemes.
(2) Vigorous administration of the Irrigation and Village Communities' Ordinances.
(3) A land settlement.
(4) Prompt dealing with crime.

60. The other sections of this report will show what has been effected along these lines in 1901, and what yet remains to be done.

61. The result of the Census has proved the district to be one of the most progressive in Ceylon, and the work of administration has correspondingly increased. A larger staff is required to properly deal with the work.

VIII.—SANITARY CONDITION AND MEDICAL AID.

62. There was a good deal of fever at the beginning and end of the year, which was, however, a healthy one on the whole.

63. There are two Government hospitals in the district, one at Hambantota and one at Tangalla. The former serves the Magam pattu with a population of 10,500, and is actually larger and better equipped than that at Tangalla, which has to serve a population of over 94,000. An additional ward has been provided for in the Supplementary Bill for 1902, but what is really required is a new hospital built on modern lines.

64. The district is fairly well provided with dispensaries at suitable points, and the present old building at Ambalantota is to be replaced this year by a new one, but a dispensary is still urgently required at Migahajandura, and one should also be opened at Augunukolapelessa or Alutwewa (adjacent villages). The precautions against plague were continued. The towns of Hambantota and Tangalla have a standing force of scavengers paid from public funds, while sweepers are employed in all the markets by the Village Committee, which also maintains a public latrine at Tangalla.

65. There was no outbreak of disease during the year.

66. The annexed statement shows to what extent the people availed themselves of the medical aid provided :—

Hospital or Dispensary	Patients treated. Indoor.	Outdoor.
Hambantota Hospital	224	3,684
Tangalla Hospital	276	4,848
Ambalantota Dispensary	—	3,046
Tissamaharama Dispensary	—	5,285
Ranna Dispensary	—	900
Beliatta Dispensary	—	5,114
Walasmulla Dispensary	—	1,269
Wiraketiya Dispensary	—	2,374
Talawa Dispensary	—	1,064
Kirama Dispensary	—	1,049
Katuwana Dispensary	—	1,274

IX.—CRIME AND POLICE.

67. For judicial purposes the district is divided into two, under the jurisdiction of the Police Courts of Tangalla and Hambantota. The Tangalla court has jurisdiction over the West and East Giruwa pattus, and the Hambantota court over Magam pattu. The following statement shows the number of cases of serious crime committed in 1901 in each of these pattus, with its distribution among the villages.

68. "Serious crime" has been taken to include the following offences, viz.:—

(1) Homicide.
(2) Grievous hurt.
(3) Hurt with a dangerous weapon.
(4) Robbery.
(5) House-breaking.
(6) Arson.
(7) Rape.
(8) Abduction.
(9) Riot.
(10) Unlawful assembly.
(11) Serious assault.
(12) Theft of property over Rs. 100 in value.

69. The statement given in my report of last year also included cases of theft of cattle and of property over Rs. 20 in value, which has been omitted in compiling the statement of this year:—

Criminal Statistics of Hambantota District for 1901.

Division.	Serious Offences reported to Court.	Found		Number of Villages and Offences committed in each.		Total Offences.	Of these		Total Taxpaying Population	Villages with Eight or more Offences.
		Not to have been committed.	To have been committed.	Villages.	Offences.		Punished.	Unpunished.		
West Giruwa Pattu...	115	45	70	54	—	—	—	—	8,326	Nil.
				22	1	22	17	5	3,974	
				9	2	18	15	3	2,410	
				3	3	9	6	3	861	
				1	4	4	3	1	526	
				1	5	5	4	1	367	
				2	6	12	12	—	1,136	
	115	45	70	92	—	70	57	13	17,600	
East Giruwa Pattu...	22	9	13	19	—	—	—	—	1,590	Nil.
				11	1	11	9	2	898	
				1	2	2	2	—	68	
	22	9	13	31	—	13	11	2	2,556	
Magam Pattu ...	11	5	6	18	—	—	—	—	1,761	Nil.
				2	1	2	1	1	251	
				1	4	4	4	—	675	
	11	5	6	21	—	6	5	1	2,687	

70. The above figures deserve careful examination. It will be seen that the Tangalla court had to deal with 137 cases of serious crime and the Hambantota court with only 11. Of these, the serious crimes found to have been actually committed are 83 in Tangalla and 6 in Hambantota, so that the total volume of crime is really very small.

71. Nor when we come to its distribution do we find that it is widespread throughout the country.

72. In the West Giruwa pattu 70 crimes were committed in 38 villages, so that in the remaining 146 villages of the pattu there was no serious crime at all, while four villages out of the 38 account for 15 crimes out of the total 70.

73. In the East Giruwa pattu 13 crimes were committed in 12 villages out of a total number of 88, or 76 villages had no serious crime at all.

74. In the Magam pattu six crimes were committed in three villages, leaving 55 without serious crime, one village, viz., Hambantota town itself, accounting for four crimes out of the six.

75. It may be noted *en passant* that the total of crimes found to have really been committed in the Magam pattu bears a much smaller proportion to the total number reported than in the other two pattus. It is possible that with a less credulous Magistrate in Tangalla the volume of real crime there might have been found to be less than it now appears.

76. The proportion of punished crimes to unpunished and to the total population is also, I think, satisfactory, as will be shown more clearly by the following statement:—

	West Giruwa Pattu.	East Giruwa Pattu.	Magam Pattu.
Total taxpaying population ...	17,600	2,556	2,687
Total offences committed ...	70	13	6
Punished	57	11	5
Unpunished	13	2	1
Number of offences per 1,000 taxpayers	3·9	5·08	2·2
Percentage of punished to total offences committed	81·4	84·6	83·3
Number of taxpayers to each offence	251·4	196·6	447·8
Taverns	14	6	5
Distilleries	—	—	—
Number of taxpayers to each tavern ...	1,257·1	426·0	537·4

77. I have in my last report stated that the word "criminal" can no longer be applied to the Tangalla District, *i.e.*, to the East and West Giruwa pattus, and I think the above statements amply bear that out.

78. The crime in Magam pattu is too insignificant to require any detailed examination.

79. I described in my last report the system followed in working the regular and rural police, to which I attributed much of the improved state of things in regard to crime. I should be more chary now in attributing the reduction or suppression of crime to any "system," but a good system can certainly effect that crime on its occurrence or report shall be dealt with promptly and effectively, so as to secure the ascertainment of the truth and the proper punishment of the real offenders.

80. I think I am justified in saying that the regular and rural police have worked together to that end with a fair measure of success, as is shown by the results of the prosecutions in serious cases, in the conduct of all of which the police are directly engaged.

81. I have pleasure in again recording my appreciation of the good service rendered by Inspector Peries, and also of noting the name of Sergeant Johardin Sudar.

82. The following headmen received rewards for intelligent and zealous action :—

Police Officer, Tenagama, No. 31.	Police Officer, Mawella.
Police Officer, Handugala, No. 53.	Gravets Arachchi, Hambantota.
Police Officer, Pategama, No. 52.	Vidane Arachchi, Tissa.
Vidane Arachchi, Kahawatta Upper.	Police Officer, Tissa, No. 134.
Police Officer, Mahahilla.	Police Officer, Kanakeliya, No. 135.

83. Rewards for good work were also given to the following members of the regular police:—

Tangalla.

Inspector Anthony Peries.	P. C. 129 S. Perera.
P. S. 658 C. H. Ramblan.	P. C. 898 Juwanis Appu.
P. C. 152 Arunachalam.	P. C. 60 H. Perera.
P. C. 107 William.	

Hambantota.

P. S. 1,419 C. A. Sourjah.	P. C. 156 Tajudeen.

84. There were eight cases of homicide in 1901, as compared with five in 1900.

85. The following statement gives the circumstances and result of each :—

[For Table see next page.]

X.—CATTLE STEALING.

86. This class of crime does not call for any special remarks as regards this district. It exists, but is not prevalent.

XI.—CATTLE DISEASE.

87. There was no outbreak of any serious disease among cattle during the year, though there was general suffering towards the end of the dry season, owing to scarcity of water and pasture, from which many died. Some hoof-and-mouth disease appeared at Bedigama and vicinity.

XII.—NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

88. There is a steady extension of permanent cultivation going on throughout the district, but it is not easy to estimate it year by year.

89. The Mudaliyar, West Giruwa pattu, reports as follows :—

> In cocoanut there has been considerable extension of cultivation, the new area added to the extent already under cultivation being 500 acres. The rise in price of cocoanut oil has led to the increase of chekkus, the number being fifteen, as against ten during the previous year. Owing to unfavourable weather no new land was added to the paddy area. A large extent of the old area, too, was left uncultivated. There has been a decline in the cultivation of citronella, owing to the fall in price of the oil. The plantations on small extents have been abandoned. But in large estates the distillation went on steadily, though no profits were realized as in previous years. The number of citronella stills is 202.

90. The Mudaliyar, East Giruwa pattu, reports 50 acres of paddy opened under Walawe, and the Mudaliyar, Magam pattu, estimates 100 acres added to the fields under Yodawewa.

XIII.—CHENA CULTIVATION.

91. Last year I reported a considerable reduction in chena cultivation in 1900.

92. This was due, in the first place, to the very favourable weather, which allowed the cultivation of almost every piece of paddy land in the district, and also helped to encourage and extend the ordinary garden cultivation. It was also due to the steady restrictive pressure maintained by a policy of refusal to issue licenses, except in cases of absolute necessity, and of prosecution under the Forest Ordinance in every case of unlicensed clearing of Crown jungle. In 1901, owing to the severe drought that prevailed throughout most of the year, the area under paddy was considerably restricted, and planting operations also had for the time to be suspended.

93. The result was that, as employment in the more legitimate directions was curtailed, many of the villagers turned their attention to chenas, and the area of Crown land thus cultivated much exceeded that of the previous year, notwithstanding the maintenance of the restrictive pressure in all cases where the necessity for chenas was not considered sufficiently pressing.

94. The experience of the last two years, however, shows that the pressure is being felt, and tends in the right direction, and that the old dependence on chena only, good year or bad, with its consequent abandonment of all more permanent and dependable cultivation, is being given up.

95. It will be cruel kindness, in my opinion, to relax this pressure and to revert to a system of general license, by which any appearance even of countenancing chena cultivation would be given.

96. The results of recent land sales, and the applications to purchase which are being received in increasing numbers for ordinary waste high land, show that the demand is increasing, and its value rising, and every acre thus disposed of is an addition to the permanent wealth of the country.

F.—Homicide Return.

[In the cases marked (a) the injured person was conveyed to the hospital and died there on the date given in column 3.]

No.	Village and Number	Offence committed.	Body discovered.	Accused apprehended.	Date of Inquest.	Magisterial Inquiry commenced.	Committed or Discharged.	Date of Final Trial.	Result.	Punishment.	Instrument used.	Probable Motive.	Attributable to Liquor or not.	Circumstances.
	HAMBANTOTA DISTRICT.	1901.	1901.	1901.	1901.	1901.		1901.						
25	Kudagalara, 110 ...	April 14	April 14	April 14	No inquest	April 16	Discharged	—	—	—	Gun	Revenge	No	The deceased shot a bull belonging to the accused, and while in the act of skinning it was shot by the accused, who was behind some bushes. Accused was arrested, tried, and was discharged upon instructions of the Attorney-General.
26	Handunkotuwa, 107	May 2, 8 P.M.	May 2	May 6	No inquest	May 5	Committed	July 2	Convicted	10 months' rigorous imprisonment	Stick	Anger	No	The deceased's brother was on terms of intimacy with the accused's niece. The accused was enraged at this and quarrelled with the deceased's brother. The deceased interfered and struck the accused with a stick, with which the accused returned the blow. Death was due to rupture of the spleen consequent on this blow.
27	Mahahilla, 22 ...	March 21	March 22 (a)	March 21	No inquest	March 21	Committed	June 21	2 accused convicted, 3 accused discharged	Death sentence of one commuted to 20 years' rigorous imprisonment	Katty	Anger, cattle dispute	No	In a dispute about a cow the accused cut the deceased with a katty, and deceased died of the injuries in the hospital.
28	Beminiyanwila, 97	May 23	May 23	May 28	No inquest	May 26	Committed	Accused died before trial	—	—	Stick	Revenge	No	The deceased left the accused with whom she was living owing to family disputes and went to live in another house. The accused enraged at this proceeded to the house where she was and clubbed her to death.
29	Tangalla, 1 A ...	Aug. 11, 9 A.M.	Aug. 12	Aug. 12	Aug. 12	Aug. 12	Committed	Nov. 29	Convicted	Death	Knife	Gain	No	The deceased was a Sinhalese boy, and his body was found in a jungle close to the court-house with stab wounds on the neck. The offence was cleverly traced to a habitual criminal who murdered the boy, in order to obtain possession of the jewellery which he wore.
30	Godawela, 23 ...	Sept. 24, 4 P.M.	Sept. 24 (a)	Sept. 24	Sept. 24	Sept. 25	Committed	Dec. 6	Convicted	10 years' rigorous imprisonment	Gun	Anger	No	The accused, who was deceased's brother-in-law, remonstrated with the deceased for stealing a bull, and asked him to return it to the owner. The deceased refused to do so, and in the quarrel that followed, the accused shot the bull and then shot the deceased, who died of the injuries in hospital.
31	Dammulla, 25 ...	Nov. 11	Nov. 11	Nov. 11	Nov. 11, 12, and 13	Nov. 11	Pending		—	—	Gun	Revenge	No	The deceased was shot by the accused being irritated because his land was sold under a writ of the deceased.
32	Rekawa, 5 ...	Aug. 27	Aug. 27	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 28	1 accused committed, 2 accused discharged	Nov. 29	Discharged	—	Gun	Revenge	No	The deceased was shot dead by the accused by way of revenge for a previous grudge.

97. I annex statements of chena cases in the Tangalla and Hambantota courts from 1897:—

Chena Cases, Tangalla.

Year.	Institutions.	No. of Accused.	No. convicted.	Amount of Fine. Rs. c.
1897 ...	1,003 ...	1,546 ...	578 ...	957 0
1898 ...	1,164 ...	1,659 ...	793 ...	1,859 0
1899 ...	2,172 ...	2,506 ...	1,058 ...	5,277 0
1900 ...	1,152 ...	1,505 ...	606 ...	2,205 0
1901 ...	2,606 ...	3,450 ...	1,266 ...	4,300 0

Chena Cases, Hambantota.

1897 ...	7 ...	40 ...	3 ...	23 0
1898 ...	8 ...	32 ...	1 ...	6 0
1899 ...	11 ...	59 ...	14 ...	91 0
1900 ...	15 ...	31 ...	11 ...	150 0
1901 ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	—

XIV.—Waste Lands Ordinances and Sales by Villagers.

98. Better progress was made under the Waste Lands Ordinances in 1901 than in previous years, but the most important steps in advance were the taking over of the work from the Assistant Agent by the Special Officer Mr. Fraser, and the arrangement whereby the cadastral survey party is to start work in the West Giruwa pattu.

99. Thirty notices were issued by the Assistant Agent, aggregating 10,330 acres 2 roods 20 perches in Magam pattu and 1,242 acres 3 roods 7 perches in West Giruwa pattu. The Walakoggala land in Magam pattu of 255 acres was noticed by the Special Officer.

100. Early in the year Mr. Lewis settled the Punchiheneyagama and Godakoggala claims, and Mr. Fraser practically completed the inquiry into the Gonadeniya claim.

101. Mr. Fraser will take up the settlement of all the lands noticed by me.

102. In the reference to court of the Liniyanpotawa or Samayanara claim made by me last year, judgment was entered this year in favour of the Crown, after trial by the District Court of Tangalla, for the whole land of 763 acres. The appeal lodged has not yet been decided.

103. Mr. Van Cuylenburg completed the survey of the Daha-umuna claim of 759 acres, and Mr. Jansz that of the Debokkawa claim of 1,290 acres 2 roods 5 perches, and the plans have been sent to the Special Officer to be dealt with, as well as all surveyed claims that remained undisposed of.

104. Matters are now in train for a proper land settlement of the whole district, which cannot but have a most important effect on its development and prosperity, by deciding long-standing disputes between Crown and subject, relieving the present tension between them, and by giving certainty of title allowing the work of permanent improvement to proceed unhampered.

105. Though proceedings were not taken under the Waste Lands Ordinances but by ordinary civil action for declaration of title and ejectment, the result of the Handunoruwa case may be noted under this section of my report. In this case certain people of the Matara District, on a forged copper sannas, claimed several villages in the Magam pattu, now abandoned and buried in uninhabited forest, the total extent being some 25,000 or 30,000 acres. One of these villages, about 4,000 acres in area, in a corner of which they had recently built a hut or two, and cultivated a small patch of old field, was surveyed, and an action brought by the Crown for declaration of title thereto, in which the Crown got judgment, the sannas being clearly proved a forgery.

106. The two forgers were subsequently placed on their trial before the Supreme Court and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment each.

107. No authenticated cases came under my notice in which villagers had sold land to which they had no title.

XV.—Gansabhawa and Village Committees.

108. I have always given special prominence in my annual reports to the work done under the Irrigation and Village Communities' Ordinances, and Government has now ordered that full accounts of such work should be shown in all Administration Reports.

109. It is almost impossible to exaggerate the importance and advantage to the people of the vigorous administration of these two Ordinances.

110. The work done under the Irrigation Ordinance has already being dealt with under that heading.

111. Under the Village Communities' Ordinance very good work indeed was done in 1901.

112. This work is very specially the concern of the chief headman of each pattu, and affords an excellent test of his administrative ability and initiative.

113. I have nothing but the highest praise for the results achieved in the West Giruwa pattu by Mr. Alfred Jayawardana, Mudaliyar. His energy and initiative and the interest he takes in the development of his pattu deserve special recognition.

114. Cassim Mudaliyar in the Magam pattu has also done good work, and shown considerable interest and energy in carrying it out. With more experience even better results may be expected from him.

115. I regret that I cannot speak in terms of approval of the East Giruwa pattu. Here one must drive, while in the other divisions it is sufficient to guide. While the other pattus have village markets, schools, ambalams, and Gansabhawa buildings; in the East Giruwa pattu there are none of these, except one small market at Talawa, which I got erected last year after considerable difficulty. A Gansabhawa has since been built in the same village, but not by the Mudaliyar.

116. The system of accounts introduced to control the working of the various Committees has proved effective.

117. Since 1899 the detailed accounts of the Committees have been printed in pamphlet form in the vernacular and widely distributed among the people, who have shown considerable interest in them. Those for 1901 are now in the printer's hands.

118. All village works were maintained in good order during the year. Improvements have been carried out and new works undertaken.

119. The following details are from the reports of the Magam pattu Mudaliyar:—

(1) Road from Tissa main sluice along the channel to the high road. Embankment raised and road formed as a cart road.

(2) Tissa-Helambagaswala road. Construction begun.
(3) Medagama tank bund widened into a road, allowing carts to reach the hamlet during the cultivating season.
(4) Ambalantota-Beragama road opened out as a cart road for one mile. It has already been cleared throughout.
(5) Road from Migahajandura to Viharagala *viâ* Angunukolawewa and Anukkangala. This is a new cart road leading to villages hitherto quite inaccessible.
(6) Road from Pallemalala to Badagiriya *viâ* Yahangala repaired for cart traffic.
(7) Road from Veharagoda to Telulla deviated.
(8) Cart road opened between Gonnoruwa and Kurundana.
(9) Road from Landejulana to Aluttwewa repaired for cart traffic. This will be carried on to join the road from Pallemalala to Badagiriya, thus joining the old and new Badulla main roads.
(10) Road from 22nd milepost, Badulla road to Unatuwewa, *viâ* Padawkema, 3½ miles, repaired for cart traffic.
(11) Four miles of the abandoned road between Mattala and Tanamalwila re-opened for cart traffic.
(12) Road from Udamalala to Keligama repaired for cart traffic.

120. The markets and schools were maintained, and new Gansabhawas built at Tissa and Ambalantota. When the above is compared with my report for 1900, it will be seen that the Magam pattu Mudaliyar has greatly extended the range of his operations.

121. As the East Giruwa pattu Mudaliyar has omitted all reference in his report to the work done by him under the Village Communities' Ordinance, though asked to make a special point of this, I can only say that I found the village roads which I travelled over kept in fair order, and a new one opened from Middeniya to Hellala on the Ratnapura border, where it joins a village road of that district.

122. The report of Jayawardana Mudaliyar for West Giruwa pattu is so interesting, as showing the extent and variety of the works, that I beg leave to give it in full, though somewhat lengthy.

123. It is as follows :—

Village Committees.—As Chairman of these Committees, and with the invaluable assistance and advice extended to me by the Assistant Government Agent, the village works have had, as they deserve, tending as they always do the improvement and development of the district, my special attention. The year with these works has been a very busy one, and as fortune succeeds labour the end of it saw the incalculable advantages to be reaped by the execution of such works.

Of the roads improved during the year, the most important one is the Wiraketiya-Gonadeniya road, opening as it does what was at one time found to be most inaccessible part of the country far and wide, connecting even the Talawa District Road Committee road and communal road to Sabaragamuwa.

On this line of road as many as ten temporary bridges were converted into permanent ones with solid masonry abutments and piers and durable timber, thus facilitating cart traffic on the whole line to and from the interior villages, where home-grown articles of food and local industries will, as a matter of course, find a ready sale at the very door of the villagers at enhanced prices.

Wiraketiya-Welipitiya road, 12 miles, was so improved as to render it fit for cart traffic through the villages of Marakada, Kinchiguna, Galpotteyaya, Hillegealyina, Pahala, and Ihala Julampitiya, and other minor villages which had no road communication before. Traversing as it does isolated villages, this road has been the means for springing up a cluster of boutiques on the line and for transport of Crown timber.

Mandaduwa-Talunna road of 12 miles was made thoroughly fit for carts, and it runs through Aggarahera, Wakamulla, Kumbukmulla, Himbunna, Udayala, Medayala, Hakuruwela, Netalaporuwa, Indegetawela, Talamporuwa, and Gonewala.

From the above road I have now opened a cart road to Palugahawala to connect with Talawa road through Kotawagampalata, the greatest rice-growing division in the pattu, Marakada excepted, with no lack of water. A traveller over this line of road cannot fail to be struck with the charm of not only green paddy plants waving over an area of land as far as the eye can reach, but also of a large range of forest lands, mostly claimed as "lebimas," where elk and deer and other game are to be found in abundance. When the claims to these "lebimas" are settled, a part of the division might be reserved for a game sanctuary. The other roads already improved are equally useful and interesting. But the number of such roads being large, I fear I would be transgressing the limits prescribed for our reports were I to expatiate on the benefits accruing from them in *seriatim*. But I may annex a list of all roads which have been improved and kept throughout the year in efficient repair :—

		Miles.
1.	Wiraketiya-Gondeniya road ...	9
2.	Mandaduwa-Talunna road ...	8
3.	Panawela-Palugahawela road ...	5
4.	Mulkirigala-Okewela road ...	3
5.	Mandaduwa-Palle Julampitiya road ...	5
6.	Kinchiguna-Handapangalagegoda road	6
7.	Uda Julampitiya-Pahalaobada road ...	4½
8.	Godigamuwa-Talunna road ...	4
9.	Ranna-Lunumagara road ...	3
10.	Ranna-Kahandamodara road ...	3
11.	Netolpitiya-Ranna road through Rekewa	6
12.	Netolpitiya-Wigamuwa road ...	3
13.	Vitaranadeniya-Wigamuwa road ...	3
14.	Modarawana through Wawwa-Panawela road	3
15.	Kaduruliyadda-Yatigala road ...	4
16.	Natuwala-Kanumetdana road ...	2
17.	Koholana-Pahalaobada road ...	4
18.	Kirama-Ihalaobada road ...	4
19.	Walasmulla-Mahamaditta road ...	6
20.	Radaniara-Ihalaobada road ...	4
21.	Kirama-Murutehena road ...	4½
22.	Karametiya-Watukanda road ...	2½
23.	Migasara-Uda Julampitiya road ...	5
24.	Warapitiya-Hulankanda road ...	4½
25.	Katuwana-Ihalaobada road ...	5
26.	Atuela-Kariwilakanda road ...	5
27.	Katuwana-Hulankanda road ...	3½
28.	Mimanakoladeniya-Ambagasara road ...	5
29.	Siyarapitiya-Hingurekanda road ...	2½
30.	Killewatta-Koholana road ...	5½
31.	Tangalla through Medaketiya-Henakaduwa road	1½
32.	Medilla-Rekewa road	2

		Miles.
33.	Medilla through Patayarawela to join the main road at Marakolliya ...	1
34.	From the main road to Hambantota through Kuttandurekakkama, and Palatuduwa to meet the minor road to Wiraketiya	2½
35.	From the general cemetery to Danketiya minor road	½
36.	Godawanegoda-Pipiriyegodella road ...	1
37.	From the teak garden at Tangalla through Tahanachiwewa to join the village path to Kadurupokuna and Pallapota	¾
38.	Parepokuna-Palapota road ...	4
39.	Ketaketiya-Morakehara road ...	3½
40.	Morakehara-Galagama road ...	2
41.	Sinimodara-Palapota road ...	2½
42.	Godellewela-Kadurupokuna road ...	1½
43.	Mahawela-Handapangodella road ...	2
44.	Nihiluwa-Kendala road	2½
45.	Walawela-Karatota road ...	2½
46.	Pallattara-Walawela road ...	2¾
47.	Pallattara-Beligalla road ...	1¾
48.	Getamanna-Kambarankagaspitiya road	1¼
49.	Getamanna to Urugamuwa limit ...	1
50.	Godakumbura-Mahavilla road ...	2
51.	Puwakdandawa-Dedduruwala road ...	4
52.	Palapota-Sinimodara road ...	¾
53.	Kudahilla-Palapota road ...	2
54.	From Palapota to meet the village path from Tangalla to Kadurupokuna ...	2
55.	Dedduruwala-Galagama road ...	2½
56.	Polommaruwa through Nalagama to meet the minor road at Kahawatta	5
57.	Beligalla through Etgalmulla to join the minor road to Wiraketiya at Tenagama	3
58.	Nalagama-Aranwella road to meet the minor road to Wiraketiya at Dammulla	2

The new roads opened during the year are :—

(1) Road from Palankada to Modarawana, in length 4 miles, through Tamaduwa and Yodakandiya. This road is of short distance to the high road near Modarawana, and it will prove decidedly useful to the officials in charge of irrigation works, there being a number of village tanks requiring their attention over that line.

(2) Road from Rajapaksawewa to Kadigamuwa to meet Talahagamwaduwa.

(3) The cross road to connect Walasmulla and Ranna roads was begun and nearly two-thirds of the work was finished. When the whole line is completed it will be a most useful road, as people travelling from Walasmulla to Ranna might avoid the route through Wiraketiya 15 miles, or *vid* Tangalla 22 miles, and drive or walk straight off, journeying only about 10 miles.

(4) Commenced a road from Kotambe to Yatigala, 6 miles. This road was undertaken to utilize the Kotambe bridge and thus avoid putting up a bridge on the old trace, which may as hitherto be used by pedestrians.

(5) Kanumaldeniya to Dewalagama, 6 miles.

(6) Walasmulla to Mahamaditta through Oluara, 8 miles.

Temporary culverts were made for all the Gansabhawa roads where they were found imperatively necessary. Wells were restored at Walasmulla and Wiraketiya bazaars. The sinking of new wells has been started at Galpotteyaya, Kandemaditta, Rekawa, and Wellabada. The ambalam at Wiraketiya was thoroughly repaired; a bathroom was made for the Gansabhawa of Wiraketiya. All the Gansabhawa buildings at Kahawatta were thoroughly repaired and whitewashed, and a new cattle pound was provided at the police station.

Works which the Village Committee contemplates taking in hand when funds allow are (1) extension of the fish market at Tangalla; (2) acquisition of boutiques surrounding markets; (3) markets at Katuwana, Julampitiya, and Nakulugamuwa; (4) conversion of temporary culverts and bridges into masonry ones; (5) two schools for Gonadeniya and Hakuruwela; (6) purchase of a large open land for pasturage, also of a stud bull to be attached to it; (7) rebuilding the Pallattara school on a different site; (8) increase the number of wells; (9) a halting bungalow at Gonadeniya; (10) introduction of garden seeds.

Public Markets.—At Tangalla, Beliatta, Wiraketiya, Walasmulla, Kirama, and Ranna there are six public markets, all substantially built and in efficient repair. Three more markets are required, and I have included them in the list under the heading "Works required." The Kirama market was removed to the bazaar, where it is now in a flourishing state. A new fish market was built at Walasmulla. Portable sheds were introduced into the Wiraketiya market. The condition of the Ranna market was greatly improved, and the market buildings at Beliatta were thoroughly repaired and improved. The salaries of constables and sweepers and the cost of repairs to each of the existing markets are all met out of the proceeds sale of the annual rents of the markets. The prices obtained for these rents for the year under review have been very satisfactory, they having exceeded those of the previous year :—

	Rs.	c.
Tangalla market	282	0
Beliatta market	1,295	0
Walasmulla market	626	0
Wiraketiya market	450	0
Kirama market	44	0
Ranna market	50	0
Total ...	2,747	0

Education.—The number of Government vernacular schools is 11, private schools aided by Government 13, and private schools not aided by Government 110. The bungalows provided for the Government schools out of the Village Committee funds have all been thoroughly repaired, whitewashed, and otherwise improved, and they are now, without a single exception, in excellent condition. The Nakulugamuwa school bungalow is built after St. George's cross—a design quite unique of its kind. The building has been completed, and serves as an ornament to the place. A latrine was provided for the Wiraketiya school. The teacher's room in this building was paved and improved. The education is progressing steadily, and the average attendance of each of the Government and voluntary schools testifies to the fact that the villagers fully appreciate the benefits of education.

124. I have already stated that Government has given a grant in aid of village works this year. I think it will be admitted that the assistance is well deserved.

125. I annex the labour and money accounts of each pattu :—

Labour Accounts of the Village Committees for 1901.

Pattu.	No. of Men liable.	No. of Men commuted.	No. of Men worked.	No. of Men unaccounted.
West Giruwa Pattu ...	17,225	1,814	11,465	3,946
East Giruwa Pattu ...	2,412	821	—	1,591
Magam Pattu	2,403	1,577	440	386
Total ...	22,040	4,212	11,905	5,923

A number of men performed labour in East Giruwa pattu, but as the Mudaliyar has not sent in his progress reports I have to show them as "unaccounted for." Defaulters are being prosecuted.

Statement showing Receipts and Payments of Village Committee and Village Tribunal Funds for the Year 1901.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
West Giruwa Pattu.		
Balance brought forward ...	—	1,224 25
Village Tribunal fines ...	2,803 22	
Commutation of labour ...	1,075 77	
Tangalla esplanade fund ...	14 50	
Market fund	2,455 68	
		6,349 17
East Giruwa Pattu.		
Balance brought forward ...	—	830 87
Commutation of labour ...	—	422 7
Magam Pattu.		
Balance brought forward ...	—	1,179 56
Commutation of labour ...	1,375 58	
Market fund	167 4	
Miscellaneous	120 50	
		1,663 12
Total ...		11,669 4

PAYMENTS.	Total. Rs. c.
Amount expended on Village Committee works, such as—	
(1) Construction of school buildings at Palatuduwa, Palle Julampitiya, Kahandamodara, Katuwana, and Nakulugamuwa	900 0
(2) Repairing, &c., buildings ...	132 77
(3) Repairing school at Tissa ...	48 0
(4) Construction and extension of the bridge over Wile-ela at Mandaduwa ...	400 0
(5) Advance on account of construction of ten bridges on the Gansabhawa road leading from Wiraketiya to Gonadeniya	100 0
(6) Advance on account of cattle pounds at Tangalla and Wiraketiya ...	131 30
(7) Pay of overseers employed on village paths	657 0
(8) Construction of the Gansabhawa market at Walasmulla	250 0
(9) Repairing and rethatching the fish markets at Hambantota and Ambalantota...	36 30
(10) Construction of Village Committee court-houses at Tissamaharama and Ambalantota	955 0
(11) Pay of staff of the President, Village Tribunal, Giruwa pattu west ...	585 0
(12) Clerks and messengers to the Chairman, Village Committees	860 0
(13) Pay of constables and sweepers of markets ...	1,140 0
(14) Pay of Assistant Gansabhawa clerks ...	360 0
(15) Keeper of Village Committee printed forms	30 0
(16) Pay of latrine cooly ...	33 0
(17) Cost of lighting street lamps ...	172 50
(18) Pay of caretakers of Gansabhawas ...	272 25
(19) Miscellaneous	920 35
	7,983 47
Balance ...	3,685 57
Total ...	11,669 4

126. There is only one Village Tribunal in the district, viz., that in the West Giruwa pattu, under the Presidency of Mr. de Silva, who has favoured me with the following report on his work. His remarks and suggestions deserve careful consideration :—

1. I have the honour to submit my report on the working of the Village Tribunals of West Giruwa pattu for 1901.

The figures relating to my work have already been given in the annual and monthly returns, which are regularly submitted to the Assistant Government Agent, I need not therefore repeat them here. Suffice it to remark that the trial roll at the present moment is very low, consisting as it does of not more than 135 cases, exclusive of "schools" and "labour" cases (86).

2. The question of amicable settlements of cases coming before the tribunals has been placed in the forefront of my work, and whenever opportunity offered amicable settlements have been brought about. Efforts in this direction have been chiefly directed to cases of abuse, petty assaults, &c., between neighbours and relations. These settlements have, I am convinced, borne good fruit in the prevention of ulterior litigation. This is the chief aim of the Ordinance, and has been constantly kept in view. The tribunal has, on the other hand, set his face against the compounding of cases of gambling and petty theft; these have been brought to trial, and the offenders punished.

3. Gambling is carried on to a considerable extent in these parts, the most pernicious and popular form of it being that known as "bebi kepima," which is the curse of the whole country. It is carried on mostly in the jungles, and is far from easy to detect. Unless the headmen exercise the greatest caution, a successful raid is well-nigh impossible. A wedding festival, a devil dance, or any other gathering of villagers, either on the call of pleasure or business, is made the occasion of a gambling party. Indeed, cases have come under my

notice where, while in one part of the house a devil ceremony was being performed, some of the spectators had adjourned to the maduwa and taken part in "bebi kepima." I beg to suggest that, in the event of a second conviction for gambling, the offender be given rigorous imprisonment without the option of a fine. Stern measures are required to check this evil, which brings in its train thefts of garden produce, village brawls, &c.

4. The reluctance of the villagers in this district to give evidence in their neighbours' cases is a very noticeable fact. They prefer to keep aloof rather than incur the ill-will of their fellow-villagers, so that the complainant has to go further afield for his evidence, and he invariably presses into the service a couple of false witnesses from a distant village. Needless to say they break down in cross-examination, and many real culprits go free.

5. The question of the punishment of juvenile offenders is one which is hedged round with a great deal of difficulty. The tribunals dislike to send them to jail to herd with the more hardened criminals. To pay a fine they can ill afford. Parental or corporal chastisement has not proved very satisfactory. The caning is generally done in such a tender manner that it ceases to be any good for the purposes of correction. Some parents evince a marked disinclination to cane their boys, even upon conviction on the most clear evidence, protesting their innocence up to the last. I have reason to believe that these are the individuals who wink at their boys' misdeeds, if not directly incite them to evil ways. I consider it desirable, under these circumstances, to revive the question of the grant to Presidents of powers of corporal punishment. These juvenile offenders generally belong to the poorer classes, who find the decent upbringing and schooling of their children beyond their limited means.

6. There is a great deal of minor village crime that does not come within the purview of the Ordinance. Let me suggest that illicit toddy-drawing, disorderly conduct in the high roads and markets, cruelty to animals, and cart-driving without lights be added to the list of offences triable by the Gansabhawas.

7. Malicious injury to property (in the case of cattle) should be made punishable by imprisonment, with the alternative of a fine, as is prescribed for assaults and thefts. Cattle cutting is, I am afraid, rather common in this district, and the man who resorts to the use of the "katty" on cattle would be just as prone to use it on a human being.

8. There is no provision in the Ordinance or in the rules for the issue of a warrant in the first instance where such a course becomes necessary in the interests of justice, also for a search warrant. I think the Gansabhawa ought to have such powers.

9. Rule No. 19 regarding writs should be amended by the addition of the words "except on notice to the judgment-debtor to show cause, if any, why it (execution) should not issue, notwithstanding lapse of time." This would bring the rule into line with the procedure adopted in the higher courts under similar circumstances and prevent the institution of a fresh case on the same claim.

10. The Gansabhawa is the relic of an ancient Kandyan system for the adjustment of petty village disputes, and is undoubtedly a very popular institution with the people. They would, indeed, welcome an extension of its powers.

11. In conclusion, it gives me much pleasure to say that I am greatly indebted to the headmen for the cordial co-operation they have extended to me in my work. There have been two or three instances in which they have failed in their duty and had to be reported to the Assistant Government Agent for misconduct, but, on the whole, I must say that they have rendered the tribunals most valuable aid.

127. The following is a tabular statement of work done in the year :—

Work done in the Village Tribunals of Giruwa Pattu West.

	Civil.	Criminal.
Pending on January 1, 1901 ...	58	109
Institutions during the year 1901 ...	786	1,646
	844	1,755
Disposed of during the year 1901 ...	817	1,619
Pending on January 1, 1902 ...	27	136
Criminal.		
Convictions ...	—	740
Dismissals and acquittals ...	—	879
	—	16,19

APPEALS.	Civil.	Criminal.
To the Assistant Government Agent.		
Affirmed	42	37
Set aside	1	3
Total ...	43	40
To His Excellency the Governor.		
Affirmed	5	1
Set aside	—	—
Total ...	5	1

XVI.—EDUCATION.

128. There has been no relaxation of the efforts of the chief headmen and myself in ncouraging and providing facilities for the spread of education in the villages.

129. As stated in previous reports, good results have been obtained in the West Giruwa pattu.

130. Those in the Magam pattu are not so good, while the East Giruwa pattu is very backward.

131. In Magam pattu I had with great reluctance to close the Bundala Gansabhawa school, as he villagers, notwithstanding the pressure brought to bear on them, took no interest whatever n sending their children regularly. The Migahajandura and Tissa Gansabhawa schools have, owever, improved somewhat.

132. In East Giruwa pattu there are no Gansabhawa schools, and no interest in the matter eems yet to have awakened in the people.

133. In the West Giruwa pattu the three new schools started in 1900 have prospered, and the thers also are in satisfactory condition.

134. A very large new school, costing the Committee Rs. 1,200, was built at Nakulugamuwa, here the great increase in daily attendance has been most marked and steadily maintained. It s the model Gansabhawa school of the district.

135. The following statement gives the schools and average daily attendance :—

Government Schools maintained by Gansabhawas.

West Giruwa Pattu.

	Average Daily Attendance.		Average Daily Attendance.
Ranna ...	... 29	Kirama ...	... 40
Nakulugamuwa ...	... 392	Mandaduwa ...	... 59
Walasmulla ...	... 76	Julampitiya ...	... 41
Kahandamodara ...	... 56	Palatuduwa ...	... 40
Nihiluwa ...	... 81	Katuwana ...	... 47
Pallattara ...	... 37		

Voluntary Schools.

Sinimodara (Wesleyan)	... —	Tangalla (Church of England)	... —
Modarawana do.	... —	do. (Vernacular)	... —
Kahawatta do.	... —	do. (Roman Catholic)	... —
Getamanna do.	... —	Beliatta (Buddhist)	... —
Sitinamaluwa do.	... —	Moraketiyara (Buddhist)	... —
Godigamuwa do.	... —	Bedigama (Wesleyan)	... —

East Giruwa Pattu.

Walawe (Wesleyan)	... —	Lunama (Wesleyan)	... —
Welipatanwila (Wesleyan)	... —	Hatagala do.	... —

Magam Pattu.

Hambantota (Roman Catholic) mixed	48	Hambantota (Arabic) mixed	... 40
Do. (C. M. S.)	... 36	Do. do.	... 15
Do. (Private girls)	... 7	Migahajandura (Gansabhawa)	... 20
Do. (Arabic) mixed	... 60	Tissa (Gansabhawa)	... 20

XVII.—FOREST WORK.

136. The South-Eastern Circle in charge of the Assistant Conservator includes the northern and eastern half of the Magam pattu. The rest of the district forms a "released area" under the Government Agent and Assistant Government Agent. The released area is worked through a Forest Ranger, Mr. Fernando, and two watchers, assisted by the headmen. The Forest Department charge is under the Assistant Conservator of Forests, with a Ranger, Mr. Barthelot, and three Forest Guards.

137. From the 1st August the whole area was under the Assistant Government Agent on the transfer of the Assistant Conservator of Forests to Batticaloa.

138. The chief work done in the released area was the demarcation of the reserved forest Burutugodana by a 10-ft. line.

139. Talapotayakanda was also partially demarcated. Some ebony was felled at Kirama and sold at Tangalla, fetching good prices. 113 trees felled are ready for transport.

140. In the Forest Department area the chief work was the cutting up into compartments and enumerating the forest between the Wirawila-Tanamalwila road and the Kirindi-oya.

141. The revenue from the released area was as follows :—

	Rs. c.
Value of timber supplied to Public Departments (paper credit) ...	1,860 32
Sale of timber to private purchasers	991 30
Sale of firewood	13 0
Sale of minor produce: ranawara	470 0
Sale of other minor produce	10 86
Compensation for forest offences	50 0
Fines in chena cases in Police Court, Tangalla	4,300 75
Fines in timber cases in Police Court, Hambantota ...	26 0
Sale of chena produce	34 25
Total ...	7,756 48

142. The total expenditure, including staff, was Rs. 2,422·43.

143. The revenue for the Forest Department area was as follows :—

	Rs. c.
Value of timber supplied to Public Departments (paper credit) ...	462 74
Local sale of timber	132 74
Sale of timber in Central Depôt	2,873 73
Sale of firewood	5 24
Compensation for forest offences	15 30
Total. ...	3,489 75

144. The Expenditure was as follows :—

	Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments (salaries of staff)	4,773 37
Other Charges	3,770 1
Total ...	8,543 38

145. The value of free grants for agricultural and village purposes was Rs. 674·61.

146. It gives me pleasure to again record the good work done by Mr. Fernando, for which he was specially commended by Government.

XVIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

147. *Game Sanctuary.*—The success of this reserve is now undoubted. Game of all kinds has greatly increased, one of the most satisfactory features being the comparative fearlessness of the usually most timid species.

148. The increase in the number of watchers recommended by me was approved, and the total number is now eight, including the head watcher.

149. Permanent quarters have also been provided for them at Talgasmankada Yala and Kumana, the three chief points of entrance to the sanctuary, and from these the reserve is regularly patrolled. There were no cases of poaching during the year.

150. A beginning was made with the work of providing a water supply for the game during the dry weather, when they suffer from the drought, by restoring the Pallepottana tank.

151. This work will be continued, and I selected two tanks for restoration this year.

152. The country to the west of the sanctuary, between Palatupana and Yala, was closed to non-resident sportsmen, thus giving it a much-needed rest.

153. *Licenses* :—

	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	Value of Stamps in 1901. Rs. c.
To kill game ...	25	54	31	45	157 50
To kill elephants ...	5	15	8	9	900 0
To kill buffaloes ...	12	35	13	14	280 0
To capture buffaloes ...	—	—	10	45	90 0
	42	104	62	113	1,427 50
Firearms ...	63	335	385	158	194 50
Gunpowder ...	4	8	10	12	30 0
Cart	406	446	468	377	1,131 0
Liquor ...	4	4	4	4	450 0
			Total Stamp Duty ...		3,233 0

	1900.	1901.
Opium licenses, Hambantota ...	960 0	1,010 0
Opium licenses, Tangalla ...	510 0	535 0

XIX.—WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

154. I made a tour through the game sanctuary at beginning of April, of which a descriptive report was sent in, subsequently copied into the local newspapers.

155. A second visit was paid in July along with the Government Agent Mr. Fowler.

156. The arrangement of the ceremonies in commemoration of the death of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress fell to my lot to perform for the district.

157. The preparations for the Census and instruction of those entrusted with the work naturally occupied much of my time in the early part of the year.

158. On the 1st August I took over charge of all the forest work in the district on the transfer of Mr. Moss, Assistant Conservator of Forests, to Batticaloa.

159. On the 19th September fifty-eight Boer Prisoners of War, mostly officers, were sent on parole to Hambantota, where they were accommodated in the buildings previously used as a prison, but which made an excellent camp. I was appointed officer in charge, and the preparation of the buildings for the reception of the Prisoners of War and the arrangement of contracts for supplies, hire of servants, &c., threw a considerable amount of work on my shoulders, but everything was ready in good time, and the camp has been a success from its first inception.

XX.—EVENTS OF INTEREST OR IMPORTANCE.

160. The most memorable event of the year was the Queen's death on the 22nd January. The people of the district were behind no other in the Island in the spontaneous and universal expression of their grief.

161. The Census was taken on the night of the 1st March, and the results of this district are, I think, very accurate. The total for the district was 104,790, as compared with 89,330 at the previous Census, or an increase in the decade of 17·3 per cent.

162. The Hambantota District shows the largest purely native increase of any, *i.e.*, an increase which cannot be attributed to the introduction of European capital and enterprise.

163. Its percentage of increase is 17·3, while only two Provinces, the Western and Sabaragamuwa, show a higher percentage, 18·7 and 18·6 respectively.

164. Only five districts show a higher percentage, viz., Colombo 20·7, Kalutara 18·6, Kandy 18·2, Batticaloa 17·9, and Ratnapura 23·8; but the enormous increases in the estate population of each of these show at once how much they owe to foreign or non-native capital.

165. His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Major-General Hobson, Dr. Perry, and staff, paid a visit to the station on the 22nd March on their way to Colombo by steamer, and spent the whole day ashore.

166. The Boer Prisoners of War on parole arrived by steamer on the 19th September.

167. A topographical survey party under Mr. Dyson Blair began work in the Magam pattu in June. It is being continued in 1902, and will prove a most useful undertaking, especially as regards irrigation work.

168. The Tangalla Sub-Treasury was closed in January, all transactions being now made direct with the Hambantota Kachcheri.

169. In October I sold for the first time the Crown grazing rights in the country between Kirinda and Yala. With the extension of population and cultivation, and also in view of the numerous land claims, it is as well that the Crown should have some proof of its right by overt acts of possession.

170. The other events of interest are chiefly official changes.

171. Mr. Murty succeeded Mr. Russell as District Judge and Police Magistrate, Tangalla.

172. Mr. Ferguson, Inspector of Village Tanks, replaced Mr. Meurling, who had been acting for him.

173. Mr. de Silva, District Engineer, was succeeded by Mr. Jeffery, who in turn was followed near the end of the year by Mr. Bucknall.

174. Mr. don Nikulas Dahanayaka, Pattu Muhandiram of the West Giruwa pattu, was promoted to the rank of Mudaliyar, and the Pattu Arachchi, Johanes de Silva Munasin Disanayaka, was made a Vidane Muhandiram on the occasion of His Majesty's birthday.

Hambantota Kachcheri,
April 3, 1902.

B. HORSBURGH,
Assistant Government Agent.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, EASTERN PROVINCE, FOR 1901.

I.—REVENUE.

RETURNS of the revenue of the Province in the prescribed forms have been forwarded to the Auditor-General. The revenue of the Province for the year amounted to Rs. 448,120·69, as against Rs. 431,713·53 for 1900, the increase being due chiefly to larger sales of wholesale salt, timber, and postage stamps; a larger increase in the revenue could have been reported, but for the comparatively small area of Crown land sold during the year, and a falling off in the sale of judicial stamps. In the Batticaloa District the average revenue during the last eight years, or since the returns have been unaffected by the paddy tax, has been Rs. 292,027, exceeded in consequence of large sales of Crown land in 1896, 1897, 1898, and 1899.

The decrease of sale in Crown land is due to the policy of Government in deferring the sale of large areas under the new irrigation works at Vakaneri, Unnichchai, and elsewhere until approach of completion of the works, which it is expected will result not only in better prices for land known to be irrigable under the works, but obviate the cancellation of sale of lands eventually found incapable of irrigation experienced hitherto under the practice of selling land in anticipation of irrigation.

II.—FOOD SUPPLY.

Rice and fish were the staple articles of food, and both were plentiful and cheap throughout the year. The supply of locally-grown rice is more than sufficient for the population, but as large quantities are exported to other districts, the poorer classes suffer at times, though never for long or with real distress.

The population of the Province by the Census returns for 1901, exclusive of estates, military, and shipping, was 172,978 persons, as against 148,365 at the Census of 1891; and the supply of home-grown paddy, in 1901, 1,153,185 bushels, as against 800,000 bushels in 1891.

Chena cultivation has been much restricted, but the produce of chenas still constitutes a considerable portion of the food of the people, and must continue to do so in some pattus in default of some less objectionable livelihood which the chena villager can be induced to adopt.

Cocoanuts enter largely into the food of the sea-borde population, and game into that of the people of the interior villages.

Fish is procurable at all seasons and in great abundance from the Batticaloa lake, lagoons, and rivers, besides the large quantity of sea fish caught by Sinhalese fishermen of the Southern and Western Provinces during the south-west monsoon.

Subjoined is a statement of the rice sent up-country during the last two years. The large increase in 1901 is due to the fact that less home-grown rice was exported to Jaffna during that year:—

Statement of the Quantity of Coast and Country Rice sent Up-country in 1900 and 1901.

	Coast Rice.		Country Rice.	
	1900. Bushels.	1901. Bushels.	1900. Bushels.	1901. Bushels.
Batticaloa Commercial Company ...	6,300	—	2,109	—
Wambeek & Company ...	—	4,550	—	—
Native firms ...	22,260	26,200	9,160	25,040
	28,560	30,750	11,269	25,040

III.—IRRIGATION.

Maintenance of Irrigation Works.—The maintenance of the following restored tanks, which had hitherto been in charge of the District Engineers under the direction of the Provincial Irrigation Board, was handed over during the year to Irrigation Engineers under the direct control of the Director of Irrigation :—

Batticaloa District.

Pullumalai	Chadayantalawa
Rugam	Viragoda
Kadukkamunnai	Naulla
Manalpuddiar Anicut	Panama
Pulukunavi	Rotawewa
Divulanai	Lahugalla
Tumpankeni	

Trincomalee District.

Ilakantai	Andankulam
Allai	Periyakulam
Peruveli	

The maintenance of the remaining two tanks in the Batticaloa District, viz., Hakgalawewa and Maha-oya, has been transferred to the Government Agent under instructions from Government. These two tanks will be treated as ordinary village tanks in future, but Government has been asked to allow the retention of the watchers to look after the iron sluices.

Tanks under Construction and proposed Irrigation Schemes.—Work was continued during the year on the new irrigation schemes in the Province. Work began on Vakaneri in July, 1900, and by the end of that year a permanent inspection bungalow with out-offices, temporary cooly lines to accommodate 1,000 coolies, quarters for fifteen native subordinates, with office, store, and dispensary buildings had been completed, besides the completion of 8 miles of the gravel service road from the North Coast road to the works. During 1901 work on the anicut and supply channel was limited to the mining and collection of stone at the anicut site and a start made on the earthwork for the supply channel, but had to be stopped in consequence of the necessity for concentration of all available labour on the storage works, *i.e.*, the main and northern sluices, irrigation channels, and tank embankment, on all of which work was pushed on steadily; and it is expected that the sluices will be finished this year, the excavation for the embankment trench having been retarded by cutting into a quicksand 16 feet below the bed of the tank, and the work on the northern channel rendered more difficult by cutting into rock. Permanent quarters for the guardian were erected, and 3 miles of gravel service road to the anicut completed. On an average 350 coolies per diem were employed on the works, but at least double that number are required. Barely half the present number are procured locally, the rest having been imported from India.

On the Tembittiya works 11 acres of forest and jungle were cleared from the bund, lines for 100 coolies, quarters for Sub-Inspector and overseer, besides tool store and smith's shed erected, and cart track cleared for 2½ miles from the main road to the site of the works; all the small breaches in the tank have been built up and completed, the three large breaches remaining to be finished.

In the case of the Unnichchai works, the estimate has not yet been sanctioned, but the preliminary works commenced in June, and cooly lines to accommodate 400, quarters for overseers, tool and rice stores, smith's shed, and office and quarters for clerk erected. A road from Tumpalancholai, 4½ miles long, to the site of the works was cleared, side drains cut, and fifteen culverts put in.

In the case of the Rugam lower anicuts, work was commenced in April, and all the preliminary works have been finished, namely, opening of service road and erection of cooly lines, and materials collected at the anicut sites, and it is hoped that three out of the four anicuts will be completed during 1902. Insufficient labour supply is the chief drawback both at Vakaneri and on this work.

At the Sakamam-Vammiyadi work a well was dug at Vammiyadi, and a service road cut and cleared for 3½ miles thereto, the bund partly cleared of jungle, and cooly lines and a temporary inspection bungalow built. At Sakamam itself only about one-fifth of the earthwork on the bund remains to be done, and about half that on the inlet channel. Stone has been cut for the anicut and head sluices on the Talipot-aar, and stone wedged and dressed for one of the spill walls.

Preliminary surveys and levels were also taken during the year in connection with the extension of the Paddipalai-aar scheme, which provides for a reservoir at Kondavaddavan to supply Amparai reservoir, restoration of Vladdivaddi tank, and construction of connected anicuts and channels, it being estimated that the extension will render 10,000 additional acres irrigable under this already fine work.

Better progress on all these works could have been reported but for deficiency in the labour supply, and their completion affords an ample programme for the immediate future.

Two estimates for improvements and repairs to certain anicuts and sluices under the Paddipalai-aar works have been submitted for the sanction of the Central Irrigation Board by the Director of Irrigation; they are :—

(1) Rs. 1,796, providing for repairs to three sluices.
(2) Rs. 6,049, providing for protecting abutments of seven anicuts and three sluices.

A meeting of the proprietors benefited by these anicuts and sluices was held by me on 10th November last and following days, when their consent was obtained to repayment of the cost in ten annual instalments.

The construction of several other anicuts under the restored tanks in different parts of the Batticaloa District has been applied for on promise of repayment of the cost, but has been deferred for want of experienced officers to supervise the work, those already engaged being fully occupied with the construction of sanctioned works.

Village Tanks.—The village tanks in the Province are worked by a Chief Irrigation Inspector assisted by an Inspector and four Sub-Inspectors, under the direction of the Government Agent. There are three Sub-Inspectors in the Batticaloa District, viz.;—

(1) Mr. A. J. Schaffter in charge of tanks in the Bintenna, Rugam, Eravur, and Koralai pattus;
(2) Mr. P. B. Weerasinghe in Panama pattu; and
(3) Mr. H. N. de Hoedt in charge of tanks in the rest of the pattus, viz., Manmunai north, Manmunai south, Eruvil, Porativu, Karavaku-Nintavur, Sammanturai-Nadukadu, and Akkaraipattu.

The charge of the last-named Sub-Inspector is considered too large, and it is proposed to relieve him of the village tanks in the Akkaraipattu, and transfer them to the charge of the Sub-Inspector of the adjoining Panama pattu, who at present looks after only a single pattu.

Annexed is a statement showing the number of village tanks undergoing restoration in each pattu, the total earthwork required, the quantity done during the year, and the number of cement sluices supplied:—

Return of Village Tanks, 1901.

Pattus.	Number of Tanks undergoing Restoration.	Earthwork.			No. of Cement Pipe Sluices supplied.			
		Total Quantity required in Cubes.	Quantity done up to 1900.	Quantity done during 1901.	2-in.	9-in.	6-in.	4-in.
Batticaloa District.								
Bintenna	12	2,280	916	369	—	—	—	—
Rugam-Eravur	8	2,100	—	—	—	—	—	—
Koralai	9	2,200	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manmunai North ...	5	6,650	—	—	2	—	—	—
Manmunai South ...	4	1,400	—	230	—	—	—	—
Eruvil-Porativu	30	7,975	—	607	10	1	5	50
Karaivaku-Nintavur ...	29	835	—	235	7	4	13	44
Sammanturai	3	1,700	—	200	3	—	—	—
Akkarai	34	12,200	—	90	2	3	8	—
Panama	11	6,690	1,554	1,264	1	—	—	—
Trincomalee District.								
Kaddukkulam West	21	7,550	1,617	685	4	2	12	—
Kaddukkulam East	12	4,700	957	458	1	5	7	—
Koddiyar	15	3,860	1,618	604	1	2	11	4
Total ...	193	54,140	6,662	4,742	31	17	56	98

Registers of both the village and Crown tanks in the Province are being opened with a view to systematizing work on the former under Village Committee rules, and on the latter under the Government Circulars issued during the year.

The cement pipe factory, which was temporarily closed during the year, has again been started for the manufacture of sluices for village tanks in the Batticaloa and Trincomalee Districts on estimates sanctioned by the Central Irrigation Board.

A statement is annexed showing the expenditure during the year on estimates sanctioned by the Central Irrigation Board on account of minor irrigation works in the Province:—

Statement of Expenditure on Repairs, Improvements, &c., to Irrigation Works during 1901.

No. of Estimate.	Date of Sanction.	Work.	Amount of Estimate or Amount Available.	Expenditure.	Balance Unexpended.
			Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
187	July 6, 1898	For transporting and inserting cement pipe sluices to village tanks, Bintenna	104 13	67 63	36 50
195	July 30, 1898	For raising the bund of Peruveli tank ...	1,088 38	974 42	113 96
212	Sept. 18, 1899	For tracing channels to certain lands under Allai tank	27 36	11 50	15 86
135	April 12, 1900	For manufacture of cement pipe sluices for village tanks, Batticaloa and Kalmunai	27 28	27 0	0 28
139	April 21, 1900	For manufacture of cement pipe sluices for village tanks, Bintenna	13 55	12 45	1 10
147	May 5, 1900	For survey of minor irrigation works, Eastern Province	672 61	559 8	113 53
218	Nov. 26, 1900	For transport of pipe sluices to village tanks, Batticaloa and Kalmunai ...	457 36	14 20	443 16
234	Dec. 28, 1900	For constructing a headwork in the Muttur channel, Trincomalee	39 0	38 43	0 57
230	Dec. 13, 1900	For erecting quarters for the Sub-Inspector of Panama	180 0	180 0	—
192	July 23, 1901	For inserting a stop plank sluice to Ammankulam in Cheddipalayam	232 56	215 42	17 14
205	Sept. 12, 1901	For inserting cement pipe sluices to village tanks in Bintenna and Panama	104 0	7 96	96 4
210	Sept. 26, 1901	For manufacture and transport of cement pipes, Trincomalee	305 0	12 20	292 80
218	Oct. 16, 1901	For manufacture of cement pipe sluices for village tanks in Koralai, Eravur and Panama ...	2,150 72	130 2	2,020 70
228	Nov. 18, 1901	For repair of old stop plank sluices in Karavaku pattu	160 70	6 42	154 28
		Total ...	5,562 65	2,256 73	3,305 92

IV.—LEGISLATION.

Game and Firearms Ordinances.—The following amendments of the law are urgently needed in the interests of game protection :—

(1) Amendment of Ordinance No. 10 of 1891 by the grant to the police headmen of power of search of premises for the meat, hides, and horns of game, where the delay in obtaining a search warrant from a magistrate would defeat the object of a search. A clause giving headmen power of search similar to that given to them under the Salt Ordinance would be of great advantage, while providing against abuse of the power.

Police headmen already possess the power of arresting offenders charged with the commission of non-cognizable offences under certain circumstances, but even unqualified power of arrest would not be of much advantage in the case of armed offenders in a remote forest, who can resist arrest, and cannot readily be made answerable for any violence which they might commit in such resistance; whereas the power of search indicated would strike at the receiver of the venison, who can be more readily dealt with. The amendment also of sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Ordinance by the addition of the words "hides and horns" after the word "meat" would make the sub-section complete and facilitate conviction in the Police Court.

(2) Amendment of section 17 of Ordinance No. 6 of 1901 by the grant to all "public servants," as defined in the Ceylon Penal Code, of power to call for the production of gun licenses, and to arrest without warrant any person possessing, carrying, or using an unlicensed gun; the definition suggested would include Government surveyors, irrigation and forest officers, who are the classes of Government officers who have most opportunities of bringing unlicensed gun-holders to account.

V.—PUBLIC WORKS MOST REQUIRED.

Batticaloa District.

The public works most required are :—

(1) Permanent bridge over the Paddippalai-aar at 33rd mile on the South Coast road. The monsoon rainfall during November and December was below the average, but extraordinary floods during the first few days of January carried away the Kaliyodai wooden bridge on the 4th January. It has been already carried away by floods four or five times, and it is necessary for the development and prosperity of the district that a permanent bridge should now be constructed.
(2) New police barracks in the town of Batticaloa
(3) Transfer of the Customs office and warehouses to the Bar, and utilization of the present Customs warehouses as salt stores, for increased efficiency in recovery of the Customs revenue and accommodation for salt, the sale of which has nearly doubled during the last ten years.
(4) Government quarters for Office Assistant to Government Agent.
(5) Final examination of, and decision regarding, the Dutch canal project.
(6) Substitution of buckled plate concrete bridges for wooden platform bridges on the Batticaloa-Badulla road.
(7) Completion of the cart road from Pottuvil to Muppana to connect the east and south of Uva with Arugam Bay and open up the intervening country.
(8) Road on the western shore of the Batticaloa lake in the interests of the paddy proprietors under the Kadukkamunai, Pulukunavi, Divulanai, and Unnichchai irrigation schemes.
(9) Road from the Coast road *via* Vakaneri and Minneri to feed the Northern Railway, and open up intervening country.
(10) Continuation of the coast road south from Pottuvil to Panama.
(11) Connecting road between villages of Batticaloa south and south-east of Uva along present tavalam route.
(12) Transfer of the following roads to the Public Works Department :—
    (*a*) Road from Padiruppu ferry to Coast road (½ mile).
    (*b*) Road from Valaichenai to Kalkuda (3 miles).
    (*c*) Road from Eravur to Punnaikuda (3 miles).
(13) New resthouses at Karunkoddittivu and Pottuvil.
(14) Outdoor dispensary buildings at Kokkaddicholai, Nintavur, Katiraveli.

Trincomalee District.

(1) Gravelling of road from Verugal-aar to Kiliveddi.
(2) Provision of steam ferry boat between Muttur and Trincomalee.
(3) Completion of jetty, inner harbour, Trincomalee.
(4) Bridge over Verugal-aar to connect the Batticaloa and Trincomalee Districts.
(5) North Coast road, Nilaveli to Kokkilai, improvement of.
(6) Pankulam and Tiriyai road, improvement of.

VI.—SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

There was no epidemic during the year, and the health of the people may be said to have been good. The rainfall during January and February was below the average, and unusually heavy rain fell in March and April, causing fever, pneumonia, and dysentery in the town of Batticaloa and in the crowded villages along the South Coast road between March and August, the health of the people having been fair during the remaining portion of the year.

During the year 8,331 rats were destroyed in Trincomalee and 1,699 in Batticaloa; and the plague hospitals, segregation camps, and medical officers' quarters connected therewith were maintained in readiness for emergencies. Private gardens were kept cleared of vegetation and rubbish, and cesspits filled in, and latrines, public and private, disinfected regularly. There are five permanent civil hospitals in the Province, one at Batticaloa, one at Trincomalee, two at Kalmunai (of which one is a leper hospital), and one at Maha-oya; there are, besides, ten permanent and eleven itinerating outdoor dispensaries in the Province, at suitable centres for the convenience of the people, the advantages of which are fully appreciated by them. Twenty-seven lepers were treated during the year in the Kalmunai Leper Hospital.

At the Wesleyan Medical Mission for women and children in Batticaloa 8,211 patients were treated during the year, as against 6,787 in 1900. The Superintendent reports as follows :—

"The part of the work of the Mission that has shown the greatest advance during the year is that connected with the town dispensary. We have spent nearly a thousand rupees in enlarging, improving, and furnishing the premises. The number of in-patients has largely increased, being 46, as against 9 in 1900. Of these 46, 20 were girls of the Mission Boarding School, whilst others were women from distant villages. There were several striking cures, attributable as much perhaps to good nourishment as to the Lady Doctor's skill, and as a consequence the popularity of the institution has steadily grown. It touches a class of women who would not at present be helped by the Government hospital, and we do our best to limit the operations of the Mission to its legitimate sphere. At Kattankudiruppu the attendance of women has been about the same as in previous years. Many of the Moormen who do not allow their women to come to the dispensary take the Lady Doctor to their homes, where she attends to their wants. At Eravur a change of position has led to a falling off of patients, so we intend to revert to the old arrangement in 1902."

4,200 patients were, besides, treated during the year at the Roman Catholic dispensary in the town of Batticaloa, as against 5,300 in the previous year, during which the increase was due to an outbreak of cholera.

The increase in the population of some 25,000 inhabitants during the decade shown by the Census was at the normal rate of increase shown by the registrars' annual returns. There has been a substantial increase in Jaffna and Moorish traders in Batticaloa town, and the irrigation works in progress during the last few years and the opening of cocoanut estates in the northern part of the Batticaloa District account for the increase of Indian cooly labour in the district.

VII.—MURDER AND SERIOUS CRIME.

The Province was comparatively free from serious crime during the year. Five cases of murder or attempted murder were reported, in four of which the accused were discharged in the Police Court, and in the fifth, in which both the injured man and accused are low-country Sinhalese, the accused has been committed for trial before the Supreme Court.

Forty-eight cases of hurt in which a knife was used were reported during the year, eleven of which only resulted in convictions.

A serious riot occurred in April between the villagers of Navatkuda and Nochchimunai, in which eight men were seriously wounded; the chief offenders were convicted in the Supreme Court, and sentenced to terms of imprisonment from eight years downwards.

Punitive police have since been quartered on both villages, and four headmen dismissed from office for neglect of duty in connection with the case.

Convictions were secured in either the Supreme Court or District Court in five cases of robbery, four of house-breaking, two of mischief by fire, five of theft, and eight of grievous hurt.

The Province compares somewhat unfavourably in serious crime (*i.e.*, crime tried by the Supreme Court or District Court) with the only other Tamil Province, and this I attribute to the Moorish population in the Eastern Province, but both Provinces compare most favourably with the low-country Sinhalese Provinces in this respect, the latter having headed the list for 1900 (latest judicial statistics available) with 19·8 persons tried per 10,000 inhabitants, as against 6·9 in the Eastern Province.

VIII.—HEADMEN AND POLICE.

The regular police for the Province consists of one Inspector, four sergeants, and thirty-four constables, of whom two sergeants and nineteen constables are stationed at Batticaloa, which might with advantage be raised to the strength recommended by the Inspector-General of Police, more especially in view of the tendency of the people to indulge periodically in riots.

During the last five years four more or less serious riots have occurred in the Batticaloa District, the last having been between the villagers of Navatkuda and Nochchimunai in April last, as mentioned under the head of Serious Crime.

During the year subsequently armed police were called out on three occasions to deal with apprehended riots at Mandur, Kattankudiruppu, and Navatkuda, but *ex parte* notices under section 114 of the Criminal Procedure Code, supported by armed force on the spot, had the effect of preventing disturbance or bloodshed. On all these occasions, as also in the discharge of their duties as Treasury Guards and patrols, as well as in prevention and prosecution, the regular police discharged their duties well.

One or two of the nine rural police constables discharged their duties very well, the rest indifferently. As regards the ordinary police headmen, it cannot, I fear, be reported that they co-operate vigorously in the prevention and detection of crime in the Batticaloa District, the view of many of them being apparently that the corrupt suppression of information regarding crime is not inconsistent with their duties; in one case under investigation at present, where a theft of Rs. 500 worth of cash and cloth from a cart on the high road at night had been committed, the proceedings are under reference to the Attorney-General with regard to the prosecution of a Vanniah, a rural constable, and two police vidanes for the entire suppression of information regarding the offence and release of the accused, which only came to my notice accidentally on circuit a month after the commission of the offence.

Only three headmen were rewarded during the year for good service in connection with their police duties. The issue of printed instructions and regular examination of their crime reports, coupled with severe notice of delinquencies, and the judicious grant of rewards in cases of good service may, it is hoped, gradually result in an improvement in the discharge of their duties relating to crime.

IX.—CATTLE STEALING AND CATTLE DISEASE.

Only forty-one cases of cattle stealing were tried in the Batticaloa District (including Kalmunai) during the year, and in only one of these was a conviction obtained, thirty-one being of a civil nature and six false. The Magistrate informs me that the vast majority of cases are of the following nature :—An animal strays from the pasture ground and joins the herd of another man; the latter

does not know whose animal it is, but is content to tend and make use of the animal until the owner finds it, which can hardly be described as theft, unless the brandmarks are altered, which is rare. In the Trincomalee District there was only one conviction for theft of cattle during the year.

The health of the cattle was good during the year; there was no outbreak of murrain, though foot-and-mouth disease prevailed in February, March, and April, during which the cattle in the Bintenna and Manmunai pattus suffered most. This disease appears to be more or less endemic in the Province, and the people do not regard it as serious; it is specially fatal to Indian and mixed breeds, the native black cattle suffering least.

X.—NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

Subjoined is a statement of Crown lands sold and granted during the year, from which it will be seen that the total extent alienated during the year was less than in 1900, the decrease having been due to delay in receipt of plans from the Surveyor-General (of which my Assistant at Trincomalee also complains), the reservation of surveyed lands under new irrigation works, and the want of demand for large blocks for cocoanut cultivation. The 763 acres of forest land sold in 1900 included two large blocks purchased by native gentlemen for cocoanut cultivation, but some 1,668 acres were sold for paddy cultivation during 1901:—

Return of Lands sold and granted in the Batticaloa District during 1900 and 1901.

	1901. A.	R.	P.	1900. A.	R.	P.
Sold { Waste or high land ...	210	2	19	762	2	26
Sold { Paddy land ...	1,667	3	15	1,215	2	22
Half-improved value ...	20	1	3	8	3	26
Certificates of quiet possession ...	91	2	29·48	204	2	17·87
Total ...	1,990	1	26·48	2,191	3	11·87

XI.—CLAIMS UNDER THE WASTE LANDS ORDINANCES OF 1897, 1899, AND 1900.

It has only been necessary to put these Ordinances in force so far in the Batticaloa District in respect of one claim known as the Pottanaiveli claim, situated in the village of Varippattanchenai in the Nadukadu pattu. The Ordinance was put in motion in September last by publication of notice in the *Government Gazette* after approval by the Waste Lands Committee. The extent of the land claimed is 188 acres 1 rood and 4 perches. The land is forest, with the exception of about 24 acres, which is paddy land, and an old chena clearing under 2 acres in extent. There are three sets of claimants who base their title on transfer deeds executed between 1850 and 1860, which bear reference to certain Dutch deeds not yet forthcoming. In 1896 a certificate of quiet possession was granted to the present claimants for 16 acres 2 roods and 17 perches out of the 24 acres of paddy land referred to. Inquiry into the claim has been proceeding since the 17th January.

Another claim, which is about to be dealt with under these Ordinances, is that known as the Padaiyandaveli claim in the Manmunai south pattu.

XII.—CHENA CULTIVATION.

Chena cultivation decreased during the year owing to the operation of rules in the Bintenna district by which the chena villagers were allowed chenas during the two first years of work on abandoned tanks, the privilege ceasing in the third year, and also in consequence of much greater facilities for this kind of cultivation during the year in the Uva District on Vihara and Nindagama lands, where the people can get ten or more acres for each family, instead of the one or two allowed to them on Crown land in this Province. Influenced by this attraction some fifty families migrated into Wellassa during the first half of the year, and no persuasion to induce them to work on the abandoned tanks in this pattu, under the liberal terms of Circular No. 59 of 5th June, 1901, was of any avail. This kind of cultivation cannot altogether be suppressed, and must be countenanced, unless and until the people can be induced possibly to work under such irrigation schemes as cultivators as the restoration of Wattawalakandaya and Mahakandiyakaddu, which might be undertaken in their interest as soon as funds are available, after the completion of the irrigation schemes at present in progress, or until the gradual opening up of the district affords them some other suitable livelihood which they can be induced to follow.

XIII.—SALES OF LAND BY VILLAGERS.

There is no reason to believe that there have been frequent sales of land by villagers, including houses and fields. Ordinary sales take place between villagers, and the notaries before whom they are transacted are particularly careful, since the judgment of the Chief Justice, in respect to the necessity on their part to quote prior registration of transactions affecting lands, to see that titles are good, and that there is no fraudulent collusion between parties to conveyances.

XIV.—FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

Little progress has been made in respect of the legal declaration of reserved forests, and it has been considered advisable to await further decided action, pending receipt of the topographical survey sheets for the Province, without which satisfactory progress is difficult. It is hoped that those for the Eastern Province will be completed within a few months, and on receipt of them the sooner the reserved forests for the Province are legally defined and demarcated the better.

Mr. J. M. Chitty was appointed Forest Settlement Officer for the Batticaloa District in 1898, but no work was done beyond publication of the preliminary notice in the *Government Gazette*; Mr. A. M. Walker, the Assistant Conservator of Forests, was similarly appointed for the Trincomalee District in 1900, but the want of the topographical survey sheets has been found to render settlement impracticable.

During the year the receipts for the Province on account of timber sold in the Colombo depôt were as follows, which are exclusive of the value of timber sold locally by the two Assistant Conservators of Forests :—

Comparative Statement showing Timber sold at the Central Timber Depôt, Colombo, on account Eastern Province, in 1900 and 1901.

	Value. 1900. Rs. c.		1901. Rs. c.
Batticaloa District	27,329 78	...	27,571 31
Trincomalee District	67 45	...	16,573 12
Total for the Province ...	27,397 23		44,144 43

Subjoined is a statement of forest revenue and expenditure for the year relating to the released areas in charge of the Government Agent in the Batticaloa District. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 2,364·82 and the payments to Rs. 569·92, the latter including only the salary and allowance of the Forest Ranger. The royalty on timber felled by private parties realized Rs. 594·64. All first class timber has been removed from the released area, but there is still a demand for the inferior timber left, and every possible care is taken to protect the interests of the Crown in respect thereof.

The means adopted to check illicit felling and removal of timber from Crown land resulted during the year in 91 seizures, which resulted in one conviction in the Police Court, and Rs. 578·50 recovered departmentally as compensation for forest offences, besides Rs. 929·27 proceeds of sale of confiscated timber, carts, and ballams.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure, Forest Administration, Government Agent's Released Areas, Batticaloa District, for 1901.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Royalty on timber felled by private parties ...	594 64	Salary of Forest Ranger	360 0
Royalty on firewood	44 20	Allowance of Ranger	199 92
Royalty on other produce	19 20		
Proceeds sale of timber illicitly felled on Crown land	929 27		
Fines and forfeitures	578 50		
	2,165 81		
Value of timber issued to Public Departments (Conservator's Circular No. 27 of November 16, 1899)	199 1		
	2,364 82		559 92

XV.—WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

I assumed duties at the end of April in succession to Mr. Murray, and, after taking charge at Headquarters, was engaged in making myself acquainted during the dry season with the large irrigation works and means of road communication in the Province, including a visit to the Trincomalee District in September.

Between the 1st May and 31st December 23 cases, committed by the Attorney-General for trial before the District Court, were tried by me as Additional District Judge, resulting in 16 convictions and 7 acquittals; there were three appeals to the Supreme Court in respect of the convictions, which resulted in one reversal on technical grounds.

Far too much of the time of the Government Agent is taken up in Kachcheri routine work, and personal attention to the many details of work connected with the Native Department, the work of ten Revenue Vanniahs, four Inspectors of Village Tanks, appeals from three Village Tribunal Presidents, and twelve Irrigation Vanniahs, in addition to the correspondence of the English Department in the Kachcheri and the miscellaneous work of nine other different departments, and work with the headmen, which in other Kachcheries devolves on the Office Assistant, with the result that the Government Agent has not sufficient time for the proper supervision and consideration of the more important work for which his time should be available in the interests of a large Province, which shows such favourable signs of development.

The Government Agency of the Province was transferred from Trincomalee to Batticaloa in 1870 for the better management of the increasing interests of Government and the people in connection with the large irrigation works in the Batticaloa District then coming into full operation. The population of the Province was in 1871 118,058 inhabitants and the revenue Rs. 333,351·87, as against 173,470 inhabitants and a revenue of Rs. 448,120·60 in 1901 (in spite of the abolition of the paddy tax in 1892), and administration work in every branch has increased correspondingly, with the addition of new work and duties connected with the establishment of Local Boards, a separate Irrigation Department, and Superintendence of the local police. In addition to this increased revenue work, the Government Agent is now also required to discharge onerous duties as Additional District Judge, and his Office Assistant has to act as Magistrate during the absence of the regular Magistrate at Kalmunai. The clerical staff of the Provincial Kachcheri has, it is true, been increased from fourteen clerks in 1870 to nineteen during the last thirty years, but they are barely equal to the increased and new work which has to be discharged.

SAMUEL HAUGHTON,
Government Agent.

Batticaloa, February 7, 1902.

REPORT ON THE TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT FOR 1901.

Area of District	...	... 1,165 square miles.
Population at Census of 1901	...	... 28,891
Population of Town (within Local Board limits)	...	... 10,216

THIS will be my sixth report on the Trincomalee District. No Assistant Agent has ever administered the District of Trincomalee for so long a period.

I am glad to be able again to furnish a favourable report on all points.

The health of the population, both in the town and in the villages, has been unusually good, and the Naval authorities inform me that such a healthy time among the sailors has never been known before on the East Indian Station.

The flagship has been in Trincomalee for an unusually long period this year, and no flagship has ever before had so little sickness on board.

The number of deaths registered in the town was as follows :—

1898	... ...	407	1900	... ...	398
1899	... ...	671	1901	... ...	386

There were a few cases of measles and chickenpox towards the close of the year, but no epidemics of a more serious character, and for the first time Trincomalee has escaped cholera for a whole decade.

Harvests were good and plentiful, and there has been no disease among cattle.

The revenue of the district was higher than it has ever been.

The same wants which I referred to last year still make themselves felt.

Trincomalee is heavily handicapped by being linked on to Batticaloa. I can send a letter to Colombo in less than two days, but if that letter is an official one, it must go *viâ* Batticaloa, and takes at least six days, and when the rivers are in flood much longer. Whenever departments are re-organized, the false position is recognized. In the Forest Department the "Circle" is partly in the North-Central Province and partly in Trincomalee, in the Irrigation Department the Trincomalee tanks are placed in charge of the Irrigation Engineer stationed at Minneri, but for revenue purposes Trincomalee is tacked on to Batticaloa. Tamankaduwa should be restored to Trincomalee, to which it naturally belongs, and to which it was attached until 1873.

The other great want is railway communication with Colombo.

Quite recently the Railway authorities have been discussing the importance of an alternative line to convey the traffic up-country in the event of landslips and rockslips on the incline (*vide* Sessional Paper No. 47 of 1901).

Four different traces have been suggested, but none were approved, and no reference was made to my proposal for a line from Kurunegala *viâ* Dambulla to Trincomalee, with a branch line to connect Matale and Dambulla. This line, while giving the much-required communication between Colombo and Trincomalee, would also afford the relief which is required in the alternative route for up-country traffic in the event of any block on the Main line.

The whole of the dangerous Allagalla Incline, with the treacherous country above Rambukkana, would be avoided, and the risk of a rice famine among the estate coolies would disappear. Rice would come in large quantities from Southern India *viâ* Trincomalee to Matale, and some of the pressure on the Main line traffic would thus be relieved.

The last paragraph of the letter of the Consulting Engineers deserves to be quoted :—

> We fully recognize the very great inconvenience and loss, not only to the Government, but to the very important tea-producing interests, which must result from any interruption of traffic on the Kadugannawa Incline, but it is a question for the Government to determine whether the risk involved is sufficient *primâ facie* to justify so large an expenditure as that now approximately estimated as being necessary in order to avoid it, *especially when it is considered the remedy might not be wholly effectual owing to the possibility of the proposed loop line being liable to interruption at the same time as the incline.*

I have italicized the last sentence because herein lies the crux of the whole matter. The proposed loop line is intended only as a remedy in seasons of heavy rain, and it is liable to the same interruptions as the existing line. On the other hand, the line which I propose from Kurunegala to Dambulla and Trincomalee runs through a much drier district with no steep inclines. It would carry traffic all the year round, and would not be liable to landslips during the rainy season. It would afford the required alternative route, it would relieve the Main line of some of its traffic, and it would open up the lands north-east of Kurunegala, the tank lands of Minneri, Topawewa, Kantalai, and Kanduluwewa, and the cocoanut lands of Trincomalee District. It would convey rice, salt, and coolies to Matale and the surroundings ; timber, tobacco, paddy, and dried fish to Colombo ; and bring Colombo and Trincomalee together for Military purposes.

On the chance of this line being opened I understand that the British India Steam Navigation Company has already bought land for its offices in Trincomalee, surveyed the necessary anchorage, and fixed upon the site for a jetty at which a line of steamers connecting Trincomalee with Madras and the ports of Southern India would load and unload.

This is but a harbinger of what we may expect as soon as the line is constructed. Later on houses, banks, and all the concomitants of a shipping port must rapidly spring into existence, and a brisk trade would be created in lieu of the present stagnation.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue of the district for the year 1901 is by far the largest that has ever been collected and has increased from Rs. 152,446·31 in 1900 to Rs. 177,458·13 in 1901—a rise equivalent to 16½ per cent. The figures since 1891 have been—

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
1891	126,043 49	1896 ...	149,770 17
1892	139,064 69	1897	161,871 49
1893	139,527 68	1898	159,849 27
1894	141,882 6	1899	153,599 22
1895	147,839 76	1900	152,446 31
Total	694,357 68	Total ...	777,536 46
Average of Five Years...	138,871 53	Average of Five Years...	155,507 29

1901 ... Rs. 177,458·13

Part of the increase is undoubtedly accidental, and is not likely to be maintained.

There is a remarkable increase under the head of Customs Imports, Grain, of Rs. 3,841, which is difficult to account for. Undoubtedly the Indian famine and plague restrictions reduced the imports in former years, but the present figures are considerably in advance of those before the famine years.

Arrack shows a decrease of Rs. 3,506, due to the rent having been sold for a lower amount; and in this connection I may mention that the consumption of arrack in this district seems moderate when compared with that of other districts. Taking the Road Ordinance figures as showing the adult male population, we have 3,374 in the town and 4,046 in the rural districts, total 7,420. The consumption of arrack according to the renters' weekly returns was 8,506 gallons, or about 1¼ gallon per head. By a similar computation in the Negombo District in 1890 I worked out the figures at 3 gallons per head.

Salt shows an increase of Rs. 15,451. I have received no direct information from other Provinces, but I presume that this must arise from a failure in the supply of salt at Hambantota, as I have sent away large shipments to the Southern Province

What I described as an "accidental" increase is shown under Postage Stamps, as I have sold locally stamps to the value of Rs. 6,605, against Rs. 1,630 in 1900.

Formerly postage stamps were sent from Colombo for sale by the postmaster, but towards the end of 1900 a separate vendor was appointed, who obtains his stamps from the local Kachcheri, hence the increase.

A wholly satisfactory increase is that for the sale of Timber, which has gone up from Rs. 6,834 in 1900 to Rs. 13,127 in 1901. Nor does this represent the whole value of timber felled and removed on Government account, as the best timber is usually transported to Colombo for sale at the Central Depôt, where very high prices have sometimes been realized, and a sum of Rs. 21,573·12 has been credited in the General Treasury on account of this district.

Land Sales show a decrease of Rs. 1,240, which is referred to below.

Expenditure.

The expenditure has been normal, but the accounts are now kept by the Hon. the Treasurer, so I cannot give the precise figures. They will, however, be found in the Appendix.

SALT.

In my report for 1900 and former years I have referred to the uncertainty which has prevailed as to the continuance of the salt manufacture at Nilaveli.

Fortunately the Government decided to have a collection in 1900, which produced over 38,000 cwt., for during the past year I have had an unusual demand for salt from the Southern Province, a demand which still exists.

The average sales in Trincomalee amount to about 11,000 cwt. per annum, but in 1901 the sales amounted to 18,851 cwt., of which 6,600 cwt. were shipped to the Southern Province, and if this demand is likely to continue, it will be advisable to have another collection this year.

The actual outturn of last year's crop was 38,075 cwt., of which 32,049½ cwt. were stored in 1900 and 6,025½ cwt. in 1901.

Last year I referred to the variations in the "profits" shown if one year's accounts only are taken into consideration: the expenditure and revenue of a series of years must be taken and an average struck. In 1900 we had to meet the greater part of the cost of the year's collection, and the profit worked out at 143 per cent.; in 1901 there was no collection, but the cost of manufacture and of storing part of the 1900 crop fell in this year's expenditure, and the result works out at a profit of 600 per cent., as will be shown from the following table:—

Return of Salt Revenue of the District of Trincomalee for the Year 1901.

Cwt. qr. lb.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
—	Establishment, Fixed and Provisional	1,195 0	
—	Contingencies other than collection	3,167 80	
6,025 2 0	Cost of manufacture at 17¾ cents per cwt.	1,069 53	
18 1 2	Wastage in transit from Nilaveli to Trincomalee store at 17¾ cents	3 24	
17 2 9	Wastage in Trincomalee store at 17¾ cents	14 11	
—	Commission to salt retailers ...	900 0	
	Total ...	6,349 68	

Cwt. qr. lb.	REVENUE.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
4,262 0 0	Sold by retail at Trincomalee at Rs. 2·36 per cwt. ...	10,058 32	
14,589 0 0	Sold by wholesale at Trincomalee at Rs. 2·36 per cwt. ...	34,430 4	
			44,488 36
	Deduct charges ...	—	6,349 68
	Nett Revenue ...		38,138 68

Nett revenue Rs. 38,138·68 on an expenditure of Rs. 6,349·68. Nett profit 600 per cent.

I have still in store 32,113 cwt. of salt, which would suffice for local sales for 2½ years, but the sales for January continue high, and more may be required to meet the demands of other Provinces.

LAND SALES.

There has again been a falling off in the revenue from Land Sales, which, though higher than in the early nineties, has gone steadily down since 1897, when the highest figure was touched. The figures are—

	Rs.		Rs.
1891	2,879	1897	20,185
1892	5,723	1898	16,354
1893	9,521	1899	15,471
1894	7,632	1900	10,079
1895	15,818	1901	8,840
1896	12,573		

The decrease in 1901 is solely due to the want of survey plans. I have ascertained that of the overdue applications no less than 99 have been surveyed, and the field sheets are in the Surveyor-General's Office, while 78 more have been surveyed, but the field sheets not yet sent in. If preliminary plans for the former had been sent to me during the course of the year, the revenue would have shown no falling off.

Altogether I advertised for sale 641 lots (mostly surveyed years ago) for general sale and 178 lots for default of payment of purchase instalments. Of the former, 66 lots of paddy land, aggregating 380½ acres, were sold for Rs. 5,547; and 57 lots of high land, aggregating 101 acres, were sold for Rs. 1,437; while 35 lots, aggregating 79 acres, were granted on certificate of quiet possession.

THE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Work has been carried out under the "Circle" system, the Assistant Conservator having control over the North-Eastern Circle, which lies partly in the North-Central Province and partly in this district. The remaining area of the district, a strip of about 7 miles in width from the sea coast, is under the control of the Assistant Agent, with the assistance of a Forest Ranger.

I enclose a report by the Ranger with regard to the "released area." It will be seen that only common round timber is dealt with in this portion of the district, except for strictly local use in house-building.

The revenue amounted to Rs. 1,267·17, including fines recovered for offences under the Ordinance. The only expenditure is the salary and allowance of the Forest Ranger, amounting to Rs. 560.

The Assistant Conservator, however, was permitted to carry on operations in the *released area*, and he reports that 797 logs of ebony, weighing 157 tons, and 237 logs of other timber (chiefly halmilla and ranai) were felled and removed departmentally, besides 100 satin, 326 palai, and 91 ranai trees sold standing in the forests, so that the *released area* contributed a large amount towards the Forest Revenue, as, besides the sum of Rs. 6,318·52 credited in the Trincomalee Kachcheri, a sum of Rs. 21,573·12 was credited at the General Treasury, Colombo.

Report on the Released Area of the Forests under the control of the Assistant Government Agent, Trincomalee, for the Year 1901.

Area.—The area of the released forest, which lies under the control of the Assistant Government Agent of Trincomalee, is about 525 square miles. This includes the villages and private jungles.

Boundary.—It is bounded on the north by Kokkilai lake and Parayan-aru; east by sea; south by Verugal-ganga, the road from Verugal-ganga to Kiliveddi, and the demarcation line which runs from Kiliveddi to Kandy road; and on the west by reserve forests belonging to the North-Eastern Circle.

Surveys.—Nil.

Prosecutions and Compositions.—There were 23 cases of forest offences dealt with by the Assistant Government Agent, and a sum of Rs. 112·63, which includes the fine imposed on the delinquents as well as the proceeds sale of confiscated forest produce, was credited in the Trincomalee Kachcheri during the year.

Plantations.—Nil.

Roads and Paths.—Nil.

Buildings.—Nil.

Timber, &c., sold from Depôt.—Nil.

Timber, &c., sold on Payment of Royalty.—The following statement shows the value of sales of different kinds of forest produce under the above heading during the year :—

	Rs. c.
Timber	775 63
Alampal	68 91
Bark	109 0
Cane	4 80
Clay	108 60
Stone	75 60
Firewood	12 0
Total ...	1,154 54

A sum of Rs. 775·63 was recovered during the year on account of royalty on timber of common kinds, such as seevintai, uluvintai, nedunarai, and kanukkompu, and required for local use. The issue of licenses for felling valuable timber was left with the officers of the Forest Department.

Royalty on barks collected amounted to Rs. 109 during the year. All bark is weighed in presence of the Forest Officer before a shipment permit for Colombo or Negapatam is issued. All the other forest produce, such as cane, clay, stone, firewood, and alampal, the royalty on which is Rs. 20, was consumed locally.

Free Grants.—Permits to fell timber in the released area were issued to Public Works and Irrigation Departments under Circular No. 27 of 16th November, 1899, and to the Assistant Government Agent for building a Village Tribunal bungalow at Tiriyai to the value of Rs. 109·58, and fence sticks of the nominal value of Rs. 3,082·55 were cut by villagers for fencing gardens, fields, &c.

Abstract showing Total Value of Produce sold or granted Free.—The total value of produce sold on payment and granted free of royalty amounts to Rs. 4,346·67 for the year.

Statement of Trees felled.—Nine satin, 4 halmilla, 11 ranai and suriya trees were felled during the year by the Government Agent's and Irrigation Departments and by private parties.

Value of Timber in Depôt.—Nil.

Revenue credited in the Treasury.—The total amount of revenue credited in the Kachcheri during the year amounted to Rs. 1,267·17, which includes the fines for forest offences and the proceeds sale of the confiscated forest produce.

Expenditure disbursed.—The amount of expenditure during the year is Rs. 560. Of this, Rs. 360 is the personal emoluments and Rs. 200 the travelling allowance of the Forest Ranger.

Outstandings due to the Department.—Nil.

Outstandings due by the Department.—Nil.

Sample Plots.—Nil.

Statement showing abundance of Seed and Seedlings.—Nil.

GAME.

Game seems as plentiful as ever, elephants, buffaloes, sambur, spotted and red deer, and pea-fowl are met in almost every jungle throughout the district, while teal, snipe, flamingoes add to the sport to be had in the district. It is remarkable that though year after year the number of snipe shot in the Tamblegam tract of paddy fields is counted by the *thousand couples*, the number of these migratory birds never seems to diminish, and I think there have been more snipe during the present season than in former years.

Bears and leopards are also numerous, one young sportsman bagging four bears and one leopard at a water hole in a single night's watch.

Nine game licenses were issued between January and May for the end of the season, and twenty-five during November and December for the commencement of the current season. Of these, fourteen were issued to Europeans. One license to shoot buffaloes was issued, and twenty-three licenses to capture buffaloes.

Forty-five guns were licensed and two renewal licenses were issued.

According to existing regulations, 1901 was the year in which licenses are issued for the capture of elephants in the Trincomalee District. Altogether seventeen licenses were issued, most of them to Afghan traders, and nine young elephants were reported as captured on license.

LEGISLATION.

I venture to repeat what I have suggested in former years, viz., the necessity for a short Ordinance providing for the election of "managers" of Hindu temples. I have had a case pending for some time in the District Court, which illustrates the want of legislation. There existed from some early period a shrine in the town of Trincomalee with its "lingam" and a shed and little, if anything, more. A wealthy and pious Hindu a few years ago built on the site a temple with its concomitant buildings, removed the "lingam" to the temple, and endowed the same with landed properties, jewellery, &c. He himself acted as manager for some years, and then by a trust deed appointed a relation as co-manager with himself, and to succeed him as manager after his death. On his death this relation succeeded him in the management, but a few months later a number of persons convened a meeting alleging that they were the descendants of the founder of the original "temple," of which little or nothing remained, and they elected a small committee from among themselves to act as managers, entirely ignoring the benefactor who had built and endowed the new temple.

After "lying low" for some time these elected managers entered a case in the District Court against the *de facto* manager, the heir of the man who built the new temple, for a declaration that they were the lawful managers, and for recovery of the temple property, both movable and immovable.

There was no *proof* as to who was the original founder, no *proof* of the succession of any managers, but merely an *allegation* that there had been a regular line of managers selected from among the descendants of the founder, and that one of these managers had *verbally granted permission* to the builder of the new temple to make certain improvements and had *allowed* him temporarily to manage the temple property. After the death of the so-called hereditary manager, no one had been appointed to succeed him.

What I desire is that a legal status should be given to the "managers" of Hindu temples, that provision should be made for their election either for limited periods or for life, and that a record should be kept and filed in the District Court of all elections, showing what person is authorized to deal with the temple property, which is often extensive and valuable. Further interference in temple affairs I do not recommend.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Roads.

The two principal roads leading to Dambulla and Anuradhapura show continued improvement. An iron bridge was constructed over the Paravipanchan-aru in place of the wooden platform which existed previously, and a small iron bridge was put up in place of a wooden platform at 1¼ mile from Trincomalee.

I am glad to note that greater attention has been paid to the clearing of jungle on the roadsides and to the opening up of drains, so as to allow of flood water escaping into the jungle streams instead of stagnating in side drains.

The new section of road to Mutur ferry was completed at the end of the year, but as the survey of the adjoining lands for which I had asked was not made in time, I fear the road will be but little used for some time, as the boats are not likely to stop at a jetty where there are no stores or boutiques where goods can be deposited. I was in hopes that I should have been able to sell boutique lots and garden lots along this road, and gradually to induce the villagers of Mutur to leave their congested and low-lying dwellings and to settle on the high lands near the seashore.

It was a matter of considerable importance, as tending to improve the health of the villagers and the sanitation of the village, and should have been carried out simultaneously with the opening of the new road and new jetty. It will be more difficult hereafter to induce the traders, boatmen, and villagers to adopt the new route.

The section of road from Kiliveddi to the Verukal river remains *in statu quo*, *i.e.*, almost impracticable for wheeled traffic, but I am glad to see that a vote "on account" has been taken in the Supply Bill for 1902.

The North Coast road as far as Nilaveli is in fair order, but is heavy in wet weather and after gravelling.

A small vote should be taken for raising the centre of the road between the 4th and 5th milestones, where the causeway was widened in 1900. Not having been properly "barrelled" the road is like a raised canal in wet weather, as the rain water lodges in the centre of the road.

Buildings.

The public buildings have been kept in a fair state of repair. The ironwork of the new jetty has been completed at the Government Factory, and a start is to be made early in 1902 in erecting the same.

The old gaol was entirely pulled down, and a small building consisting of a line of cells and a small association ward has been built in its place. The female ward has been altered so as to afford less facilities for escape, the old office pulled down and rebuilt at a distance from the outer wall, and a new cook-house and work shed constructed. The whole has been done in a workmanlike and substantial manner, and does credit to Mr. Vanderstraaten, the District Engineer. I now feel that I have a gaol where prisoners can safely be kept in custody, in lieu of a tumble-down old salt store, which afforded every facility and temptation to escape.

The Government is in treaty also for the purchase of a house on an admirable site facing the esplanade for the use of the Assistant Collector of Customs, who now has to rent a private house.

The new resthouse at Kantalai was after much delay completed and opened to the travelling public on the 20th December. It is a handsome and substantial stone building built on solid rock and overlooking the beautiful Kantalai lake. The building does credit to both Architect (Mr. Tomalin) and Engineer (Mr. Vanderstraaten).

The Kuchchaveli resthouse collapsed, as I expected, during the year, and I am getting a small one-roomed building put up in its place, utilizing the materials of the old building, which a hundred years ago was probably a military tappal station.

A new Village Tribunal Court was also built at Tiriyai, partly from subscriptions raised among the villagers and partly from a grant in aid given by the Government. I am anxious gradually to replace all the mud huts used as village courts by permanent buildings, and a small vote to assist in this work has been sanctioned in the Supply Bill for 1902.

PLANS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

The work of the greatest importance for the improvement of the district is a line of railway from Kurunegala to Trincomalee, which I have already referred to in my opening remarks, and at greater length in previous reports. This railway is one of "the crumbs which are to become great loaves," which His Excellency has allowed to fall from his table to be gathered by his successor, but there is no reason why the preliminary surveys and estimates should not be prepared at an early date. Already one of the great shipping companies has bought land for offices and warehouses in anticipation of the necessary sanction, and this only foreshadows the vast improvements which must follow the construction of the railway.

Next to a railway improved communication by land is necessary for the development of the district.

His Excellency the Governor, when travelling through one of the wildest parts of the district along the *track* which appears on the map as the "Coast road," a track which is under water for miles during the north-east monsoon, was much struck by the fertility of the soil and its adaptability to the cultivation of paddy, tobacco, cocoanuts, &c. Yet these villages are often for weeks together entirely cut off from Trincomalee by flood water. Suitors and witnesses cannot attend court, the villagers have to depend on home-grown provisions, cultivators are unable to sell their crops, and unfortunately the rainy season coincides with the north-east monsoon, when the sea is too rough for coasting vessels to ply, or for fishing boats to go out to sea. And yet the remedy is perfectly easy, and could be obtained at small cost. Along the whole line of coast there is high land suitable for cocoanut cultivation, over which the road could be made at no great cost. The Dutch were content with any open track, whether over loose sea sand, as in the case of the old "road" from Negombo to Kalpitiya, or through saline swamps, as in the case of the road round the coast from Hambantota to Mullaittivu, and these old tracks were for long adopted by the British. There was not much traffic, and time was no object. But as the country is developed and traffic increases good roads become an absolute necessity. If it had not been for difficulties raised elsewhere, I might have had 7 or 8 miles opened on high ground ready to be gravelled this year.

Another portion of the district, that lying to the west of the Mahaweli-ganga and south of Tamblegam Bay, is in an equally deplorable condition for want of roads, though the circumstances differ. Formerly a road ran from Kiniyai to Tamankaduwa, and all along the boundary of that Province were many village tanks and paddy fields, all of which are shown in a Dutch map in my possession. Now the road is overgrown with jungle, the villages have been abandoned, and all the

population has settled on the shores of the bay and in a few hamlets about Tamblegam. The village of Kiniyai is overcrowded, and there is no land suitable for paddy, except in the south, and the lands around the village are periodically inundated alternately by salt and fresh water.

I recently explored that part of the district, and I am convinced that much of the salt water flooding can be prevented by dams across the backwaters, and that a large tract of 2,000 acres of the finest paddy land in the Island could be cultivated by means of one or two tanks now buried in jungle, while probably an equal extent would be benefited by the exclusion of sea water. A road to these paddy lands is also required, and I have made a commencement on this lately. No Government money whatever has *ever* been spent in that part of the district on roads, irrigation works, or other improvements, and help is much required.

I have previously referred to the wants of the Sinhalese portion of the district. On a recent circuit the Government Agent had an opportunity of seeing the beautiful village tanks of that division, and was surprised to see the very large amount that the villagers had contributed in the way of earthwork, which benefits Crown and private lands alike, and yet the only help these villagers (the poorest in the district) have had has been a cement pipe sluice, the cost of which averages only Rs. 60.

In many cases there are only two shareholders, and they are required to contribute the labour necessary for restoring a bund of ¼ mile in length, 10 or 12 feet high, and from 6 to 18 feet wide It is hopeless, heart-breaking work. These people are willing to repay to Government the cost of the work, if only the whole work could be completed for them in a year. They have been ten or twelve years at work already, and in many cases the work (at the present rate of progress) will not be completed for ten or twelve years more. I think a portion of the large Irrigation Vote should be apportioned to this district to enable me to help these villagers either by way of loan or of free grant, as circumstances may dictate.

HEALTH OF CATTLE.

There has been neither rinderpest nor hoof-and-mouth disease among the cattle of the district during the year.

The cattle registers show 7,870 buffaloes and 9,904 neat cattle, an increase of 3,213 buffaloes and 2,518 neat cattle when compared with the figures furnished for 1900.

FOOD SUPPLY.

The Trincomalee District is able not only to support itself in the way of locally-grown food stuffs, but to export paddy as well as dried fish to other districts.

Rice is imported for the consumption of the town population to the amount of 26,366 cwt., equivalent to 44,742 bushels. On the other hand, the district exports coastwise 13,256 cwt., equivalent to 29,693 bushels of paddy.

In my report for the year 1900 I dealt at some length with the produce of paddy lands, and referred to actual measurements which I had secured. I have this year secured similar measurements of the actual yield of six different fields, four of which were irrigated by tanks and two were munmari lands. The results show even higher returns than those given last year, as follows :—

Village.	Field.	Grade.	Actual Outturn of One Acre. Bushels.
Tamblegam ...	Kalliyadivayal ...	Very good ...	63½
Kantalai ...	Peratuvelichenai ...	Very good ...	82
Tamblegam ...	Manalpakuti ...	Good ...	39
Kantalai ...	Paddankaddinilai ...	Medium ...	30

The above fields are irrigated by Kantalai tank, and give an average of 53½ bushels per acre. The following are munmari lands cultivated by rain water :—

Village.	Field.	Grade.	Actual Outturn of One Acre. Bushels.
Kiniyai ...	Nelluchchenai ...	Good ...	32½
Do. ...	Kuddiyakulam ...	Bad ...	24

giving an average of 28 bushels, though the second crop was considered to be bad. With these figures to support those given last year, I adhere to the average which I then adopted of 35 bushels to the acre, with a slight increase for the magnificent fields of Tamblegam irrigated by Kantalai tank, which even the headmen assess at 45 bushels per acre. I thus arrive at the following estimate of the actual crops for the year 1901 :—

Division.	Area Cultivated. Acres.	Produce. Bushels.
Trincomalee	513½ ...	17,973
Tamblegam pattu	4,519 ...	170,540
Koddiyar pattu	4,048 ...	141,640
Kaddukkulam pattu east	1,707 ...	59,745
Kaddukkulam pattu west	370 ...	12,950
Total ...	11,157½	402,848

The actual area cultivated is 237½ acres in excess of that cultivated in 1900, and the produce greater by 27,648 bushels.

Unfortunately the poor Sinhalese division of Kaddukkulam pattu west shows a considerable decrease, owing to the failure of many of the village tanks for want of rain during the north-east monsoon.

The average price of both rice and paddy has been slightly higher than in 1900. The prices of other food stuffs appear to be normal, as per annexed return :—

Average Prices of Provisions, Arrack, and Manufactured Tobacco.

		Rs. c.			Rs. c.
Wheaten flour, per lb.	...	0 12	Salt, per lb.	...	0 2
Wheaten bread, per lb.	...	0 15	Tobacco, manufactured, per lb.	...	3 60
Butter, fresh, per lb.	...	1 25	Tobacco, raw, per lb.	...	0 37½
Butter, salt, per lb.	...	1 25	Rice, per bushel	...	4 25
Cheese, per lb.	...	1 0	Paddy, per bushel	...	1 40
Coffee, per lb.	...	1 0	Peas, per bushel	...	3 75
Tea, per lb.	...	1 0	Arrack, per gallon	...	6 50
Sugar, per lb.	...	0 16			

With regard to the increased imports of rice and simultaneous rise in price, it should be noted that the demand for imported rice is due partly to the detachment of Madras troops stationed at Trincomalee and partly to the supply required for coolies employed on the restoration of Minneri tank.

The produce of the cocoanut palm is still insufficient to meet local requirements, but another five years will probably see the balance turned owing to recent extension of cocoanut cultivation, as every division, except the town division and Kaddukkulam west, shows that there are now more plants under eight years of age than there are bearing trees, so that the produce is likely to be doubled or trebled within eight years.

Of fine grain, there is practically none. Chena permits are issued only to Veddahs.

The supply of fish taken both from the sea and from inland waters seems unlimited. It is impossible to extenuate the quantity of dried fish exported by land, but the Customs returns show that no less than 12,253 cwt. of dried fish are exported (coastwise) by sea.

Game is plentiful, and adds considerably to the food supply as well as the sport of the district.

SANITATION AND HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE.

There has been no relaxation in the vigilance displayed in recent years in keeping out the plague and other epidemics. Strict sanitation and cleanliness in the town and villages are rigidly enforced.

There is a permanent infectious diseases hospital at the end of Orr's Hill at a safe distance from the town, but easily accessible by road or by water; and near this is a temporary hospital intended for plague patients in view of an outbreak, which can be burnt down after use. Sites for plague hospitals have also been selected and cleared near the most populous villages, and materials for erecting sheds can be obtained at short notice.

Fortunately there has been no epidemic of a more severe type than measles and chickenpox, of which there were a few cases in the town.

The annexed list shows the number and locality of hospitals and dispensaries and the number of patients treated :—

				No. of Inmates.
Trincomalee Town	...	1	Government Civil Hospital ...	281
Do.	...	1	Infectious Diseases Hospital	—
Do.	...	1	Outdoor Dispensary ...	5,010
Mutur ...	...	1	Government Outdoor Dispensary	2,878
Toppur ...	...	1	Do.	906
Nilaveli ...	...	1	Do.	461
Tampalakamam	...	1	Do.	1,781
Kiniyai	...	1	Do.	900

As there have been during the past ten years so few patients treated at the Nilaveli dispensary (which is within 9 miles from Trincomalee), it is proposed to close this dispensary and to open one instead at the village Tiriyai, which is about 30 miles from Trincomalee, and accessible to the villagers of Tiriyai, Pulmoddai, Amarivayal, and Tennamarawadi in the north, as well as to the Sinhalese villages of Kaddukkulam pattu west. These villages have hitherto not had any medical advantages, and during part of the year they are quite cut off from Trincomalee.

VITAL STATISTICS.

In my last report I stated that too much stress could not be laid on the figures usually adopted for calculating the actual population of the district, but I was not prepared to find so large a discrepancy as the Census figures have shown. These figures are, however, of great importance, as it is on these that the Registrar-General bases his percentages of births and deaths, and by the latter percentages the health of a district or division is gauged. According to the registration returns, the figure adopted to the end of 1900 for the total population was only 25,949, which was lower than the figure shown by the Census of 1891, denoting a decrease of population. The actual figure shown by the Census of 1901 was 28,891, showing a very considerable increase. This will, however, be dealt with more fully under the heading of "Census," and I now refer to it only as showing that the percentages are apt to be fallacious, and especially so in the rural districts.

The figures for the year are in every way most favourable, both as regards births and deaths. The births in the town have risen from 245 to 389, Koddiyar pattu 347 to 376, Tamblegam pattu 290 to 339, Kaddukkulam pattu 142 to 172, and for the whole district from 1,024 to 1,271.

On the other hand, the deaths have decreased as follows :—In the town from 389 to 386, Koddiyar pattu 203 to 199, Tamblegam pattu 171 to 166, Kaddukkulam pattu 161 to 134, and the total for the district from 924 to 885.

There has therefore been (exclusive of immigration and emigration) an increase of 286 in the population of the district during the year.

Unfortunately marriage registration is sadly neglected in this district; but even in this Department there has been an improvement, as the general marriages registered number 121, against 95 in 1900.

IRRIGATION.

Work under this head has been now entirely transferred, as regards the larger irrigation works, to the Irrigation Department. Minor works are now in charge of the Government Agent, who works through Irrigation Inspectors. Unfortunately no provision seems to have been made for

allotting any portion of the irrigation funds to the District Assistant Agencies, and not one cent of Government funds has been spent in this district.

As regards the larger irrigation works, *Kantalai Tank* is in good working order, and, as usual very fine crops were raised on lands both at Kantalai and Tamblegam irrigated by this tank. 2,102 acres at Tamblegam were cultivated during the year and 360 acres at Kantalai, and when the new channel which is now being constructed at Kantalai is complete, there ought to be a very considerable extension of paddy cultivation in that village.

There is a large extent of paddy land which has been sold, and which has been hitherto dependent on the "Barber's channel"; but the line of that channel was faulty, and the supply of water inadequate. I pointed this out some years ago, and at last a new channel has been commenced, starting eastward from the "Barber's channel," which will serve all the lands already sold, including the fertile tract known as Perartuveli, as well as a considerable extent beyond, which has been surveyed, but not sold.

The extreme fertility of some of these lands is shown by the figures which I have given under the heading "Food Supply." It will be observed that one acre of the Perartuveli yielded no less than 82 buslels, while one acre of the field Kalliyadivayal at Tamblegam yielded 63½ bushels.

The Kantalai tank did not fill up to spill level during the monsoon of 1900–1901, but the water was sufficient for the requirements of the large extent (nearly 3,000 acres) irrigated therefrom. During the recent monsoon the tank has been filled up, and the water would be sufficient to irrigate a further extent of 2,000 acres, if not more.

Allai tank filled up as usual during the north-east monsoon, but as the tank is so very shallow there was considerable difficulty as usual in retaining sufficient water for the large extent irrigated by the tank. However, the cultivators were persuaded to commence operations earlier than usual, utilizing rain water for ploughing, and saving the tank water for the later operations, and thus an excellent crop was secured. But this is a precarious system, and there will always be anxiety until the scheme for conducting water into the tank by means of a channel from the Verugal river is carried through. Unfortunately this scheme still hangs fire owing to the difficulty of securing the services of an irrigation officer to superintend the work.

The bund of the connected tank *Peruveli* was raised and strengthened during the year, the work being entrusted to the Irrigation Inspector Mr. A. C. Buttery. This work was of considerable importance, as the larger *Allai* tank depends on the stability of Peruveli, with which it is connected by a channel. If the bund of Peruveli tank had seriously breached, the water in Allai would have been lowered by 4 feet. I use the expression "*seriously* breached" intentionally, as in former years the bund of Peruveli was repeatedly breached, and the whole work was only saved by the strenuous exertions of the cultivators, who turned out in force to stop the breaches before any very serious mischief was done.

Andankulam and *Periyakulam* tanks fulfilled their requirements. The former tank is not wholly satisfactory, as the existing channels have been badly traced, and cannot distribute water to some of the higher lands. High level channels were traced many years ago, but were never constructed, and I have already taken steps to have this work, which will not be costly, put in hand.

Nearly all the lands under *Illakantai* tank have now been sold, and a considerable extension of paddy cultivation has resulted.

Minor Works.

Earthwork was carried on as usual on the village tanks during the year, but I am unable to give the usual statement of work done, as the Irrigation Inspector was removed to Batticaloa towards the end of the year to act for the Chief Inspector of the Province, to whom leave was granted by the defunct Provincial Irrigation Board.

Vilankulam tank having been declared a village tank, a commencement was made with its restoration, but owing to delay in the receipt of funds from Colombo and the removal of Mr. Buttery, Irrigation Inspector, to Batticaloa, work was stopped just before the commencement of the north-east monsoon, and the bund was again breached.

No Government moneys were granted for expenditure on any of the minor works.

VILLAGE TRIBUNAL.

I annex a statement of work done in the Village Tribunal during the year. The President continues to give satisfaction, and his decisions are generally good. Appeals were taken in only 21 cases, and in 19 of these the decisions were affirmed. One appeal only was taken to the Governor and Executive Council, the decision of the Assistant Government Agent being affirmed :—

Return showing the Number of Criminal and Civil Cases instituted, decided, and appealed under the Village Communities' Ordinance for the Year 1901.

	Koddiyar Pattu.	Kaddukkulam Pattu.	Tamblegam Pattu.	Total.
Pending on January 1, 1901 :—				
Civil	82	70	18	170
Criminal	33	37	16	86
Instituted during the year :—				
Civil	951	336	240	1,527
Criminal	222	157	103	482
Total number of cases :—				
Civil	1,033	406	258	1,697
Criminal	255	194	119	568
DECISIONS.				
Breach of Village Committee Rules, Criminal	64	35	37	136
Civil :—				
Money	967	313	245	1,525
Land	8	5	2	15

	Koddiyar Pattu.	Kaddukkulam Pattu.	Tamblegam Pattu.	Total.
Criminal :—				
Assault	116	101	52	269
Theft	26	9	11	46
Malicious injury ...	3	1	1	5
Cattle trespass ...	22	11	4	37
Total Decisions :—				
Civil	975	318	247	1,540
Criminal	231	157	106	494
Amicable settlements under section 23 included under head "Decisions":—				
Civil	276	114	71	461
Criminal	75	81	29	185
APPEALS.				
To Government Agent.				
Civil ... { Confirmed ...	7	2	2	11
Civil ... { Set aside ...	—	—	—	—
Criminal ... { Confirmed ...	1	5	2	8
Criminal ... { Set aside ...	2	—	—	2
From Government Agent to Governor in Executive Council.				
Civil ... { Confirmed ...	1	—	—	1
Civil ... { Set aside ...	—	—	—	—
Pending on December 31, 1901 :—				
Civil	58	88	11	157

CRIME.

The Trincomalee District is, as a rule, very free from serious crime. There are four cases pending before the Supreme Court, two of which are of a serious kind. One is a case of attempted murder, both the accused and the injured man being low-country Sinhalese of the Galle District. A dispute arose between the proprietor and manager of a boutique on a matter of accounts, in the course of which the latter shot his master with a revolver. Fortunately the wound inflicted was only skin deep. The second case was one of robbery of cash from the person of a villager in the Koddiyar pattu. There is another case of robbery of jewellery, and the fourth case is a trifling case of forgery, in which a man obtained a bottle of gin cheap on a forged order.

Five cases were committed for trial before the District Court. One was a case of unlawful assembly and riot, in which eight accused were convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, the ringleader being also fined Rs. 100. In one case of grievous hurt with knives three accused were convicted and sentenced as follows : First accused nine months' rigorous imprisonment, second accused twelve months' and ten lashes, third accused six months' imprisonment. The other three cases resulted in acquittals.

In the Police Court there was one bad case of cattle stealing, cleverly traced out by the rural constable of Tamblegam. This case resulted in two accused (Malays of Kiniyai) being sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. One boy was convicted of goat stealing. In four other cases reported there was no offence (of cattle stealing) disclosed, and one case was proved to be false.

Only one case of knifing resulted in a conviction, though the Magistrate considered that a second case was true, but he was unable to convict owing to contradictory evidence. All other cases ended in an acquittal.

Altogether there were 178 cases, with 230 accused persons charged with cognizable offences in the Police Court. Of these, 68 persons were convicted, 8 committed for trial before the Supreme Court, 17 before the District Court, and 137 were acquitted or discharged.

HEADMEN AND CRIME.

The headmen have done excellent work in the prevention and detection of crime. In every case where a crime was committed the headmen or rural police have at once proceeded to the spot, arrested accused persons, and brought up the necessary witnesses, so that the case could be heard at once. This was especially marked in a case of robbery from Koddiyar pattu and a case of cattle stealing from Kiniyai. In the latter case the Police Magistrate specially commended the rural constable (Majid Khan) of Tamblegam, who has been rewarded for good work on several occasions.

REGULAR POLICE.

There have been several changes in the force during the year. As a rule, the police have done well and given satisfaction, and Sergeants Deen Sarap and Cole have been specially commended by the Police Magistrate for smart work in connection with a case of shooting in the town of Trincomalee.

CATTLE STEALING.

Only one case of cattle stealing and one of goat stealing were proved to conviction. Other cases reported were cases of animals either straying or possibly killed by leopards.

NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

There has been a very considerable extension of paddy cultivation, especially near Mutur in Koddiyar pattu and the lands irrigable by Illakantai tank in the same pattu ; and the area at Tamblegam irrigated by the Kantalai tank is being extended year by year. 380 acres of paddy land were sold during the year, and will shortly be brought under cultivation.

Cocoanut cultivation is also extending, and 101 acres of high land were sold during the year. I shall look for a more rapid extension after the estates planted within the last four or five years have come into bearing.

TOBACCO.

Tobacco is still in a precarious position. The Customs figures show a drop from 1,401 cwt. sea-borne to Jaffna in 1900 to 842½ cwt. taken in 1901. What is required is the services of an expert in the curing of tobacco, for the locally-grown leaf is excellent, but the tobacco is spoilt in the curing. A large extent of land is suitable for the growth of tobacco, but much of it has fallen out of cultivation owing to the low prices of recent years.

CHENA CULTIVATION.

Practically *nil*. Permits are granted only to the Veddahs of Koddiyar pattu.

SALE OF LAND BY VILLAGERS.

There has been nothing worthy of note, and no Crown lands have been absorbed under cover of private transfers or Fiscal's sales.

WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

I have been deeply interested in the two questions of opening up the northern parts of the district by means of a proper road and the drainage and irrigation of the lands lying to the south of Kiniyai. Such questions imply a departure from the beaten track and working on the lines of scientific officers. Jungles must be explored to see the "lie of the land," whether the lands are high or swampy, the nature of the soils, whether the water is sweet or brackish, and so on. The further these researches are extended the more one feels convinced that a great future lies before the Trincomalee District as soon as a railway brings fresh capital, fresh energy, and fresh life into the district. Many square miles might be drained of its salt water and irrigated by fresh water, and a yet larger area might be denuded of jungle and covered with cocoanuts, tobacco, and perhaps rubber.

I should like to see pioneer terms offered to persons who are willing to experiment in the growth of rubber as well as the edible-date palm. This last can be *grown* in the district, and I have seen it *in flower*; but hitherto it has never been known to bear fruit, but this I attribute solely to the fact that the trees are few and far apart and uni-sexual. If there were a plantation of 100 trees in one block so that the flowers would be fertilized, I see no reason why the trees should not be fruitful and profitable.

THE CENSUS.

The Census was one of the great events of the year. The work was done thoroughly and, I believe, accurately, but special reports on the subject have been forwarded and will be published in their proper place. I will therefore confine my remarks to the figures for this district.

The town population shows a remarkable drop from 11,596 in 1891 to 10,216 in 1901. This is partly due to the figures for "Shipping." There happened to be vessels in harbour in 1891 which accounted for 940 persons, whereas in 1901 there were only 26 persons afloat on native vessels. On the other hand, the military population has been increased from 352 to 592. The fall in the town population is probably due to two causes, one of which also affected the village of Nilaveli. These are (1) decline in the tobacco industry; (2) a gradual removal of the town population to the rural districts.

With regard to (1), there was a great demand for Trincomalee tobacco in 1891, causing quite a rush into tobacco land both in the town and at Nilaveli. Cultivators were brought from Jaffna, who came only for the cultivating season from November to March, and these probably swelled the number in 1891. Lately there has been a decline in the industry, and consequently there are fewer immigrants from Jaffna. Work on the Jaffna Railway also tended to decrease this annual immigration from Jaffna.

The second cause is one which I consider is to the advantage of the district. The population had learnt to rely almost entirely on the naval dockyard and the garrison and flocked into the town. If the naval station had been abandoned, the population would have been thrown upon its own resources. I rejoice, therefore, to see a tendency to take up agricultural pursuits and to see the population working outwards into the rural districts. I cannot otherwise account for the very large increases (1) in Koddiyar pattu from 5,441 to 7,038; (2) in Tamblegam pattu from 4,029 to 6,374.

The Kaddukkulam pattu east shows only a small increase, from 2,589 to 2,717, while the depopulation of the Sinhalese villages, which I have so frequently deplored, still continues, the number having fallen from 926 to 764.

THE POST OFFICE.

Though the work of the post office belongs to another Department, it will not be out of place to refer to the very large amount of business transacted at the Trincomalee Post Office.

Until nearly the end of 1900 all postage stamps for local use were sent from Colombo to the postmaster for sale by him, and only a small supply was kept in the Kachcheri to meet emergencies in case of the postmaster's supply failing, as it often did when the coaching service was disorganized. It was therefore impossible to estimate the local business.

In 1900, however, a separate vendor for postage stamps was appointed, who obtained his stamps direct from the Kachcheri, and I find that in 1901 postage stamps to the value of Rs. 6,943 were sold to the vendors.

But the transmission of letters is only one branch of the work transacted in a post office. The money order business is a very large one, and the native troops as well as traders avail themselves of the facilities offered by the post office for the transmission of money. I find that in this branch alone remittances to the Head Office were made amounting to no less than Rs. 114,643.

The sale of telegraph stamps came within four cents of Rs. 15,000, while the Savings Bank remittances amounted to Rs. 3,725. The business in this post office is therefore shown to be very large.

GENERAL.

Rear-Admiral Bosanquet still holds the high office of Naval Commander-in-Chief of the East Indian Station.

The Flagship "Highflyer" spent a longer time than usual at Trincomalee, and the general health of the sailors has never been so good as it has been this year.

Major Middlemass, R.E., commanded the troops for the greater part of the year, and on his promotion handed over the command to Major James, R.G.A., who was in turn succeeded by Major Van Straubenzee, R.E.

There was no collection of salt during the year, as the stores were full and no more salt was required.

The topographical map is still incomplete, though the survey was finished in 1900.

His Excellency the Governor visited the district in March, riding along the track known as the "North Coast road" from the boundary of the Mullaittivu District.

Some of the headmen of the district were present in Colombo on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York.

The rainfall was again deficient, amounting only to 56·55 inches. The average rainfall for the three years 1896 to 1898 amounted to 79·19 inches, but during the last three years 1899 to 1901 the average has been only 57·93. If the readings have been properly taken, this deficiency is hard to explain.

C. M. LUSHINGTON,
Assistant Government Agent.

March 27, 1902.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE, FOR 1901.

Area of Province ... ... 3,000 square miles.
1901 Population 357,496

REVENUE.

THE revenue of the Province for the year 1901 amounted to Rs. 1,592,505, showing an increase of Rs. 82,598 over the previous year. The receipts under the various heads of revenue were as follows :—

Detailed Statement of Revenue collected in the North-Western Province during the Years 1900 and 1901.

Heads of Revenue.	1900.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1.—CUSTOMS.					
Imports.					
Cotton Manufacture ...	—	63 25	63 25	—	No importation in 1900 on account of plague and but little in 1901
Other Goods ...	—	16 49	16 49	—	
Total ...	—	79 74	79 74	—	
2.—PORT, HARBOUR, WHARF, AND LIGHTHOUSE DUES.					
Port Dues and Outports ...	251 18	205 80	—	45 38	
3.—LICENSES, EXCISE, AND INTERNAL REVENUE NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED.					
Licenses.					
Arrack, Rum, and Toddy ...	369,749 92	394,475 8	24,725 16	—	Fetched higher prices
Salt ...	727,850 14	747,036 76	19,186 62	—	Larger production of salt
Opium ...	2,420 0	4,460 0	2,040 0	—	More competition
Sundries ...	100 0	100 0	—	—	
Total ...	1,100,120 6	1,146,071 84	45,951 78	—	
Land Revenue.					
Royalty on Coral Stones ...	79 50	69 50	—	10 0	
Rent exclusive of Lands.					
Road Tolls ...	9,075 0	11,818 21	2,743 21	—	Fetched higher prices
Bridge Tolls ...	36,705 0	37,240 0	535 0	—	do.
Ferry Tolls ...	4,135 0	3,510 68	—	624 32	Less competition
Canal Tolls ...	12,090 0	12,470 0	380 0	—	
Total ...	62,005 0	65,038 89	3,658 21	624 32	
Stamps.					
Revenue (various services)...	72,218 55	74,909 28	2,690 73	—	
Fines and Forfeitures.					
District Courts ...	1,260 0	1,000 75	—	259 25	
Courts of Requests ...	—	75 0	75 0	—	
Police Courts ...	9,651 63	11,461 4	1,809 41	—	Heavier penalties inflicted
Government Agents ...	114 99	92 54	—	22 45	
Other Departments ...	359 61	674 12	314 51	—	
Forest Offences ...	643 38	854 9	210 71	—	
Total ...	12,029 61	14,157 54	2,409 63	281 70	

Heads of Revenue.	1900.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
4.—FEES OF COURT OR OFFICE, PAYMENT FOR SPECIFIC SERVICES, AND REIMBURSEMENTS IN AID.					
Judicial Stamps ...	41,304 72	45,549 32	4,244 60	—	More work in the courts
Survey Fees ...	9,323 30	15,624 0	6,300 70	—	Increase on account of application surveys
Recoveries on Irrigation Works ...	3,381 36	8,219 44	4,338 8	—	Recoveries of arrears were pressed on
Refund of Hospital Expenses	1,054 98	769 34	—	285 64	District less unhealthy than usual
Collections at Dispensaries...	4,400 5	3,292 81	—	1,107 24	
Medical Aid Dues ...	679 51	362 63	—	316 88	
Police Rates in Towns and Rural Districts ...	6,705 72	6,500 50	—	205 22	
Storage of Gunpowder ...	591 75	489 75	—	102 0	
Value of Prison Labour ...	17 0	0 14	—	16 86	
School Books and Stationery	85 4	184 17	99 13	—	
Value of Tools lost ...	—	4 50	4 50	—	
Sale of Drugs ...	169 80	47 23	—	122 57	do.
Fees for Title Deeds ...	2,181 30	2,920 83	739 53	—	
Sundries ...	121 24	50 7	—	71 17	
Total ...	70,515 77	84,014 73	15,726 54	2,227 58	
3.—POST AND TELEGRAPH.					
Postage Stamps ...	3,436 45	5,647 60	2,211 15	—	Increase of business
7.—RENTS OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.					
Rent of Buildings and Houses	501 0	608 18	107 18	—	
Garden Rents ...	484 32	576 1	91 69	—	
Rent of Lands ...	441 62	1,054 79	613 17	—	
Total ...	1,426 94	2,238 98	812 4	—	
INTEREST.					
8.—On Arrears of Revenue ...	270 80	1,066 90	796 10	—	
9.—MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.					
Sale of Old Stores ...	137 97	123 68	—	14 29	
Overpayments recovered ...	61 37	—	—	61 37	
Unclaimed Deposits ...	5 9 59	1,730 79	1,221 20	—	
Sundries ...	69 79	254 5	184 26	—	
Total ...	778 72	2,108 52	1,405 46	75 66	
10.—SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.					
Timber ...	21,083 98	27,780 12	6,696 14	—	Larger sales of timber at Central Depôt
Crops on Crown Lands ...	1,374 96	1,612 95	237 99	—	
Sale of Sand ...	—	1 50	1 50	—	
Sundries ...	450 55	561 1	110 46	—	
Total ...	22,909 49	29,955 58	7,046 9	—	
11.—LAND SALES.					
Crown Lands sold ..	159,044 95	158,562 53	—	482 42	
Premia on Leases ...	4,820 10	8,378 27	3,558 17	—	
Total ...	163,865 5	166,940 80	3,558 17	482 42	
Grand Total ...	1,509,907 12	1,592,505 70	86,345 64	3,747 6	Net increase Rs. 82,598 58

For more than half this amount, viz., Rs. 46,000, Licenses are responsible, but there is a marked increase in Toll Rents, Revenue, Judicial, and Postage Stamps, Survey Fees, Fees for Title Deeds, Recoveries on Account of Irrigation Works, Rents of Government Property, Sale of Timber, and Prœmia on Leases.

Nearly all these items of increase are unfailing indications of prosperous times, whilst, on the other hand, the items in which there is a decrease are not of similar importance. For instance, the principal heads under which there is a decrease are (1) Dispensary and Hospital Collections, Medical Aid Recoveries, and Sale of Drugs, which are attributed to a less unhealthy season and fever patients; and (2) Fines in District Court—not necessarily a matter for regret.

The following statement gives the revenue for the last twenty years :—

Statement showing the Revenue of the Province for the last Twenty Years.

Year.	Rs.	Year.	Rs.
1882	951,497	1892	1,344,062
1883	988,632	1893	1,190,803
1884	1,165,580	1894	1,245,986
1885	1,082,870	1895	1,180,313
1886	1,065,378	1896	1,159,767
1887	1,068,771	1897	1,372,489
1888	1,083,820	1898	1,461,058
1889	1,561,322	1899	1,561,611
1890	1,440,405	1900	1,509,907
1891	2,150,952	1901	1,592,505

It will be seen that the past year's revenue was the highest on record, with the exception of 1891. The figures for that year do not furnish any real comparison, as they include an item of over Rs. 900,000 for the Pearl Fishery. The ordinary revenue for that year was only Rs. 1,200,000.

A comparative statement showing the extent of land alienated by the Crown during the last three years in this Province is annexed :—

Return of Lands granted and sold in the several Kachcheries in the North-Western Province during the Years 1899, 1900, and 1901, including those disposed of under the 7th and 8th Clauses of the Ordinance No. 12 of 1840.

How disposed of.	1899.			1900.			1901.			1899.	1900.	1901.
	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Average Price per Acre.	Average Price per Acre.
Sales.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Kurunegala ...	67	1,641 1 12	70.376 0	135	1,652 1 28	79,118 0	242	2,498 2 14	86,123 0	42 87	47 88	34 46
Puttalam ...	100	5,964 1 32	219,169 43	78	786 0 28	25,120 92	84	1,037 2 34	35,567 50	36 74	31 96	34 26
Chilaw ...	67	740 2 16	30,780 0	111	1,024 3 1	40,369 50	167	904 1 0	43,798 63	41 56	39 39	48 43
Total ...	234	8,346 1 20	320,325 43	324	3,463 1 17	144,608 42	493	4,440 2 8	165,489 13	38 0	42 0	37 0
Half Value.												
Kurunegala ...	—	—	—	1	9 0 11	1,133 60	9	62 2 21	4,215 0	—	125 0	67 29
Puttalam ...	9	77 0 30	1,504 67	25	331 2 33	6,942 54	29	444 0 21	10,299 77	8 55	20 97	23 19
Chilaw ...	3	4 0 33	256 0	11	39 1 12	1,495 50	17	23 3 27	2,125 25	60 86	38 3	88 85
Total ...	12	81 1 23	1,760 67	37	380 0 16	9,571 64	55	530 2 29	16,640 2	21 0	25 0	31 0
Certificates against the Crown.												
Kurunegala ...	10	327 0 30	—	39	233 2 34	—	627	2,046 2 30	—	—	—	—
Puttalam ...	3	5 2 5	—	—	—	—	22	61 3 19	—	—	—	—
Chilaw ...	16	91 2 12	—	123	289 1 15	—	446	498 2 30	—	—	—	—
Total ...	29	424 1 7	—	162	525 0 9	—	1,095	2,607 0 39	—	—	—	—
Grand Total ...	275	8,852 0 10	322,086 10	523	4,366 2 2	154,180 6	1,643	7,578 1 36	182,129 15	—	—	—

The figures do not tally with those given in the revenue statement. The explanation is that the subjoined statement gives the sums actually bid for land during the year. The revenue figures give the amounts credited. It is only necessary to pay down one-tenth and fees on the day of sale, and one month's grace is allowed for payment of the balance. Consequently, in the month of December only a portion of the amounts realized by sales appears credited. The number of sales in the month of December, 1901, was exceptionally large. It will be seen that the number of lots sold and disposed of was very largely in excess of the two previous years, the figures being—

1899	275
1900	523
1901	1,643

whilst in 1898 only 181 lots were disposed of. This is no doubt mainly due to the increase, under the head Certificates against the Crown, which are usually known as certificates of quiet possession, but even excluding that head, it will be seen that there is a marked increase, the figures being for sales and grants at half-improved value—

1899	246
1900	361
1901	548

whilst in 1898 but 153 lots were similarly dealt with. The total extent alienated was considerably more than in 1898 and 1900, but somewhat less than in 1899.

The average price for lots sold was Rs. 37 per acre, as against Rs. 38 in 1899 and Rs. 42 in 1900; but the average per acre for half-improved lots was Rs. 31 per acre, as against Rs. 21 in 1899 and Rs. 25 in 1900.

The annexed returns give the prices realized by the sale of arrack and toll rents :—

Statement showing the Amounts realized by the Sale of Arrack Rents of the North-Western Province, from 1896 to 1901.

Description of Rent.	July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897.	July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898.	July 1, 1898, to Dec. 31, 1900.	January 1, to Dec. 31, 1901.	Increase in 1901 over 1900.
Arrack Rent, Seven Korales	Rs. 120,060	... Rs. 146,500	... Rs. 350,000*	... Rs. 176,770	... Rs. 36,770
„ Puttalam and Kalpitiya...	„ 202,500	... „ 45,000	.... „ 117,500†	... „ 50,025	... „ 3,025
„ Chilaw and Yagam pattu		... „ 157,500	... „ 420,000‡	... „ 191,000	... „ 23,000
				Total Increase	... Rs. 62,795

* Sold for 30 months Rs. 140,000 a year. † Sold for 30 months, Rs. 47,000 a year.
‡ Sold for 30 months, Rs. 168,000 a year.

Statement showing the Amounts realized by the Toll Rents of the North-Western Province during the Years 1896 to 1901.

Description of Rent.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	Increase in 1901 over 1900.	Decrease in 1901 over 1900.
Kurunegala District.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bridge, Tuntota ...	1,010	1,620	1,635	1,660	1,600	2,060		
Bridge, Mettibokka ...	600	1,000	1,115	1,025	910	855		
Bridge, Maguru-oya, Puttalam road	4,300	5,160	5,200	6,515	7,025	11,566		
Bridge, Maguru-oya, Giriulla road	1,120	2,000	3,410	4,000	3,200	3,415		
Bridge, Deduru-oya, Puttalam road	1,760	2,010	2,520	2,570	2,550	2,150		
Bridge, Deduru-oya, Dambulla road	4,020	4,330	4,690	4,150	4,150	—*		
Bridge, Dodangaslanda ...	—	—	600†	2,000	2,000	1,515		
Road toll, Polgahawela ...	600	830	1,195	1,960	1,070	984		
Road toll, Mallowapitiya ...	2,015	3,050	3,795	3,865	4,000	4,910		
	15,425	20,000	24,120	26,845	26,505	27,455	950	—
Puttalam District.								
Bridge, Kottukachchiya ...	2,530	2,510	2,560	2,540	2,200	2,560		
Canal, Palavi	3,600	3,110	3,050	3,640	3,520	3,430		
Ferry, Etalai	650	680	680	600	650	550		
Ferry, Kalpitiya, Mutwal ...	38	35	30	25	32	27		
Ferry, Kalpitiya, Karaitivu ...	—	75	75	70	80	60		
	6,218	6,410	6,395	6,875	6,482	6,567	85	—
Chilaw District.								
Bridge, Deduru-oya, and Ferry, Mutwal ...	3,010	3,155	2,555	2,810	2,900	3,000		
Bridge, Tunmodara ...	8,000	8,810	7,758	8,100	9,070	10,100		
Road, Etiyawela ...	2,610	2,610	3,000	4,010	4,005	4,205		
Canal, Nattandiya ...	5,410	5,490	5,050	5,060	5,770	5,590		
Canal, Munatipirivu ...	3,710	3,605	3,400	3,390	3,400	3,450		
Ferry, Bandirippuwa ...	105	120	100	95	95	340		
Ferry, Lunuwila ...	470	755	1,150	1,305	1,320	1,540		
Ferry, Battulu-oya ...	1,410	964	1,105	1,250	1,740	1,250		
Road, Nattandiya to Dunkanawa	—	—	—	—	—	2,233‡		
	24,725	25,509	24,110	26,020	28,300	31,708	3,408	—
						Increase, Rs.	4,443	

* Sold with bridge, Maguru-oya, Puttalam road. † July 1 to December 31. ‡ May to December.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure for the last two years has been as follows:—

	1900. Rs.	1901. Rs.
Personal Emoluments	26,398	26,895*
Pensions	6,683	7,403†
Other Charges	14,236	11,572‡
Total ...	47,317	45,870

* Increase due to payment of increments.
† Increase due to additional pensioners.
‡ A special increase in the travelling vote was allowed for the year 1900 to the late Government Agent Mr. Fisher, which accounts for more than half the decrease under the head "Other Charges."

I.—FOOD SUPPLY OF THE PEOPLE.

There was no scarcity of food in any part of the Province. The price of paddy in the Wanni, formerly the most poverty stricken of all the divisions of the Kurunegala District, varied from Re. 1·25 to Re. 1·50, and of dry grain from Re. 1 to Re. 1·25. This division now produces more grain than it requires, and barters the excess for cocoanuts and other food products which it does not grow. For the most part the northern divisions produce enough grain for their needs. The southern supplement the local production with imported rice or grain from other divisions.

The figures furnished by the Ratemahatmayas of different divisions vary very widely, and do not appear to me to be of sufficient accuracy to be reproduced. Adjoining divisions, where the conditions are practically the same, give respectively returns of 30 bushels an acre (or approximately fifteen-fold) and 14 bushels an acre or less than half. The lower figure is, in my opinion, more nearly correct. The average yield does not, I believe, exceed ten-fold.

The conditions of life of the Demala *hatpattu* of the Puttalam District are similar to those of the Wanni, but so far less has been done by the people in regard to irrigation, and the supply of paddy is consequently less.

The area stated to be under cultivation is also very inaccurate, for instance, the Wendawili hatpattu is reported to have double the acreage under paddy of the Wanni with its 600 tanks. The topographical survey will no doubt correct these mistakes and omissions.

In the maritime districts of the Province the supply of fish is plentiful. Although cows are very numerous, especially in the Wanni, the people make no use of milk, which they regard in the light of a medicine. It is unfortunate that so useful and nourishing a food, which is readily obtainable, is not utilized. There would probably be far fewer cases of parangi in the Wanni and other parts of the Province, if the villager could be induced to bring up his children on a milk diet.

II.—IRRIGATION.

Last year the work of restoration of village tanks in this Province was vigorously prosecuted. In the Dewamedi hatpattu 233 tanks were completed, in Hiriyala hatpattu south 58, in the Demala hatpattu of the Puttalam District 84, and in the Chilaw District 5, in all 380. There now remain to be undertaken in these districts:—

In Dewamedi Hatpattu	17
Hiriyala Hatpattu South	15
Demala Hatpattu	23
Chilaw District	111
Total ...	166

These will, I hope, be completed in the course of the present year, and in addition the restoration of the village tanks in Hiriyala hatpattu north 85 in number, and in Katugampola hatpattu, where there are 140, will be undertaken. When this programme has been finished, practically all the village tanks in the Province will have been restored. In the remaining divisions of the Weudawili and Dambadeni hatpattus there are but few village tanks, and the cultivators depend on rainfall, which is rarely deficient, as these districts adjoin the hills of the Central and Sabaragamuwa Provinces. Here, too, considerable areas of land are under cocoanuts, which means that the people generally are prosperous, and there is consequently not the same necessity for irrigation as in the wastes of the Wanni and Dewamedi hatpattus.

The villagers of the district have worked well during the year, as is evidenced by the number of tanks completed. Where tanks are not finished, it is usually due to the fact that a proportion of the landowners under such tanks are non-resident, and it is difficult to ensure service of notice on absentee proprietors, who are either low-country men or Moormen travelling in various Provinces as traders. Some alteration of the irrigation rules may be necessary to obviate the delay which is thus caused by the dilatoriness of a few proprietors. It should be possible in such cases to have the work performed by hired labour, and to recover the value by sale, if necessary in the last resort, of the fields benefited. At the present time months are often wasted in the attempt to serve summons on an absentee proprietor, who can then only be fined for his neglect when he does eventually appear before the Gansabhawa. The tank in the meantime remains uncompleted.

Provision was made for supplying 225 cement pipe sluices during the year to village tanks that had been completed. For the larger tanks masonry sluices are provided.

With regard to larger irrigation works under the direct control of Government, some Rs. 190,000 was spent in additional works connected with the Deduru-oya channel and in maintenance. This latter work is under the direct charge of Mr. Parker, the Assistant Director of Irrigation, who pays periodical visits to it. For Meddeketiya tank a sum of Rs. 2,070 was provided for repairs.

Two Irrigation Officers, Messrs. Hilton and H. C. Berwick, were engaged on preliminary surveys in connection with a scheme for supplying water by a channel to a large tank at Galgamuwa and filling a number of tanks *en route* by means of subsidiary channels. The scheme appears to be a promising one. The ordinary village tank is too small to hold up a supply capable of lasting through a period of drought. Its usefulness consists in storing sufficient water for cultivation of the usual harvests, where otherwise the rainfall would in itself be insufficient for that purpose. The large storage tanks, such as Kalawewa, provide for seasons of actual drought.

One other large scheme, the restoration of Pandawewa, has also entered the preliminary stage of a contour survey. This tank is said to have been constructed in the reign of King Panduwas, the third in descent from Wijayo, in which case he would be one of the pioneers of irrigation amongst the Sinhalese kings. A considerable portion of the bund is in good preservation, and there is a fine natural spill in solid rock.

Altogether the progress of irrigation in this Province is very encouraging, and the consequent improvement in the condition of the people is marked. To the late Mr. Fisher is due the credit of the adoption of a spirited and definite policy in regard to the prosecution of irrigation works in this Province.

III.—LEGISLATION.

In Gansabhawa cases a small fee should, I think, be levied on the issue of civil process and on appeals. In the latter case the amount of the fee should be refunded, if the appeal is successful. There seems no reason why some portion of the cost of the administration of justice by Village Tribunals should not be recovered from the unsuccessful suitor, who has either put the law in motion without sufficient cause or has endeavoured to evade a just claim, and frivolous and dilatory appeals would probably be checked.

The Firearms Ordinance should be introduced into the Kurunegala District, where the reckless use of guns is very common. There is not the same necessity for its introduction into the Chilaw and Puttalam Districts.

IV.—WORKS MOST REQUIRED IN THE PROVINCE.

A good water supply for the town of Kurunegala is the most pressing want at the present time, and it is hoped that in the course of the year a beginning will be made in this direction. A comprehensive scheme has just been prepared by Mr. R. W. Smith of the Public Works Department and submitted to Government for consideration.

The improvement of the drainage of the town is also greatly required, and the work might be taken up in connection with the waterworks plans. There is but little doubt that the completion of these undertakings would result in a great improvement in the health of the town, which has hitherto borne an evil reputation by reason of its high death-rate.

In spite of the size of the place there are as yet no markets, and a public recreation ground is also required. Steps are being taken to supply these wants. The funds required for these large improvements to the town will have to be raised by loan, but the rapidly-increasing importance of the town with the extension of the railway to the North fully justifies the increased expenditure that will have to be incurred.

A new Post Office is much wanted in Kurunegala. There is an excellent site available opposite the jail, where a building, which would be an ornament to the town, could be erected.

A light railway to Chilaw and Puttalam from Colombo has long been advocated, but has only recently come within the sphere of practical politics. There can be but little doubt that on the completion of the lines now under construction, the coast line north from Colombo, tapping the rich districts of Negombo and Chilaw and the salt-producing plains of Puttalam, must be the first to claim attention, if the policy of railway extension in Ceylon is to continue. The population and the goods traffic alike justify the construction of this line, passing as it does through the finest cocoanut plantations in the Island and with a teeming population along the sea-horde to Chilaw, whence cocoanut cultivation is steadily extending northwards.

In their reports on their respective districts the Assistant Agents of Puttalam and Chilaw have furnished a list of the works in their opinion most required. In Chilaw the principal need is a new hospital. It is universally admitted that this is a necessity, and it is hoped that provision will be made for this work in the Supply Bill for next year. Hitherto there has been some difficulty in respect of a suitable site, but this difficulty is not insuperable.

An iron bridge over the Chilaw river to replace the present wooden structure, which is most inconvenient, if not positively dangerous, is greatly wanted.

In the Puttalam District the Assistant Agent urges the construction of a light tramway to bring the salt into the central stores from the salterns. There has been constant difficulty in arranging for transport by cart. Rates are raised to an unreasonable extent, and at best such transport is slow. It is of great importance that a collection of salt should be rapidly dealt with, as a shower of rain may destroy the formation. The cost of laying down a light tram would be inconsiderable, as the road is absolutely flat for the entire distance from the salterns to the stores.

V.—PLANS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE PROVINCE.

(1) The completion of the village tank system, which has already been dealt with under the head of Irrigation, is of primary importance to the Province, and especially to the home district of Kurunegala.

(2) Next in importance comes the construction of feeder roads to the railway, which will open up the country and provide means of communication, in addition to the main object of bringing traffic to the railway.

(3) The construction of dispensaries in outlying parts of the district, so as to enable the people to have within a reasonable distance the means of obtaining medicines and drugs, such as quinine. In this district the villagers have now great faith in the efficacy of European medicines, and the existing dispensaries are thronged in the unhealthy months of the year—December and January. The inhabitants tax themselves through the agency of the Village Committees at the rate of a rupee a head for the construction of dispensaries, and a programme under which thirteen buildings are to be erected has been undertaken. So far one has been completed in December, and three others are nearing completion. The money for these buildings has been collected without any great difficulty. The initiation of this scheme was due to the late Mr. Fisher, and this Province was the first to voluntarily undertake the cost of the construction of such buildings. It has been a matter of reproach that for every local requirement the Central Government is not merely appealed to for assistance, but is expected to bear the entire cost of such improvements, and in this instance at any rate the district is free from the charge.

(4) The village schools are, whenever it is practicable, being furnished with a plot of land, and the masters receive supplies of vegetable seeds with which to plant up the soil. These gardens are for the most part experimental, but in time good results may be expected. The boys work in these plots, and if but one or two in each school are induced to take an interest in this cultivation, the gradual extension of the production of vegetables, of which at present there is great scarcity in the Province, may be hoped for. Much of course depends on the master and the interest he takes in the subject. Unsuitable soil and want of water are frequent difficulties. In this latter case wells are being dug to supply the want, and it rarely happens that the soil does not suit any kind of vegetable.

(5) The improvement of the breed of cattle is one of the great wants of the Province. The numbers of cattle are very large, but no attempt has been made by selection or otherwise to improve the class, which is deteriorating in size and in milk production. A native cow in full milk will frequently not give more than a quarter of a bottle a day. The dairy farm that has been started in Kurunegala will, it is hoped, prove a useful object lesson to the people of the district, and also assist in improving the breed of native cattle by the sale of good bull-calves.

VI.—SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The Kurunegala District was not visited by any epidemic. Towards the end of the year there was a considerable outbreak of fever, but this unfortunately occurs nearly every year in December and January.

In the town of Kurunegala there were a few cases of chickenpox amongst pilgrims returning from St. Anna's festival in the Puttalam District. The cases were promptly dealt with, and the disease did not spread. The sanitary condition of the towns and of the villages generally was good. In the Kurunegala District a sixty yards belt of jungle is cleared round each village so as to allow of the free circulation of air.

With regard to the prevention of the spread of plague, sites for plague camps have been fixed on and cleared in the principal town or village of each division in the Kurunegala District. In the Puttalam and Chilaw Districts, where there is some risk of its introduction from the sea, the number of such centres is larger, and cadjan buildings have in some places been erected in which to isolate patients should the disease break out.

VII.—Cases of Murder and of the use of the Knife.

Annexed is a statement for the last three years of murders and cases of grievous hurt in the six divisions of the Kurunegala District, with the area and population of each. The figures disclose an improvement under both classes of cases as compared with 1900, but they are slightly higher than those for 1899 :—

Comparative Statement of Crimes of Violence committed in the several Hatpattus during 1899, 1900, and 1901.

Hatpattu.	Area. Square Miles.	Population.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
			Murder.	Grievous Hurt.	Murder.	Grievous Hurt.	Murder.	Grievous Hurt.
Weudawili Hatpattu	177	50,417	6	30	3	43	6	32
Dambadeni Hatpattu	164½	41,606	3	19	9	23	2	22
Dewamedi Hatpattu	186¾	32,079	—	7	1	4	1	4
Katugampola Hatpattu	358¼	53,322	3	12	7	20	3	19
Hiriyala Hatpattu	387½	29,967	1	12	3	22	2	10
Wanni Hatpattu	569½	37,127	1	—	3	5	1	3
			14	80	26	117	15	90

The following is a list of cases of murder with the details of each offence :—

Weudawili Hatpattu.

1. *Ulpatagama, 29th January, 1901.*—The deceased Ranhamy, a Kandyan cultivator, was shot whilst he was on a cocoanut tree after dusk. Three Sinhalese men were arrested, but two were discharged by the Magistrate. The first accused was committed before the Supreme Court on a charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt and sentenced to 4½ years' rigorous imprisonment.

2. *Muttettugala, 12th February, 1901.*—The deceased Muna Chena Mohamadu Abubakkar was a habitual criminal, and the accused Abdul was on bad terms with him. The accused met deceased on the road in the dark and struck him with a stone on the head. The deceased being a habitual was afraid to complain to the Police, and was treated for some time by a vedarala until he became seriously ill. He was removed to the hospital, and there died after three days. The accused was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

3. *Wewagedara, 18th April, 1901.*—The Korala of this village, the Duraya, and several others armed with guns, clubs, &c., went out to seize a party of gamblers. On the way some of the men molested the inmates of a Duraya's house, a general disturbance took place, and while the Korala's men were running away, one of them—Pina—was shot dead. It was not ascertained who fired the shot, and the homicide remains undetected.

4. *Wataraka, 5th June, 1901.*—The deceased Ukku Banda was sleeping in a shed in the evening, when he was shot dead. Two men were put on their trial for this murder before the Supreme Court, but were acquitted.

5. *Wenduruweva, 2nd September, 1901.*—Appuhamy, the deceased, a notorious cattle lifter, was shot dead near the house of a Moorman. A man named Palladian was suspected, and he and another man were arrested, but the evidence against them was insufficient, and they were acquitted. The motive in this case was supposed to be jealousy.

6. *Galgamuwa, 3rd November, 1901.*—The deceased Appuhamy and the accused Punchirala were cultivators. The accused alleged that deceased and several others came into his premises, forced open the doors of a room, broke into the granary, and removed paddy, that he shot at the thieves, but did not know what happened. The deceased's body was found the following day in a distant thorny jungle. This story of the accused was not believed by the Magistrate, and proceedings were taken against Punchirala and another man, but they were subsequently discharged on instructions from the Prosecuting Department.

Dambadeni Hatpattu.

7. *Aturuwela, 19th April, 1901.*—The deceased Selestinahamy, a low-country Sinhalese girl, was asked in marriage by the accused Julis, but her parents did not give their consent. When deceased was drawing water from a well the accused pushed her into it, jumped after her, and forced her down until she was drowned. The accused was sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

8. *Kalalpitiya, 14th October, 1901.*—The deceased Dekanchiya was a dhoby and cultivator. He was shot at night in a cocoanut plantation. Two men were taken into custody, but as evidence against them was insufficient, they were discharged by the Police Magistrate. No motive for the murder could be found.

Dewamedi Hatpattu.

9. *Kolamuna, 23rd January, 1901.*—A villager named Herathamy was killed by a blow from a club or stick. Some thirteen men, including two headmen, are said to have conspired to introduce cooked and raw beef into the house of the deceased in order to charge him with cattle lifting. A quarrel ensued and Herathamy was killed. The doctor deposed that the deceased was an ill-nourished man, and that his spleen was ruptured. The case is pending against ten accused before the District Court on a charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

10. *Walaliya, 15th April, 1901.*—The accused Rankira and his wife adopted a girl, and when she grew up the accused kept her as his mistress. The deceased Ausada was paying her attentions, and one day eloped with her. The accused is said to have watched his opportunity and shot deceased when he was in a field. He was, however, acquitted when put on his trial before the Supreme Court.

Katugampola Hatpattu.

11. *Meddepola, 26th April, 1901.*—The deceased Punchirala was a kapurala. Whilst conducting a devil ceremony, at which many people assembled, the accused Welun Appu, who was under the influence of liquor, came to witness it. A fight took place, in which the deceased was stabbed to death. The accused was convicted under section 297, Ceylon Penal Code, and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

12. *Bakmiruppa, 2nd August, 1901.*—The deceased Sindi, a young woman, stole some cocoanuts and rice from the house of another woman named Pini during her absence. On Pini's return she abused Sindi. One Hapuwa thereupon struck Sindi with a broomstick. She went home and died shortly afterwards. Hapuwa, when he found her dead, secretly buried her with the help of two others, Petta and Tambaliya. The body was exhumed, and the medical evidence disclosed that the deceased was sickly and that the injuries were slight. Upon instructions from the Prosecuting Department the accused were dealt with by the Magistrate, the first accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment. The second and third were discharged.

13. *Konduruwapola, 8th October, 1901.*—The deceased was an *ex*-Korala, who when in office was very harsh in his dealings with the villagers. One night at about 8 P.M., when he was engaged in his copperah drying shed, he was shot dead. Two men were arrested, but the evidence for the prosecution was untrustworthy, and the accused were discharged.

Hiriyala Hatpattu.

14. *Maduragoda, 26th January, 1901.*—The deceased Peris Samaranaika, a nephew of the late Mr. Attygalla, Mudaliyar, was employed at the plumbago pits as manager. The accused W. Jayasinha, manager of a rival pit, after an altercation about a right of way, shot the deceased and also cut him with a sword. Three of the deceased's subordinates, Appuhamy, John Perera, and Kalu Banda, who came up to his assistance, were also injured by the accused and four of his subordinates. The first accused was put on his trial for murder and was sentenced to death; this sentence was commuted to twenty years' rigorous imprisonment. The other accused were acquitted.

15. *Uturuwela, 16th August, 1901.*—The accused Punchi Banda and deceased Ukku Banda had an altercation about the distribution of some fish, and the accused stabbed deceased with a clasp knife. The accused was sentenced to death.

In regard to crime generally, the statistics betoken a slight improvement:—

Return A.

Hatpattu.	Serious Offences committed.												Grand Total.		Total Population by the Census of 1901.	Offences committed per 1,000 of the Population.	
	Against Person.						Against Property.										
	Punished.		Unpunished.		Total.		Punished.		Unpunished.		Total.						
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.		1900.	1901.
Wendawili Hatpattu ...	44	54	112	100	156	154	57	38	128	142	185	180	341	334	50,417	6·8	6·6
Dambadeni Hatpattu ...	31	27	49	48	80	75	21	14	86	82	107	96	187	171	41,606	4·5	4·1
Dewamedi Hatpattu ...	6	7	10	11	16	18	9	7	14	20	23	27	39	45	32,079	1·2	1·4
Katugampola Hatpattu ...	10	13	22	22	32	35	12	10	15	19	27	29	59	64	53,322	1·1	1·2
Hiriyala Hatpattu ...	9	15	13	15	22	30	12	8	26	29	38	37	60	67	29,967	2·4	2·2
Wanni Hatpattu ...	6	4	6	5	12	9	5	4	12	11	17	15	29	24	37,127	0·7	0·6
Total ...	106	120	212	201	318	321	116	81	281	303	397	384	715	705	244,518	16·7	16·1

Return B.

Offences.	Reported.	Brought to Trial.	Police Court.		District Court.		Supreme Court.		
			Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	
Murder ...	15	9	—	3	—	—	3	2	1 pending, District Court; 1 accused unknown
Culpable Homicide ...		5	1	1	—	—	3	—	
Grievous Hurt ...	90	90	37	31	8	6	2	1	5 pending, Police Court
Rape	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	
Robbing ...	24	24	—	19	1	2	2	—	
Theft of Cattle ...	117	117	22	92	2	1	—	—	
House-breaking ...	38	38	—	36	—	1	1	—	
Theft	182	182	29	150	2	—	1	—	
Other Offences ...	1,363	1,363	680	670	3	—	3	1	6 pending, Police Court

Return C.

Division.		Total Taxpaying Population.	Total Offences committed.	Punished.	Unpunished.	Number of Offences per 1,000 Taxpayers.	Percentage of punished to Total Offences committed	Number of Taxpayers to each Offence.	Taverns.	Distilleries.	Number of Taxpayers to each Tavern.
Weudawili Hatpattu	1900	10,819	196	48	148	18·1	24·4	55	6	—	1,803
	1901	10,642	192	50	142	18	26	55	6	—	1,773
Dambadeni Hatpattu	1900	10,515	187	52	135	17·7	27·8	56	12	—	876
	1901	10,469	171	41	130	16	23·9	61	12	—	872
Dewamedi Hatpattu	1900	8,275	39	15	24	4·7	38·4	212	9	—	919
	1901	8,238	45	14	31	5·4	31·1	183	9	—	915
Katugampola Hatpattu	1900	13,175	59	22	37	4·4	37·2	223	15	—	876
	1901	13,357	64	23	41	4·7	35·9	208	15	—	890
Hiriyala Hatpattu	1900	8,244	60	21	39	·7	35	137	4	—	2,061
	1901	8,187	67	23	44	8	34·3	322	4	—	2,046
Wanni Hatpattu	1900	9,663	29	11	18	3	37·9	333	5	—	1,932
	1901	9,513	24	8	16	2·6	33·3	396	5	—	1,902
Kurunegala ...	1900	1,877	145	53	92	71·9	36·5	12	4	—	469
	1901	1,894	142	42	100	75·3	29·5	13	4	—	473
Total ...	1900	62,568	715	222	493	11·4	31	87	55	—	1,137
	1901	62,300	705	201	504	11·3	28·5	88	55	—	1,132

Return A gives the number of serious offences against person and property committed during the year. There is a trifling diminution in the total number of offences committed, but the percentage of convictions was lower than in 1900. The Weudawili hatpattu resumes its position as the most criminal of the hatpattus. In Return A the figures for the town of Kurunegala, which is in this hatpattu, are included, but even without those figures, which considerably swell the total, Return C, in which Kurunegala is separately dealt with, shows Weudawili hatpattu to have the worst reputation for crime.

Return C gives the number of taverns in each division, and also the number of offences committed in each division. It cannot be said that the return throws much light on the vexed question of the connection between the number of taverns and crime. In the Wanni, with five taverns only, the offences are most infrequent, and in Dambadeni, where taverns are comparatively numerous (12), offences are numerous. These figures support the generally received view. Unfortunately, in the Weudawili hatpattu, with only 6 taverns, we find the largest number of offences of any district: whilst in the Katugampola division, with the largest number of taverns (15), offences are few, less than a third of the number in Weudawili hatpattu. Again, in Hiriyala hatpattu, with fewer taverns (4) than in any other division, the offences are more than double the number in the Wanni with 5, and just exceed the number in Katugampola with 15 taverns. It would not, however, be safe to deduce from these figures that there is no connection between drink and crime. It would, indeed, be idle to deny it. One of the homicides referred to in the previous list was directly due to drink, but it must be remembered that illicit drinking may be carried on where taverns are few, if the people are already accustomed to take intoxicating liquor. All that can be safely laid down is that the number of offences is not directly proportionate to the number of taverns.

Generally speaking, however, I think that gambling and land disputes are a more fertile source of violent crime in this country than drink; and in the case of murders, revenge and jealousy are the most frequent motives.

VIII.—Whether the Headmen have vigorously co-operated in the Prosecution and Detection of Crime, and the Names of those who have distinguished themselves in this respect.

On the whole, the headmen have done well, and in some cases excellently. In a serious case of cacao stealing from Yatawatta estate, where three of the thieves escaped across the border into this Province, the headman of Malmiwala on receiving information went from the Weudawili hatpattu to Tamankaduwa and there arrested the man who was wanted. The other two men were also arrested.

The following are the names of headmen who have earned rewards for conspicuous energy in detecting and arresting offenders:—

Statement showing the Names of Headmen, &c., who were rewarded during 1901 on the recommendations of the Police Magistrate, Kurunegala, &c.

No.	Name of Headman.	Office.	Amount of Reward. Rs.
1	E. D. Banda	Gan-arachchi of Boyagoda	20
2	J. Fernando	Peace Officer of Pilessa	15
3	Kalu Banda	Gan-arachchi of Puswella	20
4	G. Mudalihami	Korale Arachchi of Gantihe	20
5	Appuhamy	Korale Arachchi of Kadurugashena	10
6	Punchirala	Korala of Walgam pattu	30
7	Madarsa	Udaiyar of Puttalam	20
8	S. Dingiri Banda	—	25
9	Kaurala	—	25
10	Mudiyanse	Korala of Maraluwawa	15
11	J. Fernando	Peace Officer of Pilessa	10
12	Punchirala	Peace Officer of Narammala	40

No.	Name of Headman.	Office.	Amount of Reward. Rs.
13	J. Fernando	Peace Officer of Pilessa	10
14	Assena Lebbe	Peace Officer of Hadirawalana	10
15	Punchi Banda	Gan-arachchi of Malmiwala	25
16	M. D. S. Siriwardena	Korala of Alawwa	25
17	W. A. K. Mudiyanse	Gan-arachchi of Wangomuawasama in Kegalla District	25
18	Ukku Banda	Gan-arachchi of Panaliyapalata	25

IX.—CONDUCT OF REGULAR AND RURAL POLICE.

The regular police have done their work fairly. They have kept order in the town, but, as was noticed in the report of the late Mr. Fisher for 1899, they generally fail in detective ability.

In view of the considerable amount of crime and the growing importance of the Province, with the extension of the Northern Railway and its general development, an Assistant Superintendent of Police is greatly needed to regularly supervise and direct the work of the police.

The rural police consist of peace officers, one or more for each korale, who are, with a few exceptions, unpaid. They have satisfactorily discharged the duties entrusted to them, which consist chiefly in preserving order on main thoroughfares and in important villages like Dodangaslanda, which is the centre of a large mining population engaged in the plumbago industry.

X.—CATTLE STEALING.

The District of Kurunegala, which was formerly the most notorious in the Island for cattle stealing, has now lost its evil reputation, and the returns disclose only a normal number of offences. The figures for 1901 show an improvement over the last two years:—

1899	127
1900	147
1901	117

There were 24 convictions, as against 18 in 1900.

The communal system of branding has undoubtedly done much to prevent the systematic theft of cattle. Any village headman can at once see whether an animal bears the brands of his division. If it does not, he can immediately require explanation from the man in whose possession it is, who must prove his ownership by means of the production of cattle vouchers.

XI.—DISEASE AMONG CATTLE.

Only one case of murrain or cattle plague was reported during the year. In the Wanni hatpattu and also in the Weudawili hatpattu there were slight outbreaks of hoof-and-mouth disease in the middle of the year, but few deaths resulted.

There is little doubt that the disease can be effectually checked by the measures of quarantine in Colombo, which are now being adopted, as outbreaks of murrain are found to be due to imported cattle carrying the infection.

On the whole, the health of cattle was unusually good. The services of the Stock Inspector, who was stationed in Kurunegala early in the year, proved of value.

XII.—NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

Cocoanut cultivation continues to progress, and nearly 2,000 acres were planted in the Kurunegala District during the past year. The increased area under this product is mainly in the Katugampola and Dambadeni hatpattus, but the cultivation is making rapid strides in the Hiriyala hatpattu also.

In the Wanni, owing to the restoration of the tanks and to favourable rainfall, there was a large increase in the extent of paddy cultivated, estimated at some 3,000 acres, as compared with the previous year, but this was of fields already asweddumized and not cultivated for some years owing to want of water. It was not entirely new land previously uncultivated. In the Dewamedi hatpattu, too, there was a large increase in the area cultivated, also in consequence of the restoration of tanks in that division. In respect of other products no marked increase is perceptible.

XIII.—WASTE LANDS ORDINANCE.

One block of land in extent 24 acres, situated at Kebellawita in the Dambadeni hatpattu, was dealt with under the Waste Lands Ordinance. An agreement was entered into with the claimants, by which they agreed to pay Rs. 10 per acre to Government for the whole block, together with all expenses incurred in dealing with the land under the provisions of the Ordinance. The money has been paid, and the land has been settled in favour of the claimants. The action taken by the Assistant Government Agents, Chilaw and Puttalam, will appear in their respective Administration Reports.

XIV.—CHENA CULTIVATION.

In the Wanni, where chena cultivation had been most difficult to check on account of the necessity that previously existed of allowing the people to grow dry grain for food, it was possible last year to restrict the cultivation owing to the increase in the area under paddy consequent on the restoration of the tanks. Where Crown land has been encroached upon for chena cultivation, the offenders have been summarily dealt with, the crops confiscated, and the value of any timber destroyed has been recovered.

XV.—Sales of Lands by Villagers.

There have been instances of sales of lands by villagers, but they rarely included houses or fields. In some instances the villagers have sold chenas, to which their title was doubtful, to low-country speculators, who desired to plant them up with cocoanuts. In such cases the title of the Crown has been maintained. The case referred to in a previous paragraph relating to the Waste Lands Ordinance was one of these. The villagers had sold chenas to which they had no title. The purchasers from the villagers agreed to pay Rs. 10 an acre to the Crown for these chenas. Another such case is pending in the courts. In the Katugampola and Dambadeni hatpattus, where cocoanut cultivation is fast extending, it is highly desirable that the block survey should be taken up speedily, with a view to securing the rights of the Crown in these cases of doubtful title. The transformation of chena into cocoanut plantations could then be encouraged.

XVI.—Village Tribunals.

There are twelve Gansabhawa courts in the Kurunegala District, two in each of the six hatpattus. The salaries of the Presidents are paid by Government, but all other charges, including repairs to buildings, are met from Gansabhawa funds.

The large number of cases pending in the Dewamedi and Hiriyala hatpattus is almost entirely due to the institutions for failure to complete earthwork on village tanks. The villagers are frequently allowed time in which to complete their allotted tasks, and in the meanwhile the cases remain pending against them. The Presidents are not in fault in respect of these cases.

There is a want of uniformity in some of these returns, which I propose to have remedied. For instance, the President of the Wanni hatpattu returns the number of amicable settlements as nil, whilst the Weuda President records 337 cases thus settled. The difference is due to the fact that one President enters under that head cases settled out of court as "amicable settlements," whilst the other returns only those which he has personally settled in court.

XVII.—Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance.

The collections show a marked increase over the previous year. The figures for the past two years are as follows :—

	Discharged their Liability.	
	1900.	1901.
Kurunegala	56,030	58,143
Chilaw	16,686	17,411
Puttalam	6,053	6,635

At the end of the year only 509 were unaccounted for. The detailed returns are given in a separate report on the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance.

XVIII.—Work other than mere Routine.

The acquisition of land for the Northern Extension was carried on up to the Kala-oya, which forms the northern boundary between this Province and the North-Central Province.

The decennial Census was taken on the 1st March, 1901, and showed an increase of 31,579 in the population of the Province as compared with 1891.

XIX.—Miscellaneous.

Considerable progress was made with the Northern Railway Extension, and the bridge over the Deduru-oya—the most formidable undertaking of the kind in this Province—was satisfactorily completed by the end of the year. The line was practically finished as far as the first station Wellawa, and the stations at Ganewatta at the 13th and Maho at the 26th mile were also completed and occupied by the Railway Engineers. Earthwork was in progress along the whole line as far as Ambanpola, 35 miles from Kurunegala.

The figures given by the Railway show some falling off in the output from the plumbago pits as compared with 1900, and many of the pits in the neighbourhood of Dodangaslanda have been closed since the boom in this mineral collapsed :—

Statement showing Quantity of Plumbago despatched by Rail from Kurunegala during 1900 and 1901.

From	To	1900. Tons cwt.	1901. Tons cwt.	Decrease. Tons cwt.
Kurunegala ...	Colombo ...	3,642 11	3,076 21	565 10

Events of Interest.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales received an address from the people of the North-Western Province at Polgahawela on the 12th April, 1901, when travelling to Kandy.

Changes amongst Officials.

The lamented death of Mr. Fisher, who had administered the Province with so much energy and success, caused widespread sorrow amongst all classes of the community, to whom he had greatly endeared himself. He was succeeded in May by Mr. Murray, who was appointed to act as Treasurer in November, and was succeeded by the writer.

Mr. Mason, the District Judge of Kurunegala, was succeeded in the same month—November—by Mr. Baumgartner.

Kurunegala, March 27, 1902.

L. CRAWFORD,
Government Agent.

REPORT ON THE PUTTALAM DISTRICT FOR 1901.

Area, 889¼ square miles; Population, 30,071.

I.—REVENUE.

THE revenue amounted to Rs. 891,999·71, being Rs. 38,230·94 more than that of 1900. The increase was chiefly due to larger sales of salt and land. The following statement shows the revenue for 1900 and 1901 and the causes of increase or decrease under the various heads:—

Comparative Statement of the Revenue of the Puttalam District for the Years 1900 and 1901.

Heads of Service.	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.	Remarks.
Customs	— ...	79 74 ...	Increase is due to sale of salved goods of the schooner "Suppramania Puravi" wrecked off Musselpitty.
Port, Harbour, Wharf, & Lighthouse Dues	251 18 ...	205 80 ...	—
Licenses, Excise, and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified ...	792,531 50 ...	814,506 45 ...	Increase is due to higher figures obtained for sale of arrack rents, larger sale of salt, and to fines under forest offence.
Fees of Court or Office, Payment for Specific Services, and Reimbursements in Aid	12,703 51 ...	14,412 43 ...	Increase is due to sale of more lands.
Post and Telegraph	62 0 ...	— ...	Decrease is due to postage stamps not being sold now in the Kachcheri.
Rents of Government Property ...	391 58 ...	643 50 ...	—
Interest	42 3 ...	47 93 ...	—
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	270 89 ...	338 20 ...	—
Sale of Government Property ...	4,256 •3 ...	5,662 29 ...	—
Total exclusive of Land Sales	810,508 72	835,896 34	
Land Sales	43,260 5 ...	56,103 37 ...	Increase is due to sale of more lands.
Total	853,768 77	891,768 71	

The following statement shows the revenue of the district during the last ten years:—

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
1892	739,428 30	1897	781,257 62
1893	702,664 98	1898	833,800 40
1894	696,867 1	1899	955,445 86
1895	719,309 51	1900	853,768 77
1896	693,370 29	1901	891,999 71

The abnormal revenue of 1899 was due to exceptionally large sales of land as explained in previous reports.

A sum of Rs. 677,300 was remitted to the General Treasury, being the surplus of receipts over payments. The following statement shows the amounts remitted from this Kachcheri during the last ten years:—

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
1892	504,602 50	1898	555,800 0
1893	535,994 25	1899	655,400 0
1894	499,055 0	1900	711,200 0
1895	450,000 0	1901	677,300 0
1896	460,000 0		
1897	681,900 0	Total ...	5,731,251 75

II.—EXPENDITURE.

The following statement shows the expenditure for 1900 and 1901. The increase of Rs. 19,992·07 under the head of Salt is due to a favourable manufacturing season, the result being that more salt was collected than in 1900, and larger payments had to be made to the manufacturers:—

	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments	24,366 64 ...	24,598 3
Pensions	1,523 60 ...	1,663 60
Other Charges.		
Office furniture	56 31 ...	66 55
Petty expenses	87 26 ...	98 37
Cost of watching and storing salt	8,712 35 ...	8,623 36
Commission to retailers	2,860 85 ...	2,977 52
Remuneration to assessors of grain crops grown on Crown land	20 0 ...	37 13
Revenue Law expenses	30 50 ...	—
Stationery to Government Agent's Department ...	249 69 ...	249 34
Stationery to Village Tribunal	28 91 ...	29 58
Fines to informers	25 0 ...	50 0
Allowance to paupers	481 50 ...	464 0
Burying deceased paupers	7 0 ...	7 0
Removing sick paupers	7 62 ...	13 55
Expenses connected with the festival at Talavillu ...	649 69 ...	710 64
Travelling allowance to Assistant Government Agent	785 70 ...	957 25
Travelling allowance to clerks, interpreters, and others	593 84 ...	710 28

	1900. Rs. c.		1901. Rs. c.
Travelling allowance to President, Village Tribunal ...	360 0	...	360 0
Conveyance of treasure	1,052 59	...	899 1
For registration of marriages under the Kandyan Ordinance	100 0	...	50 0
For killing cheetahs, bears, and stray dogs ...	31 19	...	25 0
For writing applications for Crown grants ...	9 0	...	10 0
Compensation for local rates on Government buildings	140 0	...	140 0
Fish-curing yards	1,465 61	...	1,851 41
Expenses connected with steam launch ...	—	...	616 0
Remuneration to assessors of police tax ...	45 0	...	45 0
Commission to tax collector	50 0	...	61 43
Special Advances.			
Cost of manufacturing, collecting, and storing salt ...	74,999 68	...	94,991 75
Value of steam launch	3,565 0	...	255 18
Boat-house for steam launch	604 25	...	395 75
For scavenging Kalpitiya town	315 0	...	—
	123,223 78		140,956 73

III.—GRANTS OF LAND.

The following statement shows the extent of land granted at half-improved value and sold during 1901. The total extent alienated was 1,481A. 3R. 15P., being 363A. 3R. 34P. more than the extent sold in 1900:—

District.	Number of Grants under 100 Acres.		Number of Grants above 100 Acres not exceeding 500.		Number of Grants exceeding 500 Acres.		Total No. of Grants in 1901.	Total Number of Acres granted in 1901.	Whether by Grant or Purchase.	Average Price per Acre.	State the Total Number of Acres granted.	State the Total Number of Acres sold.	State the Total Number of Acres, remaining unsold
	No. of Grants.	Number of Acres.	No. of Grants.	Number of Acres.	No. of Grants.	Number of Acres.							
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.		A. R. P.		A. R. P.		Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Puttalam and Kalpitiya ...	107	1457 3 37	—	—	—	—	107	1,457 3 37	By half-improved value, Rs. 10,299·77	23 19	444 0 21	—	—
									By purchase, Rs. 35,303	34 81		1013 3 16	
Demala hattpattu ...	6	23 3 18	—	—	—	—	6	23 3 18	By purchase, Rs. 264·50	11 2	—	23 3 18	—
	113	1481 3 15	—	—	—	—	113	1,481 3 15	—	—	444 0 21	1037 2 34	—

The following statement shows the extent of land alienated during the last ten years:—

	Sales.				Half Value.				Certificate against the Crown.			Total.		
	No. of Lots.	Extent.		Amount.	No. of Lots.	Extent.		Amount.	No. of Lots.	Extent.		No. of Lots.	Extent.		Amount.
		A. R. P.		Rs. c.		A. R. P.		Rs. c.		A. R. P.			A. R. P.		Rs. c.
1892 ...	11	194	1 39	4,589 0	31	359	3 1	9,185 51	1	1	0 0	43	555	1 0	13,774 51
1893 ...	33	872	2 30	33,036 0	21	133	0 4	3,620 3	2	212	1 25	56	1,218	0 17	36,656 3
1894 ...	12	156	2 11	4,535 0	35	428	3 9	11,356 75	1	2	3 11	48	588	0 31	15,891 75
1895 ...	11	464	2 18	4,931 0	10	127	0 28	3,590 33	—	—	—	21	591	3 6	8,421 33
1896 ...	6	48	2 36	881 0	1	27	0 19	1,016 95	1	2	3 22	8	75	3 11	1,897 95
1897 ...	5	27	3 6	509 0	10	210	2 11	4,984 29	—	—	—	15	238	1 17	5,493 29
1898 ...	51	434	0 6	9,063 75	19	250	2 37	5,167 27	3	150	1 20	73	684	3 3	14,231 2
1899 ...	100	5,964	1 32	219,169 43	9	77	0 30	1,504 67	3	5	2 5	112	6,041	2 22	220,674 10
1900 ...	78	786	0 28	25,120 92	25	331	2 33	6,942 54	—	—		103	1,117	3 21	32,063 46
1901 ...	84	1,037	2 34	35,567 50	29	444	0 21	10,299 77	22	61	3 29	135	1,543	3 4	45,867 27

The revenue derived from land sales in 1901 exceeded that of 1900 by Rs. 9,411·65. The revenue from land sales during the last ten years has been as follows:—

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
1892 ...	4,690 0	1899 ...	144,855 53
1893 ...	6,181 43	1900 ...	38,439 95
1894 ...	32,658 25	1901 ...	47,851 60
1895 ...	2,088 57		
1896 ...	1,154 50	Total ...	287,648 83
1897 ...	932 75		
1898 ...	8,796 25		

In addition to the ordinary land sales, fifteen leases were settled in 1901, the amount recovered being Rs. 8,251·77. The following statement shows the revenue recovered by settlement of leases during the last ten years:—

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
1892	9,475 61	1899	1,515 92
1893	5,304 92	1900	4,820 10
1894	11,474 51	1901	8,251 77
1895	3,199 27		
1896	1,148 70	Total ...	55,354 36
1897	4,984 29		
1898	5,179 27		

Out of 176 leases appearing in the register, 161 have now been settled. The remaining fifteen leases will probably be settled in 1902.

IV.—ARRACK AND TOLL RENTS.

The following return shows the amounts recovered for arrack and toll rents in 1900 and 1901 and the amounts bid for the rents of 1902. An offer of Rs. 1,700 has been made for the new road toll on the Akkarai pattu road for 1902:—

	Amounts realized.		
	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.
Arrack Rent, Puttalam District ...	47,000 0	50,025 0	50,025 0
Bridge Rent, Kottukachchiya ...	2,200 0	2,500 0	2,675 0
Canal Rent, Palavi ...	3,520 0	3,430 0	3,900 0
Ferry Rent, Eṭalai ...	650 0	550 0	823 0
Do. Kalpitiya, Mutwal ...	32 50	27 50	30 0
Do. Kalpitiya, Karaitivu ...	80 0	60 0	65 0
Total ...	53,482 50	56,592 50	57,520 0

V.—LEGISLATION REQUIRED.

It should be made an offence to possess fresh hides of game during the close season. The possession of fresh meat is prohibited by the Ordinance, but hides are not mentioned.

It should be made a criminal offence to persistently and habitually allow cattle to stray and commit trespass.

VI.—WORKS MOST REQUIRED.

The following works, mentioned in previous reports, have received attention:—

(1) The bridge at Battulu-oya has been completed.

(2) The new court-house at Puttalam is progressing, and will probably be completed about May, 1902.

(3) A steam launch was provided for the Salt Department, but was found to be unsuitable for the Puttalam lake, and it was sent back to Colombo.

(4) A Receiving Office has been opened at Segesta estate, between Puttalam and Chilaw.

The following works have still to be considered:—

(5) Completion of metalling the Puttalam-Chilaw road.

(6) Quarters for clerks. These are badly required, as the Government officers have difficulty in procuring suitable quarters. The old court-house is to be converted into quarters for two officers. The resthouse would make convenient quarters for another officer. It is suggested that Government should build a new resthouse on the esplanade facing the Kachcheri and new court-house and take the old resthouse for officers' quarters, or that the Government should buy the present resthouse at a valuation and that the Provincial Road Committee should build a new resthouse.

(7) The Coast road north of Puttalam requires improvement. Some of the culverts are at present constructed of jungle sticks. They should be converted into permanent culverts. The gravelled road, which now only goes as far as Vannativillu, 12 miles from Puttalam, should gradually be extended to Pomparippu at the 24th mile. The causeway across the Mi-oya has been improved since the last report was written.

VII.—PLANS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

The chief work required for the development of the district is the proposed railway through Negombo and Chilaw to Puttalam.

The estimate of goods traffic submitted by Mr. Lushington in 1886 was considered oversanguine at that time, but it would probably be below the mark at the present time. The sale of salt has increased from 236,846 cwt. to 310,640 cwt., the extent of land under cocoanut cultivation in this district has increased from 35,397 acres to 47,761 acres, and a large quantity of timber is transported to Colombo.

It is only just to the three prosperous districts interested in this railway to consider their revenue, and the amount which they are able to contribute towards the cost of the railway. From this point of view they probably occupy a stronger position than any other outstation to which the railway has already been extended.

The estimated cost of the railway is, roughly, Rs. 6,048,000, at the rate of about Rs. 84,000 per mile, for 72 miles.

As shown in the first chapter of this report, Puttalam alone has remitted Rs. 5,731,251·75 to the General Treasury during the last ten years.

The last volume of reports received shows that the excess of revenue over expenditure in Puttalam in 1899 was Rs. 810,114·56 and in Chilaw Rs. 262,476·81. In 1895, the last year in which Negombo figured as a separate district, the excess there was Rs. 291,107·42. The total is Rs. 1,363,698·79. This account does not include expenditure on public works and some other items.

but it is probable that the total surplus of receipts over expenditure of the three districts is not much less than Rs. 1,000,000 per annum. If the three districts concerned were allowed to have the use of their own surplus revenue for some seven years, they could probably construct their own railway without borrowing and without asking for help from the rest of the Colony.

It must be remembered that Puttalam, though a large district, is sparsely populated, and that there is a large quantity of Crown land available for sale. As soon as it is known that a railway is sanctioned the value of this land will be greatly enhanced, and there should be a large increase in the revenue from land sales.

One thing is, I think, certain, and that is that if the railway is constructed the canal must be abandoned. The annual expenditure on the canal was in 1894 about Rs. 38,000, and it would hardly be desirable to spend that money on the canal and thereby divert traffic from the railway.

Next in importance to the railways is the construction of feeder roads to bring traffic to the railways. The traces from Andigama to Nikaweratiya and from Karuwalagaswewa to Galgomuwa have been surveyed, and it is hoped that the construction of these roads will shortly be commenced. The Nikaweratiya-Andigama road should, however, be continued to Kiriyankalli on the Chilaw road, thus opening up the southern portion of the Puttalam District. At present that section is objected to on the ground that it might throw extra traffic on to the canal on the west instead of on to the railway on the east. This objection will be removed when the canal is closed and the coast railway substituted for it.

The minor road from Andigama through Anamaduwa to Nawagattegama, connecting the two new feeder roads, should be steadily improved and formed into a driving road. The District Road Committee is devoting its attention and a large portion of its funds to this important work.

The introduction of the Sanitary Rates Ordinance into the port of Kalpitiya has been sanctioned, and the town will be brought under the provisions of the Ordinance from the 1st April next.

The work of completing the village tanks should be steadily pushed on. Much was done in this direction in 1901, the details of the work appearing under the head of Irrigation.

Fever is prevalent generally in the Puttalam District, especially in the Demala hatpattu, and it must be attributed chiefly, I think, to bad water. A vote should be granted by Government for sinking wells in this division.

The dispensary at Andigama, partly maintained by a private donor, should be taken over by the Government. Another dispensary is required at Nawagattegama, 12 miles north of Anamaduwa. The dispensary at Anamaduwa requires extension and improvement, and the establishment of a small hospital at that centre, especially for parangi cases, is desirable.

Resthouses are required at Karuwalagaswewa and Kala-oya on the Anuradhapura road, and when the feeder roads are opened, resthouses will be required at Andigama and Nawagattegama.

The new road within Local Board limits has been opened, but requires gravelling. The work of filling up stagnant swamps near the town for sanitary reasons should be steadily proceeded with.

VIII.—CRIME.

I am glad to be able to report that no case of murder was reported during the year. In 1900 four murders were committed.

I attribute the improvement in 1901 partly to the careful and thorough manner in which the cases in 1900 were investigated, with the result that in every case committed before the Supreme Court a conviction was obtained. The cases committed were four murder cases, one of attempted murder, and two of burglary and theft.

I also think that the executions in the Puttalam prison have had a salutary effect. Six of the persons convicted in the murder cases were sentenced to death. One was hanged in Colombo, and the other five were hanged in Puttalam. I understand that no execution had previously taken place in Puttalam, and I have no doubt that the fate of the prisoners was far more widely known in the district than it would have been if the executions had taken place as usual in Colombo.

One case of attempted murder was reported from Kattakadu. The assailant was not identified and no direct evidence is forthcoming.

The following is the return of murder, attempted murder, and knife cases in 1901:—

	Murder.	Attempted Murder.	Hurt with Knife.
Reported ...	—	1	13
Convicted ...	—	—	4
Committed ...	—	—	—
Pending ...	—	—	5
Discharged ...	—	1	4

The following return shows the cases of serious crime reported during the year:—

Crime.	No. of Cases.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Committed.	Pending.
Bigamy ...	1	1	—	—	—
Kidnapping ...	2	—	2	—	—
Indecent assault	2	—	2	—	—
Rape ...	2	—	2	—	—
House-breaking ...	3	—	2	—	1
Theft from dwelling-house ...	12	2	7	—	3
Mischief by maiming cattle ...	1	—	1	—	—
Theft ...	5	—	5	—	—
Cattle stealing ...	11	1	5	1	4
Grievous hurt ...	3	1	2	—	—
Mischief by fire ...	1	—	1	—	—
Grievous hurt by an act which endangers human life ...	1	—	1	—	—
Theft of cocoanut (over Rs. 20)	8	2	5	—	1
Robbery	10	—	10	—	—
Drugging	1	—	1	—	—
Uttering counterfeit currency notes. ...	7	1	6	—	—
Forgery	1	—	1	—	—
Arson	4	—	3	—	1

The following comparative statement shows the serious crimes reported in 1900 and 1901 :—

Division.	Total Serious Crime reported, 1900.	Total Serious Crime reported, 1901.	Found to have been committed, 1900.	Found to have been committed, 1901.
Puttalam Gravets ...	31	27	9	7
Puttalam Pattu ...	22	39	3	5
Kalpitiya Division ...	25	17	5	2
Demala Hatpattu ...	13	6	4	—
Total ...	91	89	21	14

A tabulated statement is annexed showing the distribution of serious crime among the villages :—

Division.	Serious Offences reported to Court.	Found by Magistrate		Pending.	Number of Villages and Serious Offences committed in each.		Total Serious Offences.	Villages with Three or more Serious Offences.
		To have been committed.	Not to have been committed.		Villages.	Serious Offences.		
Puttalam Gravets ...	27	7	18	2	1	6	6	Puttalam Town
	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	
	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	
Total ...	27	7	18	2	6	—	7	
Puttalam pattu ...	39	5	28	6	1	2	2	
	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	
	—	—	—	—	82	—	—	
Total ...	39	5	28	6	86	—	5	
Kalpitiya ...	17	2	12	3	2	1	2	
	—	—	—	—	68	—	—	
Total ...	17	2	12	3	70	—	2	
Demala hatpattu ...	6	—	3	3	137	—	—	

It will be seen from this statement that the Demala hatpattu had a remarkably good record. In two of the cattle stealing cases reported from that division the accused are residents of the Puttalam pattu. It may be only a coincidence, but it is certainly curious that in the Demala hatpattu there is not a single tavern or liquorshop.

The following return shows the condition of the four divisions of the district in respect of serious and violent crime, and of facilities for obtaining drink :—

Division.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Total Serious Crimes reported.	Offences under Sections 315, 316, 317.	Taverns.	Godowns.	Liquor Shops.
Puttalam Gravets ...	10	5,103	27	315:3	3	1	4
Puttalam Pattu ...	123	8,944	39	315:7, 316:2, 317:1	15	—	1
Kalpitiya Division ...	315	8,698	17	315:3, 316:1	8	—	1
Demala Hatpattu ...	441¼	7,255	6	—	—	—	—

While the condition of the district in respect of crime was generally satisfactory, there were several serious mosque disputes among the Mohammedans; one of which resulted in bloodshed. These disputes are of more frequent occurrence in Kalpitiya than elsewhere, and it is becoming every year more necessary that a separate Magistrate should be appointed at Puttalam, who could hold court at Kalpitiya at regular intervals. The introduction of the Sanitary Rates Ordinance at Kalpitiya will also render it desirable for the Magistrate to take up cases more frequently at that station. The Assistant Government Agent and the Salt Inspector, who at present attend to the Police Court work, cannot, without neglecting their more important duties, pay frequent visits to Kalpitiya.

IX.—Co-operation of Headmen.

The headmen generally did their work efficiently, but there were no cases of serious crime in which the headmen were considered entitled to special rewards. Some rewards were given to headmen in a few cases of timber stealing, and one headman was dismissed for apathy and negligence on the occasion of an outbreak of smallpox.

X.—Regular and Rural Police.

The police force at Puttalam was kept in better order than in the previous year. An efficient sergeant was placed in charge, a second sergeant was added to the force, and the Inspector from headquarters paid more frequent visits to the station. The police generally did their duty satisfactorily.

The constables quartered at Kalpitiya on plague duty were removed. One of them, who attempted to murder the Mudaliyar at the end of 1900, was convicted in the Supreme Court and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

The police force sent from Colombo to St. Anna's, Talavillu, for duty during the festival in July, kept good order in the camp.

The health of the police in Puttalam was unsatisfactory owing to the insanitary state of the barracks. Estimates have been sanctioned for improvements in 1902.

There is only one paid police headman in the district, the rural constable of Kalpitiya. He is an efficient officer, and does his duty satisfactorily.

XI.—CATTLE STEALING.

Eleven cases of cattle stealing were reported, in five of which the accused were acquitted, in one the accused was convicted, and the other five are pending. There is not much cattle stealing in the district at present, most of the cases, I think, being disputes about the ownership of the cattle or false cases resulting from the disappearance of stray cattle.

XII.—DISEASE AMONG CATTLE.

No cases of murrain were reported. A few cases of hoof-and-mouth disease were reported in the gravets, in Pomparippu pattu, and in portions of the Demala hatpattu. The diseased animals were carefully segregated, and no deaths were reported.

XIII.—WASTE LANDS ORDINANCE.

The following return shows the cases in which the Waste Lands Ordinances were put in motion during the year :—

1. Number of notices issued under section 1 of the Ordinances Nos. 1 of 1897, 1 of 1899, and 5 of 1900	4
2. Number of notices abandoned	3
3. Number of notices in which lands have been declared the property of the Crown in which no claimant appeared	Nil
4. Number of notices in which lands have been declared the property of the Crown in which claimants appeared and withdrew their claim	Nil
5. Number of notices in respect of which owing to failure to arrive at a settlement reference was made to court	2
6. Number of notices in respect of which a settlement was arrived at with claimant	1
7. Number of orders gazetted, showing—	
(*a*) Cases in which an agreement was entered into	1
(*b*) Cases in which land was declared the property of the Crown	1
8. Number of orders waiting to be gazetted, showing—	
(*a*) Cases in which an agreement was entered into	1
(*b*) Cases in which land was declared to be Crown property	Nil
9. Number of agreements effected after reference to court	2

A settlement of the Unaveli claim, which has been pending for many years, was arrived at in December, and the lands will shortly be brought forward for sale.

XIV.—CHENA CULTIVATION.

It is impossible at present to entirely prohibit this form of cultivation in the Puttalam District, and nineteen permits were issued to cultivate Crown chenas in the Rajakumarawanni pattu of the Puttalam division. In the same division, there were six cases of illicit chenaing, and fines amounting to Rs. 42 were inflicted.

In the Demala hatpattu owing to the work on the village tanks the cultivation of paddy was restricted and a quantity of communal land was chenaed. There were twenty-nine cases of illicit chenaing of Crown land in this division, and fines amounting to Rs. 538·50 were inflicted.

Now that the majority of the village tanks have been completed, there will probably be a considerable increase of paddy cultivation and a corresponding decrease of chena cultivation.

XV.—SALES OF LAND BY VILLAGERS.

No cases were brought to my notice in which villagers had sold their gardens or houses. There are several cases pending under the Waste Lands Ordinance in which villagers have sold forest and waste lands to which they appear to have insufficient or no title. It is a common thing in the district for a few villagers to claim a whole village on an ola "sittu" and to sell the claims to a speculator at a nominal price.

XVI.—IRRIGATION.

Satisfactory progress was made with the work on village tanks in spite of difficulties which occurred early in the year. The former Sub-Inspector, whose work was not satisfactory, was removed. His successor absented himself from the district without leave, and I presume that he was dismissed by the Irrigation Board. The result was that Mr. Weeraperuma, the Sub-Inspector of the Wanni hatpattu, had to attend to the work of this district, in addition to his own duties. There was naturally some little delay in picketing some of the bunds, but credit is due to the Acting Sub-Inspector for the excellent work done on most of the tanks during the latter part of the year.

Only one village tank, Galkulama, had been completed by the end of 1900, out of 107 on the list. The following statement shows the number of tanks completed during 1901 :—

Karambe Pattu.	Earthwork done in Cubes.		Earthwork done in Cubes.
1. Dunumadalawa	467	11. Lasmiyawa	989
2. Siyambalawatta	362	12. Kudawewa	1,009
3. Alankulama	575	13. Talakolewa	871
4. Karambewa	1,029	14. Merungoda	700
5. Siyambalewa	799	15. Andigama	750
6. Gallewa	877	16. Urupettewa	200
7. Kendatewa	856	17. Sankadayagama	650
8. Maha Tammannewa	1,289	18. Talgassewa	450
9. Periyakulama	1,360	19. Wetiyegedara	300
10. Kotala Kiniyawa	933		

		Earthwork done in Cubes.
	Kumarapallam Pattu.	
20.	Sinhala Ihalagama ...	370
21.	Rambewa ...	822
22.	Medawakkulama ...	2,300
23.	Kammandaluwa ...	1,200
24.	Demala Ihalagama ...	2,500
25.	Periamaduwa ...	672
26.	Andigamá ...	775
27.	Eppandikulama ...	600
	Pandita Pattu.	
28.	Pahala Acharigama ...	800
29.	Karuwalagassewa ...	572
30.	Diullewa ...	700
31.	Badahelagama ...	1,005
32.	Uppalawatta ...	1,100
33.	Perumakuttuwa ...	786
34.	Wadigamangawa ...	484
35.	Dharunpala ...	570
36.	Karunkodiyawa ...	569
37.	Mariyagama ...	896
38.	Attekulama ...	910
39.	Namadewa ...	1,068
40.	Surakkulama ...	697
41.	Garayakgama ...	1,141
42.	Walpaluwa ...	725
43.	Kakupandiyawa ...	1,000
44.	Pettigama ...	709
45.	Nayikkulama ...	945
46.	Wadatta ...	1,788
47.	Wettamenukkuwa ...	679
48.	Wembuwewa ...	1,560

		Earthwork done in Cubes.
	Perawili Pattu.	
49.	Kottukkachchiya ...	1,964
50.	Halmillewa ...	909
51.	Mankulama ...	2,500
52.	Taraspodiya ...	800
53.	Ammunewewa ...	500
54.	Siyambalewa ...	1,500
55.	Koilandigama ...	850
56.	Kollankulama ...	700
57.	Paliyagama ...	2,500
	Kirimetiya Pattu.	
58.	Kumbukwewa ...	1,500
59.	Rada Rambawewa ...	700
60.	Galawewa ...	800
61.	Kirimetiyawa ...	1,000
62.	Rachchiragama ...	800
63.	Hamangala ...	500
64.	Miyellewa ...	720
65.	Wilewewa ...	1,100
66.	Sandanankulama ...	1,480
67.	Kuruketiyawa ...	1,110
68.	Inigammitiya ...	2,000
69.	Hatarasswewa ...	1,200
	Rajawanni Pattu.	
70.	Kuda Madawachchiya ...	700
71.	Maha Madawachchiya ...	500
72.	Ihala Puliyankulama ...	2,500

The following tanks were nearly completed in 1901 :—

		Amount of Work done in Cubes.	Remarks.
	Kumarapallam Pattu.		
1.	Sangattikulama ...	886	The end of bund has to be run up to the high ground shutting out a portion of the old bund.
	Pandita Pattu.		
2.	Tattewa ...	1,112	Only a little cutting has to be done on the natural spill.
3.	Unaliya ...	980	The end of bund has to be run up to the high ground. Turfing not completed.
4.	Kokichchankulam ...	1,011	Natural spill has to be widened. Turfing not completed.
5.	Detana ...	800	Earthwork on a portion of the bund and breach filling have to be done.
	Perawili Pattu.		
6.	Neliwewa ...	325	—
7.	Paligama ...	424	Earthwork on a portion of the bund and breach filling have to be done.
8.	Andarawewa ...	388	—
9.	Rádapaliyagama ...	400	Turfing and spill cutting not completed.
	Kirimetiya Pattu.		
10.	Kumbukkadawala ...	483	The end of bund has to be run up to the high ground. Turfing not completed.
11.	Ihalagama ...	600	Both the ends of the bund have to be run up to the high ground. Spill cutting not done.
12.	Meddewa ...	200	Earthwork and turfing not completed.
13.	Talagassewa ...	400	Slopes not properly formed. Spill not cut.
14.	Nawagattegama ...	767	Spill cutting not completed.
15.	Konkadawala ...	234	—
16.	Kadawala ...	367	—
17.	Atapupolayagam ...	633	Turfing and spill cutting not completed.
	Rajawanni Pattu.		
18.	Hammillegollewa ...	490	—

The following tanks have been taken in hand more recently and the work on them will not be completed for some time :—

		Earthwork done in 1901.
	Perawila Pattu.	
1.	Kachchimaduwa ...	183
	Pandita Pattu.	
2.	Siyambálagashena ...	107
	Karambe Pattu.	
3.	Wadakkarewa ...	—
4.	Medagama ...	18
5.	Mawatagama ...	18

		Earthwork done in 1901.
	Kirimetiya Pattu.	
6.	Siyambelewa ...	21
7.	Gedarawewa ...	21
8.	Bulupitigama ...	72
9.	Bogahawewa ...	72
10.	Walingura ...	72
11.	Mahadodanettena ...	—

The following tanks should have been completed by the end of the year, but little or no work was done on them. The defaulters are being prosecuted :—

Pahala Puliyankulama | Moragahawewa | Ramankulama | Galapitawewa

In addition to the above tanks, the following tanks were added to the list in 1901, and will be gradually improved :—

Demala Hatpattu.

Rajawanni Pattu.

Pahala Siyambalewa | Pahala Kuruketiyawa | Murukwatawana | Nikewewa

Kumarapallam Pattu.

Pallama

Puttalam Pattu Division.

Rajakumaravanni Pattu.

Vetiya	Kohombagaswewa
Kawiyankulama	Mohoriya
Magurankadawala	Baranankattuwa
Punawitiya	Angunuwila
Sembukuliya	Kudakumbukkadawala
Sohonkalma	

The village tank work in the Rajakumaravanni pattu has been in abeyance for some years. There is no Gansabhawa in this division, and defaulters will be dealt with by the Mudaliyar and the Village Committee.

One tank, Karuwalagaswewa in Perawili pattu, was struck off the list in 1901, the village having been abandoned. The total number of village tanks now on the list is 122, of which 110 have been inspected by me and marked on the district map.

No sluices were provided in 1901. Masonry sluices should be provided for Medawakkulama, Demala Thalagama, and Unaliya tanks, and a masonry spill is required for Maha Madawachchiya.

The cement pipe sluices provided for eleven tanks in 1900 were inspected and reported on. In some cases the sluices were badly inserted, sufficient pipes not having been provided, the result being that the bunds were cut away at the sluice and are liable to breach. More pipes should be supplied, and the bunds should be filled up.

A considerable number of defaulters were prosecuted in the village tribunal for default of earthwork, 220 cases being instituted, while a sum of Rs. 2,328, was levied as fines.

Maha Uswewa is the only tank in the district which was in the charge of the Public Works Department. The Provincial Irrigation Board having been abolished this tank has been handed over to the Government Agent, and will in future be looked after by the Irrigation Inspector. A sum of Rs. 264·25 was recovered as irrigation rate on fields under this tank.

The old abandoned tanks which it is proposed to restore with Government money are Periyakulam, Pandiyamaduwa, and Uriyawa. The survey of Periyakulam was commenced, and money has been voted for the survey of Pandiyamaduwa. The Uriyawa scheme is a promising one, and I hope it will shortly be taken up.

XVII.—WEATHER.

The rainfall in 1901 amounted to 49·24 in., being 7·03 in. in excess of the rainfall in 1900. The following statement shows the rainfall in each month :—

	1900. Inches.	1901. Inches.		1900. Inches.	1901. Inches.
January ...	2·97	6·24	August ...	0·45	—
February ...	0·22	2·96	September ...	0·35	0·95
March ...	0·13	2·20	October ...	10·61	4·75
April ...	10·07	9·65	November ...	6·06	14·30
May ...	2·65	3·35	December ...	5·25	2·64
June ...	3·40	1·35			
July ...	0·05	0·85	Total ...	42·21	49·24

The salt manufacturing season was fairly favourable, the crop collected being rather above the average

XVIII.—FOOD SUPPLY.

The food supply of the district generally is reported to be sufficient for the requirements of the people. There was some little deficiency in the supply of rice in the Demala hatpattu owing to the work on the tanks, and kurakkan was more largely consumed than usual.

In the Demala hatpattu and Rajakumaravanni pattu of the Puttalam pattu division nearly all the rice consumed is home grown. In the other divisions rice is chiefly imported from Colombo.

There is an abundant supply of fish in the maritime divisions, and a considerable quantity is cured and exported to the interior divisions and to other districts.

Butcher's meat is procurable in Puttalam and Kalpitiya, and vegetables can be obtained in most of the villages.

Fowls are becoming rather difficult to buy in some parts of the district, large numbers being taken to Colombo. It is a pity that poultry rearing is not more systematically carried on in the district.

Fruit is generally scarce, though there should be a fair market for pineapples, oranges, and mangoes, if good varieties are cultivated.

The price of rice varied from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 per bushel for good qualities. The prices of other commodities were normal.

XIX.—VITAL STATISTICS.

The following returns show the number of births and deaths and the marriages among the different communities :—

	1900.	1901.
Stillborn ...	2	15
Births ...	1,031	1,075
Deaths ...	983	1,015
Marriages :—		
Kandyan ...	155	65
Mohammedan	149	95
General ...	191	116
Divorces :—	8	10
Kandyan		

The Census taken on the 1st March showed the population of the district at that date to be 30,000. The following is the number of the different nationalities:—

Europeans ...	5
Burghers ...	114
Sinhalese, Low-country ...	4,657
Sinhalese, Kandyan ...	7,131
Tamils ...	8,598
Moors ...	9,096
Malays ...	238
Others ...	161
Total ...	30,000

XX.—SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

There is a civil hospital at Puttalam, and there are dispensaries at Puttalam, Kalpitiya (with a branch at Karaitivu), Anamaduwa (with a branch at Andigama), and Mundel. The Andigama dispensary is partly maintained by a private donor, and it should be taken over by Government. A dispensary at Nawagattegama and a small hospital at Anamaduwa are required. The number of patients treated in 1901 was as follows:—

Puttalam Hospital ...	638
Puttalam Dispensary ...	3,600
Kalpitiya ...	1,235
Karaitivu ...	294
Anamaduwa ...	10,764
Andigama ...	1,776
Mundel ...	2,861
Total ...	21,168

The above represent new patients. The total number of visits paid by new and old patients at all the dispensaries was 39,518. These visits were distributed among the four divisions as follows:—

Puttalam Gravets ...	3,932
Puttalam Pattu ...	5,008
Kalpitiya Division ...	3,509
Demala Hatpattu ...	27,069
Total ...	39,518

The figures for Demala hatpattu deserve special attention. This is the division in which the food supply is least abundant and the water is of the worst quality, the result being that fever constantly prevails, and in some parts there are bad cases of parangi.

The whole population of Demala hatpattu is only 7,255. The patients treated at the two dispensaries in that pattu, Anamaduwa and Andigama, numbered 12,540, and they paid 27,069 visits. Assuming that half the patients, or even two-thirds, came from adjoining districts, the figures show that the people of the division are in need of further assistance. The assistance should take the form of—

(1) Restoration of more tanks to supply more and more nutritious food.
(2) Wells to supply drinkable water.
(3) Another dispensary and, if possible, a hospital.

A temporary hospital and dispensary were opened at St. Anna's during the festivals in March and July. Eighteen persons were admitted to the hospital, of whom one died, and 255 persons, who paid 555 visits, were treated at the dispensary.

Plague hospitals of a temporary nature have been erected at Puttalam and Kalpitiya, and there is a permanent infectious diseases hospital at Puttalam.

The town of Puttalam is scavenged by the Local Board, and hitherto the District Road Committee and the Plague Committee have supplied two scavengers for Kalpitiya. The proposal to introduce the Sanitary Rates Ordinance into Kalpitiya has now been sanctioned, and the Ordinance will come into force from the 1st April, 1902.

In July an epidemic of smallpox occurred, the disease being introduced to the district from Colombo by a pilgrim journeying to St. Anna's. In all thirteen cases occurred, and two of the patients died. Six cases were treated in the infectious diseases hospital, the others being treated at the four infected villages in Akkarai pattu.

One fatal case of choleraic diarrhœa occurred, the origin of the disease being traced by the Medical Officer to the water in the Mi-oya at Sellankandel. Application was at once made for a vote for a well at this spot, and the money has been granted. The work will shortly be carried out.

In the town of Puttalam fever is always prevalent during the rains, owing to the stagnant water which stands in the swamps and on the plains near the town. The ground is so flat that it is hardly possible to drain these pools and the Local Board is endeavouring at considerable expense to fill them up with sand from the lake.

In the villages generally there was no regular system of sanitation. A few wells were dug in the Demala hatpattu, but in the matter of drainage nothing has been done.

XXI.—NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

The returns furnished by the chief headmen show an increase of 451 acres under cocoanut cultivation. The district is well adapted for cocoanut cultivation, and application has been made for the survey of a large block of land near Sellankandel, which will probably realize good prices. It is not probable, however, that any large area will be planted up until the railway is sanctioned.

There was little or no change in the area cultivated with other fruits, vegetables, and tobacco, and the extent under paddy cultivation was less than usual owing to the work on the tanks.

XXII.—FOREST WORK.

The Assistant Government Agent has charge of the released area bordering the coast, the rest of the district being in the charge of the Forest Department.

There is little timber of any size in the released area, and the operations are restricted mostly to sale of firewood, fence sticks, &c., and supplying timber to the salt manufacturers. The revenue from the released area amounted to Rs. 1,848·69 and the expenditure to Rs. 560, showing a small profit of Rs. 1,288·69.

XXIII.—GAME SANCTUARIES.

The proposal to form a game sanctuary in that portion of the Pomparippu pattu which lies north of the Kala-oya, has been approved by the Government. The area of the sanctuary will be about the same as that of the Yala Walakada in the Hambantota District, viz., about 150 square miles. It is bounded by the Mannar District on the north, the North-Central Province on the east, the Puttalam District on the south, and the sea on the west.

There are several inhabited villages within this area, and the land cannot therefore be dealt with in one block under the Waste Lands Ordinance as was done in the case of the Yala reserve. The sanctuary will presumably be proclaimed a reserved forest under the Forest Ordinance, and the question of conserving shooting rights to the villagers living within the reserve will require careful consideration.

In connection with the proposal to exempt villagers from some of the restrictions of the Game Ordinance within the limits of their own villages, it will, I think, be desirable to establish smaller sanctuaries in various parts of the districts, and for this purpose every reserved forest of a certain area should be made a sanctuary, and a watcher, paid jointly by the Forest Department and the Game Preservation Society, should be placed in charge.

XXIV.—SCHOOLS.

There are three Government vernacular schools in the district at Anamaduwa, Nawagattegama, and Galkulama. The attendance is fair considering the sparse population and the distances the children have to travel. The school bungalows are wretched buildings, but the Village Committee have undertaken, with the assistance of the people, to provide more permanent buildings. There are 10 Roman Catholic Mission schools, 10 Mohammedan schools, 1 Protestant private school, and 1 Hindu school in the district.

XXV.—SALT DEPARTMENT.

The revenue from sale of salt amounted to Rs. 746,130·42, an increase of Rs. 19,277·84 over that of 1900. The following statement for the last ten years shows a satisfactory increase in the salt revenue:—

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
1892	666,749 51	1897	709,331 44
1893	650,897 30	1898	732,395 75
1894	596,673 95	1899	719,791 87
1895	628,121 95	1900	726,852 58
1896	633,411 41	1901	746,130 42

The total expenditure of the Salt Department amounted to Rs. 120,685·13, the cost price of the salt being 39 cents per cwt.

The manufacturing season was more favourable than in the previous year, and the estimated collection amounted to 394,000 cwt., equal to about fifteen months' supply. The stock in hand is, however, still very low, owing to the small collections from 1896 to 1900.

On 1st January, 1901, the quantity in store was 239,454 cwt. and in the kottus 241,087 cwt., giving a total of 480,561 cwt., equal to about nineteen months' supply. On the 31st December, 1901, the quantity in store was 148,947 cwt., and in the kottus 415,778 cwt., giving a total of 564,725 cwt., equal to about twenty-two months' supply.

The question of providing additional storage has been under consideration, and an extension of the southern depôt to accommodate six more stores has been sanctioned.

The necessity for extending the salterns, owing to the steadily increasing sale of salt, has also been considered. It has been decided to grant certificates of quiet possession for the lands already possessed by private manufacturers, and to allow extensions of the eastern and western pans on the lease system. Apart from the question of increasing the supply of salt to meet the local demand, there is a prospect of establishing an export trade with the Straits Settlements. A merchant recently applied for permission to export 100,000 cwt. annually, but owing to the low stock now in hand the request could not be complied with. It is now proposed to open a new saltern at Tattaveli near Kalpitiya, the salt from which could be stored at Kalpitiya for export.

Constant trouble is experienced in the matter of obtaining contracts for removal of salt to the stores and for issuing it to purchasers. The contractors who usually undertake this work have recently combined to raise the rates, and it will probably become necessary for the Government to carry out this work by means of tramways from the Puttalam salt pans to the depôts. There should be little difficulty about this, as the distance to the end of the northern pans is only 2½ miles and to the Palavi pans 3½ miles. A tramway to the latter pans, serving also the southern pans, could be laid along the lake shore at a comparatively small cost.

The steam launch supplied for the use of the Salt Department in March, 1901, was found to be unsuitable. She had not sufficient free board for the rough water at the northern end of the lake, while she drew too much water for the canal and shallow portions of the lake near Puttalam. The launch was sent back to Colombo, and a "kula," boat, like the one formerly belonging to the Department, should now be supplied.

XXVI.—FISH-CURING YARDS.

The following statement shows the working of the fish-curing yards at Udappu and Navatkadu :—

	Season 1899–1900. Cwt. lb.	Season 1900–1901. Cwt. lb.
Quantity of salt issued from fish-curing store, Udappu	6,401 0 ... at 65 cents, Rs. 4,160·65	4,977 0 ... at 65 cents, Rs. 3,235·05
Quantity of salt issued from fish-curing store, Navatkadu	661 0 ... at 75 cents, Rs. 495·75	1,176 0 ... at 75 cents, Rs. 882
Fish.	Cwt. lb.	Cwt. lb.
Quantity received into the yards fresh at Udappu	15,270 54 ...	8,930 79
Quantity received into the yards fresh at Navatkadu	1,246 90 ...	2,604 83
Quantity removed from the yards cured at Udappu	15,201 40 ...	8,918 20
Quantity removed from the yards cured at Navatkadu	1,465 73 ...	2,500 98
Expenditure.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
On buildings at Udappu	229 75 ...	385 0
On buildings at Navatkadu	169 30 ...	279 0
Conveying salt at Udappu	917 34 ...	858 98
Conveying salt at Navatkadu	174 44 ...	391 15
Establishment at Udappu	439 38 ...	439 83
Establishment at Navatkadu	356 62 ...	358 38
Other charges at Udappu	126 80 ...	61 37
Other charges at Navatkadu	66 49 ...	39 50
	2,480 12	2,813 21
General Stores.		Rs. c.
Salt issued from Udappu, 1899–1900	... 664 cwt. at Rs. 2·66 ...	1,766 24
Salt issued from Navatkadu, 1899–1900	...1,360 ,, at Rs. 2·76 ...	3,753 60
Salt issued from Udappu, 1900–1901	... 892 ,, at Rs. 2·66 ...	2,372 72
Salt issued from Navatkadu, 1900–1901	...1,866 ,, at Rs. 2·76 ...	4,598 16

The receipts from the sale of salt at these yards exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 1,303·84, but when the cost price of the salt at 39 cents per cwt. is added there is a loss of Rs. 1,095 83.

The proposal made in the last report to raise the price of the salt issued to fish curers in order to cover this deficit has been approved, and salt is now being sold at Re. 1·25 per cwt. at both yards instead of at 65 cents at Udappu and 75 cents at Navatkadu. The result of the working of the yards under the new conditions cannot be ascertained until the end of the curing season in April next.

XXVII.—ST. ANNA'S FESTIVAL.

The annual Roman Catholic pilgrimage to St. Anna's church at Talavillu took place in July, the festival lasting from the 18th to the 29th July. The number of pilgrims in the camp on the 24th July, the chief day of the festival, was estimated at about 40,000.

The health of the camp was satisfactory, only six deaths having occurred. The scavenging was on the whole satisfactory, but the Medical Officer in charge of the camp has suggested certain improvements in the cadjan buildings which are put up by the Mission authorities.

The two smaller pilgrimages which take place in March are becoming more popular yearly, and the numbers have increased so much that the Government has had to make arrangements similar to those made for the great festival in July.

The proposal made in the last report to establish a toll on the Akkaraipattu road owing to the heavy traffic during the pilgrimages has been approved, and a toll was established from the 1st January, 1902.

XXVIII.—WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

The whole time of the Assistant Government Agent, when he is in the station, is taken up with the routine work of the Kachcheri, Courts, Police, Prison, and other Departments in his charge. On circuit my time was chiefly occupied with inspection of tanks, encroachments on Crown lands, minor and village roads, &c.

XXIX.—EVENTS OF IMPORTANCE.

In January the news of the lamented death of her late Majesty Queen Victoria was received with deep sorrow by the whole district.

On the 2nd February memorial services were held throughout the district, and an address of loyal sympathy and condolence was largely signed by all classes of the community.

On the 1st March the Census was taken, the population of the district being found to be 30,000, showing an increase of 12·6 per cent. during the decade.

On the 2nd April this district, in common with the Province, suffered a heavy loss by the untimely death of the Government Agent Mr. F. C. Fisher.

From the 7th to the 15th April I acted temporarily as Government Agent, in addition to my own duties.

On the 12th April the Chiefs, Mudaliyars, and Presidents of the Province met Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York at Polgahawela and presented a loyal address of welcome.

On the 16th April Mr. C. A. Murray assumed duties as Government Agent of the Province.

In May the District Engineer Mr. Adams left the Colony and was succeeded by Mr. C. H. de Silva, and the Medical Officer Dr. Rode was succeeded by Dr. Brito.

In August the Government Agent Mr. Murray paid a short visit to the district.

In December the Acting Government Agent Mr. Crawford paid a visit to Puttalam and Kalpitiya.

On the 26th December Mr. James Saverimuttu, the able Mudaliyar of the Kalpitiya division, contracted an illness which proved fatal, and I deeply regret to record his death on the 4th January, 1902.

H. W. BRODHURST,
Assistant Government Agent.

Puttalam, February 3, 1902.

REPORT ON THE CHILAW DISTRICT FOR 1901.

Area, 262 square miles; Population in 1901, 74,836.

REVENUE.

So far as general revenue can be taken as the gauge of prosperity, then this district must be pronounced year by year more prosperous. In it the revenue may be taken as a fair index to the prosperity, because it is not derived from any particular source, but is well distributed throughout the heads under which it is collected. And for the same reason there is very little doubt that the revenue will continue to increase.

2. The following statement shows the comparative revenue for the year 1900–1901 :—

Revenue.	1900.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Licenses, Excise, and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified	242,055 11	249,084 48	7,029 37	—
Fees of Court or Office, Payment for Special Services, and Reimbursements in Aid	24,733 3	27,692 39	2,959 36	—
Post and Telegraph	902 50	1,275 67	373 17	—
Rents of Government Property	945 59	1,272 71	327 12	—
Interest	185 82	491 27	305 45	—
Miscellaneous Receipts	225 74	310 38	84 64	—
Sale of Government Property	990 14	645 35	—	344 79
Total, exclusive of Land Sales ...	270,037 93	280,772 25	11,079 11	344 79
Land Sales	48,350 15	49,573 33	1,223 18	—
Total	318,388 8	330,345 58	12,302 29	344 79

It will be noticed that every head, except "Sale of Government Property," shows a very considerable increase. Under the head "Licenses," the chief increases are on account of Arrack (Rs. 4,000), Road Tolls (Rs. 2,500), Canal Tolls (Rs. 450), and Revenue Stamps (Rs. 1,250). The increase in Road Tolls was partly attributable to the establishment of a toll on the Nattandiya-Dunkannawa road. The money collected at the toll will be spent on the road, which is much in need of improvement. Under "Fees of Court," the chief items of increase are Judicial Stamps (Rs. 1,300), Survey Fees (Rs. 1,350), and Water-rate (Rs. 950).

The increase in Judicial Stamps is owing to the greater number of cases which have been instituted during the year and to the bigger value of the subjects of litigation. The judicial work of the district is very rapidly on the increase, the sale of stamps showing an increase of Rs. 4,400 in the last two years. The increase in Survey Fees was owing to the granting of many certificates of quiet possession for small lots of land. The settlement of Udappu village helped to swell this item. The increase in Water-rate is owing to the collection of the rate for Tunipitiwewa. It was not collected in 1900. Postage Stamps show an increase of about Rs. 400. The rest of the increase is the aggregate of miscellaneous petty increases.

3. The single decrease is owing to the small sale of timber during the year and to the decreased value of crops on Crown lands.

4. The following statement shows the revenue for the last six years :—

Year.	Revenue, including Land Sales. Rs.	Revenue from Land Sales. Rs.
1896	169,221 ...	16,551
1897	173,954 ...	15,144
1898	236,797 ...	15,696
1899	275,730 ...	15,514
1900	318,388 ...	18,532
1901	330,345 ...	19,894

It will be seen that the revenue has almost doubled in the six years.

5. The expenditure in the Assistant Government Agent's Department shows a slight decrease for the year :—

Statement of Expenditure for 1900 and 1901.

	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments	11,334 61	11,241 11
Other Charges	4,607 35.	4,009 92
Pensions	1,388 56	1,516 16
	17,330 52	16,767 19
Deduct Pension Charges against Treasurer's account ...	1,388 56	1,516 16
Total Expenditure of Assistant Government Agent ...	15,941 96	15,251 3

6. The revenue from Road Tolls is gradually increasing. The following statement shows the amounts raised in 1900 and 1901 respectively :—

Revenue from Tolls.

	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
Road Tolls ...	4,005 0	6,439 21	2,433 21	—
Bridge Tolls ...	13,070 0	13,100 0	30 0	—
Ferry Tolls ...	3,372 50	2,873 18	—	499 32
Canal Tolls ...	8,570 0	9,040 0	470 0	—
Total ...	29,017 50	31,451 39	2,933 21	499 32

7. As was pointed out last year, the bridge tolls at Toppu and Nainamadama are brought to account in the books of the Government Agent, Western Province. The rent of the Assistant Government Agent's quarters and the value of postage and telegraph stamps sold in the post offices is credited in the Treasurer's books.

I.—FOOD SUPPLY.

8. The chief articles of food are rice, fish, meat, vegetables, dry grain, yams, especially manioc, and bread.

9. The quantity of rice grown locally is insufficient for the wants of the population, and most of the rice consumed is imported from India. There has been no scarcity. The best rice has been selling at about Rs. 5 per bushel, and, though this price is fairly high, the people are well able to buy, as the chief product of the district—cocoanuts—has been selling at higher prices than usual.

In Pitigal korale south about one-eighth of the supply is home-grown and in Pitigal korale central about one-fourth. It is not likely that future years will see any increase in this proportion, for the korales are both planted and sown until there are very few acres of uncultivated land left.

In Pitigal korale north the supply is equal to the demand, except in Udappu and Chilaw. When the tanks are fully restored and the fields regularly cultivated, there should be eventually a surplus from this korale.

The cultivators still show an unfortunate mixture of laziness and ignorance when cultivating their fields, and invariably put down failures to lack of water, which is in many cases not the truth. In many cases the crops are choked to death with weeds of big proportions; in some the seed is scattered on an improperly prepared seed-bed, and is killed by the sun or eaten by birds; in some cases the crops appear to be weak from lack of change of seed; and in almost every case the land is left during the off-season in the state it was when the last harvest was reaped. Ten days or so is considered amply sufficient to cultivate the fields for the next crop. I have not met a cultivator yet who understood that if he wished his land to be fully benefited by lying fallow he should turn it up and should not leave it a baked or sodden mass. As a result of this indifference the yield is often very small, and the cultivator cries for more water!

10. Fish is very largely caught during the north-east monsoon, and with rice forms almost the sole food of the majority of the people. It becomes so cheap as to greatly affect the sale of meat. In this hot climate the fish to be wholesome must be very fresh, and it is to be feared that some of the sickness which usually prevails during the north-east monsoon is owing to the consumption of tainted fish. In the south-west monsoon sea fish is dear, but tank and river fish and meat supply its place.

11. The supply of vegetables is very limited, though the cultivation is very profitable. The native does not, it would appear, possess the assiduity necessary to make a good market gardener, although he values the quick returns. It is much easier to plant a cocoanut tree, which will give him no trouble in two or three years, and will give a return without any labour on his part.

12. Yams are much consumed, especially by the poorer classes. The chief one eaten is the cassava or manioc, which grows well. Various other yams are also grown, but in no great quantity.

13. *Fruits.*—As pointed out in the last report, fruits grow very well throughout the district, and sell well too. They would be grown, if only the native proprietor could be convinced that they are profitable. One gentleman with whom I have discussed the subject is going to plant up a couple of acres of oranges and carefully keep accounts. It will be seen, then, whether oranges can repay attention as well as cocoanuts. The lack of fruit is much to be deplored. Plantains grow well, but are only grown as a preliminary to cocoanuts, to which in fact every product seems to be sacrificed. It is even difficult to get a bottle of milk which does not taste of poonac.

14. Meat is much consumed in Chilaw, Madampe, and Marawila, and on special occasions throughout the district. The animals brought for slaughter are usually healthy, but small and not always well-favoured. Pigs are raised and killed in numbers in the Sinhalese villages.

15. The following table shows the prices during the year of the chief articles of food :—

Table of Prices of Chief Articles of Food.

Rice	... Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 per bushel.	Jak fruits	... 25 to 37 cents a fruit.
Paddy	... Re. 1·50 to Rs. 2 per bushel.	Beef	... 18 cents per pound.
Mun	... Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per bushel.	Chickens	... Rs. 4·50 and upwards a dozen.
Kurakkan	... Re. 1 to Re. 1·50 per bushel.	Dry fish	... 20 cents per pound.
Cassava	... Re. 1 per cwt.	Bread	... 25 cents per pound.
Cocoanuts	... Rs. 35 to Rs. 40 per 1,000 wholesale; and Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 by retail.	Chillies	... 18 to 20 cents per pound.
		Mutton	... 37 to 43 cents per pound.
Plantains	... 37 cents per 100.		

II.—IRRIGATION.

16. The new system inaugurated by my predecessor Mr. Fraser, and vigorously pushed by him until he quitted the district in August, has met with the same success in 1901 as it did in 1900. The net result is now becoming very visible in the case of most tanks. In some the bunds have been completed, in some more than half, while even in those where the work is very laborious and the population few the progress made is very encouraging. The bunds have been well restored, and the slopes fixed fairly well observed. Nearly all the tanks filled in 1901, and the fields below them cultivated, in many cases after several years. The tanks should fill every year, if only no water was allowed to run to waste. As it is, if the rain comes in a plump, the tanks are in too imperfect a condition to retain it, and a large proportion runs to waste. When the bunds are fully and completely restored, this waste will be prevented.

17. Only one tank—Mugunuwatawana—breached during the year, the breach being caused by the water going over the bund. The complete restoration of this bund, though not a big work, will have to be very carefully carried out, for the soil is very loose and sandy, and the only available high ground for a spill is of the same nature. There is, too, but little room to obtain material to construct the bund.

18. The statement of work done in 1900 and 1901 is annexed. It shows a decrease, owing partly to the completion of some tanks and partly to the refusal of proprietors, who had done more earthwork last year than they were compelled to do, to work this year. The large works at Battulu-oya made much progress, and great credit is due to the Vel-vidane for seeing the work well done. At the present rate the completion of this large tank should not take long :—

Comparative Statement of Earthwork on Tank Bunds during Years 1899, 1900, and 1901.

No.	Name of Tank.	Earthwork rendered in 1899.	Earthwork rendered in 1900.	Earthwork rendered in 1901.
	Pitigal Korale North.	Cubes.	Cubes.	Cubes.
1	Adippola Mahawewa	—	51½	198½
2	Anaivulundawa	—	864½	877½
3	Andarankattuwa	—	16	22½
4	Arachchikattuwa	—	82½	27
5	Attangana	—	1,543	550
6	Bangadeniya	35	47	203
7	Battulu-oya	—	496	2,909
8	Diganwewa	—	133	159¼
9	Eluwitiya Mahawewa	—	447	208
10	Sembadafuwa	—	78	27½
11	Ihala Palugaswewa	—	—	55½
12	Ihala Tambagalla	74	—	47½
13	Irakkawela	—	135½	159
14	Kanattawa	120	108½	100½
15	Karawita	—	1,853	2,291½
16	Karukkuliya	—	744	180½
17	Karukkuliya Periapurawetiya	—	—	136
18	Karukuwatawana	—	23¾	150
19	Kelegama	—	40¼	44½
20	Kottage	—	81	114½
21	Kottapitiya	—	140	162
22	Kumarakattuwa	—	—	23½
23	Kusalai Periyakulama	136½	—	140¼
24	Mahama Eliya	—	100	72
25	Maha Welattawa	203	220	209½
26	Maiyawa	—	467½	611
27	Maha Manaweriya	—	—	71½
28	Mandalana Ebba	183	—	103½
29	Maradankulama	—	1,057¾	399
30	Marandansolai	—	—	166½
31	Midillawatawana	—	—	93
32	Mugunuwatawana	70	157½	126½
33	Munnessaram	—	651¾	224½
34	Nallanayagam	—	427	—
35	Pahala Tambagalla	—	—	783
36	Pambala	—	—	64
37	Palakulam	—	1,476	—
38	Parappamulla	—	188	201¾
39	Pinkattiya	—	120	864½
40	Ponnankuniya	—	170¼	190
41	Rajakadaluwa	—	—	6
42	Sippikalana	—	—	31
43	Suruwila	—	871	522½
44	Tambagalla	—	—	714
45	Timilla	—	447	42
46	Tukkiniyagama Talgahawela	—	—	264½
47	Tukkiniyagama Kudarawaliya	—	—	27½
48	Wellawala	—	388	348½
49	Weerakomandaluwa	116	20½	35

No.	Name of Tank.	Earthwork rendered in 1899. Cubes.	Earthwork rendered in 1900. Cubes.	Earthwork rendered in 1901. Cubes.
	Pitigal Korale Central.			
1	Alutkurumulla	62	51¼	68
2	Amune bemma	—	4	—
3	Anguluwa bemma	—	6	—
4	Bingiriya	95¾	283⅛	Completed
5	Dematapitiya	—	30	50
6	Elapahala	—	8	—
7	Kachchakaduwa Kirimetiwala bemma	—	8	—
8	Kachchakaduwa Ambagaha bemma	—	13½	—
9	Kachchakaduwa Aliyawatachiwala bemma	—	2	—
10	Galmuruwa Galwale bemma	—	20½	—
11	Galmuruwa Dematapitiya bemma	—	4	—
12	Goragaha bemma	—	10	—
13	Kadupiti-oya bemma	—	25	—
14	Karawita-agara	—	466	—
15	Kokkawila	138	118	68¼
16	Kudawewa	—	20	83
17	Kudirippuwa Ranabatakele	—	24	—
18	Kudirippuwa Tunkuttuwa	—	13	—
19	Kudirippuwa Suduwella	—	14	—
20	Kumbukwanyaya, Hangillakotuwa, and Kolimaduwa bemmas	—	115	—
21	Mahawewa	—	75	—
22	Mailawa bemma	—	3	—
23	Medagama	78¾	195	58¾
24	Mellakele Dikbemma	—	6	—
25	Puliyankadawara	81½	126¾	66
26	Puliyankara	102½	102⅝	52
27	Punchi Wilattawa	—	28¾	35
28	Ratmal-agara	—	7¼	32
29	Sandunangama	—	31	312
30	Talgahawela Kovulwewa	—	51½	92½
31	Udakotuwa	—	620⅝	—
32	Uraliya	157	—	351
33	Walahapitiya	—	5	150
34	Wanasinha	—	17	—
35	Wilpotakele	—	55	—
36	Wirapandiyana	—	21	20
37	Yatakalan-oya	—	33	—
38	Yaya-ela bemma	—	2	—
39	Yakdessawa	—	—	120
40	Tabbowa	—	—	200
	Pitigal Korale South:			
1	Bandirippuwa	—	—	53
2	Boralessa	—	300	20
3	Midellagahawewa (Haldanduwana)	—	—	40
4	Katuneriya	—	—	83
5	Lunuwila	—	—	161
6	Potuwatawana	—	24	43
7	Singakkuliya	—	—	32
8	Singakkuliya Dewala bemma	—	—	—
9	Tandukachchia	—	16	—
10	Taluwela Etpara bemma	—	5	—
11	Vennappu Dewatagahawewa	—	—	124½
12	Vennappu Palugahawewa	—	—	56
13	Samandara Bemma. Etiyawela	—	—	45
14	Jankurawela	—	—	68
	Total	1,653	16,760⅛	15,630¾
	Abstract.			
	Pitigal Korale North	937½	13,648⅜	13,376
	Pitigal Korale Central	1,715½	2,616½	1,641
	Pitigal Korale South	—	495	613¾
	Total	1,653	16,760⅛	15,630¾

19. Cement pipe sluices are much required to insert in completed bunds where the latter are suitable. For some reason the supply of pipes has fallen short in 1901, much to the disappointment of the villagers, who had worked hardest. I am making the subject of cement pipes a special one for 1902.

20. In the larger tanks masonry sluices will have to be built, and in some cases masonry spills too, in juxtaposition with the sluice or otherwise. The tanks which will *require* these sluices are Mahawewa, Attanganni, Battulu-oya, Karawita, Singakkuliya, and possibly one or two others. Feed sluices will also have to be provided soon for the system mentioned in paragraph 29.

21. During the year bricks have been transported to Tabbowa tank, and the work of building the sluice will be completed early in 1902. The spill has been properly cut at Walahapitiya, but the combined spill and sluice will require repairs in order to make it quite trustworthy.

22. In last year's report attention was drawn to the fact that in Pitigal korale south many of the beds of tanks have been gradually encroached and cultivated, and these squatters in the bed are now very hard to eject. With a view to restoring the fine Singakkuliya tank a survey of the amount of land that would be submerged if the tank had a 6 ft. head has been made, and the owners of the field below the tank have consented to compensate the owners of the fields in the bed. This arrangement I hope to see fully carried out in 1902, and then the tank work can be done. After that Bujjampola tank should be taken in hand.

23. This and the next paragraph are merely a repetition of last year's report, for nothing has been done on the works suggested :—

"In the Korale Mudaliyar's opinion the reclamation of 2,500 bushels' sowing extent of paddy land, which lies fallow owing to its periodical inundation by the salt water of the Gin-oya, is the most pressing irrigation work in Pitigal korale south.

24. "In Pitigal korale central the chief works calling for attention, besides Tabbowa, Walahapitiya, and Mahawewa, are—

"(*a*) The restoration of the bunds along the course of the Kadupiti oya—a work which will prevent in great measure the periodical devastation of the fields by floods and increase the water supply of Tinipitiwewa.

"(*b*) The prevention of the periodical submersion of the Peekkulama fields when all the boards are inserted in Kadupiti-oya (Tinipitiwewa) anicut.

"(*c*) The construction of another outlet for Tinipitiwewa to admit of the silt now said to be deposited in the tank reaching the fields. This work is especially asked for by the landowners, who are, I understand, prepared to pay its cost.

"(*d*) The restoration of Karawita tank and the string of tanks dependent like it on the Yodaya-ela, and the study by a competent Irrigation Officer of the whole Yodaya-ela scheme."

25. The Tinipitiwewa has been kept in proper repair during the year under the orders of the District Engineer. The water upheld proved insufficient to irrigate the full extent of fields below it, but those irrigated are producing a fine crop. In 1902 this tank will be in charge of the Chief Inspector of Village Tanks of the Province, and will be kept in order by the Irrigation Department.

26. The following bunds were completed during the year :—Katuneriya, Lunuwila, Etiyawela bemma, Sandanangama, and Jankurawila.

The following bunds were nearly completed :—Karawita, Karukkuliya, Munnasseram, and Punchiwilattawa. The first three are big tanks, and the work has been heavy. Sluices were inserted in Suruwila and Anavilandawa bunds.

27. A great advance has been made in the clearing of bunds of jungle. In the case of completed earthwork the turfing has been carefully done and the crest gravelled.

28. The scene of future operations will be chiefly Pitigal korale north. Amongst the works to be undertaken there I should place first and foremost the re-establishment of the system of bunds and canals by which the Ratambala-oya was made in olden time to feed a big chain of tanks, viz., Bogamuwa, Maha Maeliya, Battulu-oya, Puliohakulam, Wellawela, Pinkattiya, Maradankulama, Irakkawela, Anaivilundawa, Maiyawa, and Suruwila tanks. The bunds are in good preservation, and so are the channels from the Palani Eba, but until quite recently so buried in jungle that few people were aware of their existence, and no one can give very exact information as to the present distribution. I had the good fortune to visit the tanks in flood time, and the old system was gradually revealed. I hope to have plans and estimates for the full restoration prepared after the Chief Inspector next visits the district. The earthwork will be done and all channels cleared in 1902, and the Surveyor-General has promised to insert the whole system on the survey plans of the district which will be produced this year.

29. The other works requiring attention are :—

(*a*) The completion of the Munnessaram group of tanks, together with a scheme for improving the water supply by constructing regulating gates on the Manuwangama-eba.

(*b*) The restoration of the Diganwewa, Bombawela, Karukkuliya group, with the construction of low bunds to prevent the water in Karukkuliya from submerging the fields under Diganwewa. This latter scheme is to be surveyed in 1902.

(*c*) The completion of the Battulu-oya works, especially the construction of a good flood spill.

(*d*) The preparation of a scheme for the restoration of Katupota tank and other tanks in the neighbourhood.

30. The rainfall was in 1898, 54·34 in.; in 1899, 35·33 in.; in 1900, 46·93 in.; in 1901, 46·02 in.

III.—LEGISLATION.

31. Under this head I would propose two subjects which seem to me worthy of attention. I would suggest :—

(1) A law forbidding the registration of any deed affecting the title to property above a certain area or above a certain value, unless that deed is accompanied by a survey exhibiting such physical features in or about the land as will enable any one to identify it in future.

(2) An Ordinance to regulate the coast fisheries and the migration of the fisher population.

IV.—WORKS REQUIRED IN THE DISTRICT.

32. Keeping to the grouping adopted last year, I enumerate the works required under the three heads—

A.—Improved Means of Communication.

B.—Health and Sanitation.

C.—New Buildings and Improvements to Old Ones.

A.—*Improved Means of Communication.*

33. I endorse my predecessor's remarks with regard to the poor means of communication in the district, especially for passengers. The main Colombo-Puttalam road has now been metalled nearly to the district boundary and forms a good backbone. On each side of it fairly good by-roads start out, and as far as goods traffic is concerned the communication by road and canal on the western side is good. But on the eastern there is no proper means of communication at all, and will not be until the Compaspara is re-constructed. The coach service has somewhat improved since last year, but it still requires ten hours to travel the 50 miles from Colombo.

My predecessor pointed to the remedies in—

(*a*) *The Improvement of the Canal.*—The canal is undoubtedly capable of bearing more traffic than it has at present, and would carry more if the facilities were greater. In flood time (for the canal in this district is a river, or at any rate an outlet for rivers) the water is deep and boats travel rapidly, arriving from Colombo in from two to three days. But when the drought comes, the water in the canal becomes very shallow, and recently boats have taken eight or ten days to travel the 50 miles. Possibly the state of affairs could be remedied only by the introduction of locks; possibly by deeper dredging. In any case the matter is one requiring attention.

(*b*) *Railway.*—That a railway must come to this district before long no one can doubt. I am inclined to differ from my predecessor as to whether, if it did, much of the present canal traffic would not be transferred to it. The canal boats are not particularly cheap and terribly slow. I find that the Ceylon Steamship Company carry goods to Jaffna for less than the pada boats bring them to Chilaw. The delay is often of great importance when such goods as parts of machinery or building materials are despatched at different times.

Another drawback about the canal traffic is the lack of fixity in rates, the boatmen charging as much as they think they can get the victim to pay. There is no warehouse storage system in Colombo for the canal traffic, and hence the Colombo firms find it hard to load up boats without great trouble, unless the goods despatched just fill a boat. If the railway were once carried through to the Puttalam salt stores, I venture to think that the canal traffic would be reduced to a minimum.

The passenger traffic along the coast would be very considerable. There are now four coaches running between Chilaw and Negombo, and the private vehicles are very numerous.

(*c*) The coach service on the Colombo-Chilaw route showed very little improvement in 1901, but has since been improved.

(*d*) The Colombo-Puttalam road has been improved during the year, the metalling now extending almost to Battulu-oya. The portion between Chilaw and Madampe is yet, however, very unsatisfactory.

(*e*) The portion of the Chilaw-Wariyapola road up to the first milestone having been taken over by the Local Board will be widened, if possible, in 1902. Nothing could be done in 1901.

(*f*) Improvement of the Bangadeniya-Mandalana road. The first mile will be taken up in 1902.

(*g*) The Dankotuwa-Giriulla road is badly in need of thorough construction. It has been in a terribly bad state during 1901. As the toll yields a good sum, the road deserves more generous treatment.

(*h*) The Willattawa-Payirendawa road has been much improved during the year, and will in 1902 be still further improved by the Road Committees of Kurunegala and Chilaw.

(*i*) The opening up of the Compaspara, at any rate in those parts where the cost of construction is not prohibitive.

(*j*) Steel girder bridge over the river at Chilaw.

(*k*) Telegraph offices at Nainamadama and Madampe.

B.—*Health and Sanitation.*

34. (*a*) *Hospital for Chilaw.*—This is one of the most pressing needs of the town. The present hospital is unsuitable in every way for the wants of a district becoming quickly more populous. The matter will be urged in 1902.

(*b*) *General Cemetery.*—The site for this will probably be eventually at Welihena, south of the jail, on the sandbank between the river and the sea. There seems no reason to believe that its being so situated would in any way affect the water supply.

(*c*) Water supply for Chilaw town.

(*d*) A dispensary at Udappu—an urgent need, the village containing 2,000 inhabitants, and the nearest dispensary being at Mundel, 6 miles away over roads which are at their worst when sickness is raging most.

(*e*) Dispensaries at Rajakadaluwa, Willattawa, and Dunkannawa. The last two would serve the Kurunegala District too.

C.—*New Buildings and Improvements to existing ones.*

35. (*a*) Improvements to the Kachcheri.

(*b*) A separate Police Court.

(*c*) A Post Office for Chilaw with improved accommodation.

(*d*) Improvements to the Assistant Government Agent's bungalow.

(*e*) Increased accommodation for Government clerks.

(*f*) A lock-up attached to the Police Court. At present there is no place whatever in which to lock up prisoners for the night pending their production before a Magistrate.

V.—PLANS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

36. Complete restoration of all irrigation works. The better roading of the eastern side of the district. The provision of village wells where most needed. The complete settlement of the land matters in the district—a plan quite feasible after the district survey is completed, as it is hoped it will be in 1902. The encouragement of "petite culture"—vegetables and fruit are succumbing to the cocoanut plant. The improvement of the system of paddy cultivation. The establishment of good schools in populous centres—there is not one good school in the district. The completion of a system of drainage for Chilaw town.

VI.—SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

37. The sanitary condition and general health of the people has been very satisfactory throughout the year. No epidemic has, happily, visited the district, and the chief disease that has had to be combated is malarial fever. This has, as usual, been prevalent during the months of the north-east monsoon, especially January and December. This is the only disease which has varied with the meteorological conditions.

38. Parangi has been prevalent owing doubtless to carelessness in eating and drinking and in some cases to actual poverty. The original cause of it still remains a subject of doubt.

39. Three cases of smallpox occurred, two at Nainamadama and one at Lunuwila. About 50 cases of measles and about 20 of chickenpox were reported.

40. I cannot but repeat a complete paragraph from my predecessor's report for 1900, for it is still as true as when written :—

> The southern portion of the district is adequately supplied with medical facilities, there being a large hospital at Marawila and dispensaries at Dankotuwa, Madampe, and Marawila. The same cannot be said of the northern portion, the only hospital being the one at Chilaw, which has one female ward for four patients and two male wards for ten patients, and even this accommodation is of a very uncomfortable description. A ward for maternity cases, a ward for parangi patients, and a ward for paying patients are urgently required. But I deprecate any addition to the existing building, which should be pulled down and rebuilt on a better site. North of Chilaw there is no dispensary, nor is there any dispensary available for the inhabitants of the eastern portion of the district. During the construction of the Battulu-oya bridge the dispenser from Mundel visits Battulu-oya periodically, but this provision is insufficient, and I recommend the opening of four dispensaries : one at Willattawa and one at Dunkannawa to serve the villages to the east and a portion of the Kurunegala District, one at Rajakadaluwa, the centre of extensive cocoanut plantations, and one at Udappu, the most populous and most insanitary fishing village in the district.

41. The sanitary condition of Chilaw town has been very satisfactory, and will, it is hoped, be still more so when the drainage is completed and gala ponds filled up.

42. Side drains in Madampe have been built in 1901, but it still remains to deal with the deep water-course bordering the western side of the road. It is proposed to insert large-diameter pipes in this and to fill it up.

43. The births, marriages, and deaths for 1901 were as under :—

	1899.	1900.	1901.
Births	2,574	2,594	2,583
Marriages	773	593	1,176
Deaths	1,586	1,595	1,374

The apparent increase in the number of marriages in 1901 is due to the District Judge having issued a circular to all the chief headmen to use their influence in getting all the unregistered unions registered.

44. The sanitary condition of the villages has been satisfactory, much care having been exercised by the householders in many of the villages I have visited accidentally in keeping their compounds swept. The excellent general health of the people is a testimony to this.

45. The number of cases treated in the hospitals and dispensaries is as follows :—

	Hospital.	Dispensary. Visits.	Dispensary. Persons.
Marawila	782	21,818	8,044
Madampe	—	6,808	3,921
Chilaw	289	11,650	6,058
Dankotuwa	—	6,262	3,233
Mundel	—	155	137

46. During the year ten wells were built in various villages in Pitigal korale north. In all cases the sites were very carefully chosen after personal inspection by the Assistant Agent. These wells should prove a great boon to the villagers as well as to visitors to the respective villages. The well at Kiriyankallai especially yields a steady supply of excellent water.

47. The following return shows the number of accidental and sudden deaths and the causes to which they were due :—

Suicide	1
Homicide amounting to murder	2
Killed by snake-bite	1
Drowning	8
Fall from trees	5
Gunshot	3
Disease	12
Miscellaneous causes	11
Total ...	43

48. The sites for plague camps were kept clean. New materials, where necessary, will be provided in 1902.

VII.—THE NUMBER OF CASES OF MURDER AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.

49. The following statement shows the number of cases of murder and attempted murder during 1901 :—

Statement showing the Number of Murder Cases or Attempted Murder during the Year 1901.

No. of Case.	Name of Complainant.	Name of Accused.	Reported.	Brought to Trial.	Convicted.	Remarks.
17,257	Gregoris Fernando ...	Belichoru ...	1	1	1	The accused was intimate with the deceased's wife. One day she abused him, and he threw a stick at her. This she complained of to her husband, who had words with the accused. When the man (the husband) was on his way to the kiln, the accused gave him a blow with a stick. The accused was found guilty of culpable homicide and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.
17,576	Pulicanu, Police Headman	Costantinu Fernando	1	1	—	The deceased, a noted thief, was stealing cocoanuts at night, when the accused shot him. The defence was that the accused fired in self-defence. The accused was acquitted.
17,805	The King ...	Caro Sinno ...	1	1	1	The accused was married to deceased's sister. After his wife's death he proposed to the deceased, who first consented, but again declined. The accused went armed and shot her. The accused was convicted of murder.
17,948	The King ...	Joseph Fernando ...	1	1	1	The deceased was ill-treating the accused's mother and her daughter, when the accused ran up and dealt a blow on the head resulting in death. The accused was found guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.
18,088	The King ...	Charles Appuhami...	1	1	—	Pending before Supreme Court. The accused was intimate with the deceased's wife. One night when the deceased was returning from the boutique he was shot dead.
18,180	The King ...	Mudalihami (a case from Kurunegala District)	1	—	—	In this case the deceased, a pronounced libertine, went to accused's house, in his absence, intent upon either seducing or ravishing accused's wife. When deceased's party neared the house, the wife raised an alarm, and her brother, running with a gun from a neighbouring chena, shot deceased. The accused was discharged by the Attorney-General.

50. The following is a full statement of Cases where the knife has been used :—

Statement of Cases in which the Knife has been used in 1901.

No. of Case.	Village.	Persons reported.	Persons brought to Trial.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.	Remarks.
16,969	Marawila ...	1	1	—	1	—
16,750	Lunuwila ...	1	1	1	—	The accused convicted in Supreme Court.
17,021	Haldanduwana ...	1	1	—	1	Police Court.
17,070	Horagolla ...	3	3	1	2	Also prohibited from wearing knife. Police Court.
17,145	Chilaw ...	1	1	—	1	Police Court.
17,139	Chilaw ...	1	1	1	—	Also prohibited from wearing knife; lashes inflicted. Police Court.
17,152	Marawila ...	1	1	—	1	Police Court.
17,187	Koswatta ...	2	2	2	—	1st, under section 314, Ceylon Penal Code; 2nd, under section 315, Ceylon Penal Code. Police Court.
17,189	Tambarawila ...	1	1	1	—	Convicted in District Court.
17,234	Walabena ...	1	1	—	1	Police Court.
17,247	Waikkal ...	1	1	—	1	Acquitted in District Court.
17,284	Talwila ...	1	1	—	1	Police Court.
17,311	Katuneriya ...	2	2	1	1	Also prohibited from wearing knife, &c. Police Court.
17,313	Walahapitiya ...	1	1	—	1	Police Court.
17,300	Kahatawila ...	1	1	1	—	In appeal lashes set aside. Police Court.
17,392	Ulhitiyawa ...	1	1	—	1	Police Court.
17,452	Toduwawa ...	3	3	3	—	1st, under section 315; 2nd and 3rd, under section 314; affirmed in appeal. Police Court.
17,548	Ulhitiyawa ...	3	3	3	—	1st, under section 315; 2nd and 3rd, under section 314; lashes confirmed. Police Court.
17,566	Boralessa ...	1	1	—	1	Police Court.
17,583	Walahapitiya ...	1	1	1	—	Also prohibited from wearing knife, and lashes. Police Court.
17,699	Kolanjadiya ...	5	5	5	—	1st, only under section 315, Police Court; the rest section 314.
17,583	Walahapitiya ...	1	1	1	—	Also prohibited from wearing knife, and lashes. Police Court.

No. of Case.	Village.	Persons reported.	Persons brought to Trial.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.	Remarks.
17,734	Medagoda ...	2	2	2	—	1st, under section 314, Ceylon Penal Code; 2nd, under section 315, Ceylon Penal Code.
17,740	Haldanduwana ...	1	1	—	1	Police Court.
17,775	Ponnankanny ...	1	1	1	—	Police Court.
17,815	Boralessa ...	1	1	—	1	Police Court.
17,825	Lihiriyagama ...	1	1	—	1	Acquitted in District Court.
17,885	Uraliya ...	1	1	1	—	Affirmed in appeal. Police Court.
17,962	Walahapitiya ...	1	1	—	1	Police Court.
17,972	Galmuruwa ...	1	1	—	1	Police Court.
18,015	Nattandiya ...	2	2	—	2	Acquitted in District Court.
18,179	Karukkuliya ...	1	1	1	—	Police Court.
18,181	Toduwawa ...	1	1	—	1	On instructions discharged.
18,192	Kudawewa ...	1	1	1	—	Convicted in District Court.
18,194	Kolanjadiya ...	1	1	—	1	Police Court.
18,278	Uraliya ...	—	—	—	—	Accused unknown.
18,316	Chilaw ...	2	2	1	—	Affirmed in appeal. Police Court.
18,403	Sembukattiya ...	2	2	1	—	Police Court.
18,411	Madampe ...	1	1	—	1	Pending.

VIII.—CO-OPERATION OF HEADMEN IN THE PREVENTION AND DETECTION OF CRIME.

51. Throughout the year the headmen have done good work in this respect, and have, wherever their acts have been specially deserving, been well rewarded from the Headmen's Reward Fund. There have been very few cases of dismissal or suspension from office on account of laxity.

52. The following headmen are deserving of special mention, the amounts they have received from the Headmen's Reward Fund appearing against their names :—

Remuneration to Headmen during 1901.

		Rs.	c.
1.	William Gunawardena, Vidane Arachchi	40	0
2.	A. C. Telasinha, Vidane Arachchi	30	37
3.	W. E. Herat Sinno Appuhamy, Police Headman	20	0
4.	W. G. Fernando, Police Headman	15	0
5.	Tambi Lebbe Noordeen, Police Headman	15	0
6.	M. Punchappuhamy, Police Headman	15	0
7.	Juan Peris Appuhami. Police Headman	15	0
8.	M. Appuhamy, Police Headman	15	0
9.	Peris Appuhamy, Police Headman	15	0
10.	S. Ranasinha, Inquirer	15	0
11.	Simeon Appuhamy, Police Headman	15	0
12.	Peris Sinno Appuhamy, Police Headman	10	0
13.	P. W. Abayakone, Police Headman	10	0
14.	Alexander Jayasundera, Police Headman	10	0
15.	Naguda Marikar, Police Headman	10	0
16.	W. Jeremias Fernando, Police Headman	10	0
17.	W. M. Sinno Appuhamy, Police Headman	10	0
18.	W. Elaris Fernando, Peace Officer	10	0
19.	Don Joronis Peris, Police Headman	10	0
20.	H. M. Kirihamy, Police Headman	10	0
21.	A. Punchi Sinno, Peace Officer	10	0
22.	Appusinno Appuhamy, Police Headman	10	0
23.	R. M. Peter Appuhamy, Police Headman	10	0
24.	K. Nallaiya, Police Headman	10	0
25.	K. Appurala Appuhamy, Peace Officer	10	0
26.	Jusey Manuel Livera, Peace Officer	10	0
27.	Menikrala Appuhamy, Police Headman...	10	0
	Total ...	370	37

IX.—POLICE, REGULAR AND RURAL.

53. The only regular police which were stationed in the district at the beginning of the year, viz., the small force at Marawila, were removed in February, 1901, and it does not appear that they will again become necessary.

54. The paid rural police were as follows :—W. John Mendis, Vidane Arachchi of Madampe ; A. Vadiwel, Police Officer of Rajakadaluwa ; D. J. P. Ratnayaka; Constable Officer of Marawila ; Baronchi Appuhamy, Constable Arachchi of Nattandiya ; L. Kadirgamen, Police Officer of Udappu. They did their work well.

X.—PREVALENCE OF CATTLE STEALING.

55. In 1899 there were 27 cases of cattle stealing reported ; in 1900, 25 ; in 1901, 23. An analysis of the latter is given in the subjoined table :—

Statement of Cattle Theft Cases.

Division.	No. of Cases.	Found by Police Magistrates not to have been committed.	Found to have been committed.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Pitigal Korale North ...	4	1	3	—	3
Pitigal Korale Central ...	10	2	8	3	5
Pitigal Korale South ...	9	2	7	2	5
Total ...	23	5	18	5	13

There were 18 true cases, but only five persons were convicted.

56. It surprises me that cattle stealing is not more prevalent in Ceylon than it is. The owners are quite indifferent as to their property. I knew one case in the Kurunegala District where buffaloes were stolen and seized by the Mudaliyar, and their owners were quite unaware of it until the Mudaliyar's messenger informed them seven days after the theft! Where an owner has, by his negligence, contributed to the theft, it is a pity the Magistrate cannot fine him at least Rs. 10. I venture to think that cattle stealing would quickly decrease.

XI.—DISEASE AMONGST CATTLE.

57. There was a prevalence of a mild form of hoof-and-mouth disease in various parts of the district, but no cattle died. Segregation and careful treatment proved efficacious.

58. There was no murrain during the year.

XII.—NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION; LAND SALES.

59. Great activity has prevailed during 1901 in the purchase of lands from the Crown, the high price of cocoanuts having given rise to keen competition whenever a piece of land suitable for sale was put up to auction. It will be seen from the subjoined statement that although the acreage alienated in 1901 was slightly smaller than in 1900, yet the price per acre realized was so much higher that the net receipts were over Rs. 3,000 in excess of those for 1900. A large price per acre was obtained from lands given on half-improved value. A larger acreage than usual was given on certificates of quiet possession, and the amount of survey fees recovered from this source shows a large increase. Nearly all the certificates were granted for lands in Paluwelgala and in Udappu, the whole of which latter village was finally settled. There is still brisk competition, and, after the comprehensive survey proposed in 1902, there will be much interesting work to be done in deciding all claims, reserving lands for forests, and selling the rest.

60. The following returns show—

A.—Return of Lands granted and sold during the Three Years 1899 to 1901.

Year.	Sales.				Half-improved Value.				Certificates against the Crown.		
	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Fees recovered.
		A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.
1899 ...	67	740 2 16	30,780 0	41 56	3	4 0 33	256 0	60 86	16	91 2 12	255 50
1900 ...	111	1,024 3 1	40,369 50	39 39	11	39 1 12	1,495 50	38 3	123	289 1 15	871 30
1901 ...	167	904 1 0·99	43,798 63	48 43	17	23 3 27	2,125 25	88 85	446	498 2 30·97	2,045 50

B.—New Lands cultivated.

	Cocoanuts. Acres.	Paddy. Acres.	Other Products.	Total. Acres.
Pitigal Korale North ...	500	—	—	500
Pitigal Korale Central ...	310	18	—	328
Pitigal Korale South ...	—	—	—	—
Total ...	810	18	—	828

XIII.—WASTE LANDS ORDINANCE.

61. The lands described in the following notices, which were referred to court during 1900, were declared Crown property:—

Situation.	Extent. A. R. P.	Result.
Puliyankadawera... ...	52 3 31	Declared Crown property
Puliyankara		
Meda Dambuwa		
Arachchikattuwa... ...	140 2 12	do.

62. Eight notices as per subjoined statement were issued during 1901, of which four were declared Crown property, three referred to court, and one will be dealt with in 1902:—

Situation.	Extent. A. R. P.	Result.
Mugunuwatawana ...	10 1 20	Referred to court
Do.	19 1 32	do.
Do.	20 3 13	do.
Arachchikattuwa... ...	166 1 24	Declared Crown property
Vairankattuwa	1,520 3 28	do.
Nalladarankattuwa ...	120 3 2	do.
Do.	604 3 0	do.
Arachchikattuwa... ...	360 2 15	Will be dealt with in 1902

XIV.—CHENA CULTIVATION.

63. There has been but very little chena cultivation in 1901, and that almost all private property. As the paddy fields throughout the district have been cultivated during the year, no hardship has been felt by the people, and licenses to clear Crown chenas were refused.

XV.—SALES OF LAND BY VILLAGERS.

64. There have been the usual sales of lands both with houses and without, but there is no reason to believe that the villagers selling had insufficient title.

XVI.—VILLAGE COMMITTEES.

65. The two following returns show—

(*a*) The number of cases dealt with by the Village Committees during 1901.

(*b*) The state of the funds of the Committees.

Return of Cases in the Village Committees, Chilaw District, for the Year 1901.

Korale and Division.	Cost of Staff per Annum.	Cases instituted and decided.							Appeals.					
		Pending on January 1, 1901.	Instituted during the Year.	Total.	Decided	Amicably settled.	Pending on December 31, 1901.	Total.	To Assistant Government Agent.		To Governor in Executive Council.		Pending.	
									Confirmed.	Set aside.	Confirmed.	Set Aside.	To Assistant Government Agent.	To Governor in Executive Council.
	Rs.													
Pitigal Korale North ...	420	16	293	309	167	121	21	309	1	1	—	—	—	—
Pitigal Korale Central ...	420	20	166	186	144	22	20	186	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pitigal Korale South ..	420	51	379	430	224	143	63	430	4	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1,260	87	838	925	535	286	104	925	5	1	—	—	1	—

Return of Gansabhawa Deposits, Chilaw District, for the Year 1901.

Korale and Division.	Revenue and Expenditure.				
	Balance on January 1, 1901.	Receipts during the Year.	Total.	Payments during the Year.	Balance on December 31, 1901.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Pitigal Korale, Northern Division	269 9	774 8	1,043 17	877 83	165 34
Pitigal Korale, Central Division	7 79	1,285 23	1,293 2	638 59	654 43
Pitigal Korale, Southern Division	228 90	673 82	902 72	733 82	168 90
Total ...	505 78	2,733 13	3,238 91	2,250 24	988 67

66. Besides these cases, the Committees, especially in Pitigal korale north, have dealt with a large number of irrigation cases during the year, and have in that done much useful work.

67. Most of the Village Committee cases are for abuse, and if the Committees could succeed in stopping some of the evil language used by villagers, it would be a great gain. Unfortunately the majority of the cases are "amicably settled," which means, I take it, that the complainant gets a fee to drop the case. Under these circumstances the imposition of a small stamp fee will in some degree repay the Committee for extracting money from the accused's pocket in order that it may drop into complainant's.

68. The Village Committees of Pitigal korale south have done a good deal during the year in improving paths, bridges, and school buildings. It is hoped that the good work will be still more energetically carried on in 1902.

XVII.—COCOANUT, TOBACCO, AND OTHER PRODUCTS.

69. The development of the cocoanut industry continues apace, and proves an ever-increasing source of prosperity to the district. Month by month the price of cocoanuts is increasing, the supply being unequal to the demand. The local desiccating mills are capable of dealing with a large proportion of the nuts grown.

70. Tobacco is an important crop, but is not really very profit-yielding, for the cost of cultivation from beginning to end is such as to leave but a very small margin of profit. I have refrained from quoting figures, which, as supplied to me, are more or less guess-work.

XVIII.—FISH-CURING.

71. The following returns show that the fish-curing operations at Toduwawa are gradually increasing in importance. It is regrettable that the transport of the salt from Puttalam is so costly, as the profits are for that reason rather small :—

Comparative Statement of Fish-curing Operations at Toduwawa.

Particulars.	1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.
	Cwt. lb.	Rs. c.	Cwt. lb.	Rs. c.
Number of applications ...	448	...	577	...
Fish received into the yard fresh ...	1,444 2	— ...	1,725 2	— ...
Fish removed from the yard cured ...	1,624 67	— ...	1,187 32	— ...
Salt issued for curing fish within the yard	708 0	750 48	841 0	891 46
Salt issued for removal outside ...	79 14	253 20	60.14	192 40

Comparative Statement of Charges in the Fish-curing Yard.

	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments	347 50	347 50
Building	42 98	142 88
Cost of carrying Salt	336 25	380 0
Other Charges	35 78	16 48
Total ...	762 51	886 86

XIX.—NATURE OF WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

72. Mr. Fraser, my predecessor, had taken very keen interest in irrigation, the improvement and beautifying of Chilaw town, the improved roading of the district, and in land settlement. On all these matters he kindly left me memoranda, and I have carried out his plans where possible. The progress of the district is in no small degree due to his energy and foresight, and I am sure he left it with regret. The only points, apart from those mentioned, to which I have given attention are the binding of Kachcheri records and the beginning of the systematic draining of Chilaw town.

XX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

73. I took up duties on the 20th August, relieving Mr. Fraser, who had ruled the district since December, 1899.

74. There were no events of striking importance during the year.

75. The work in the Deputy Fiscal's Office has continued to increase, and the staff will shortly have to be increased.

76. A very large part of the time of the Assistant Government Agent is taken up in District Court work, which is year by year becoming more arduous. The following return shows the work done :—

Return of Work done in Civil Actions in the District Court of Chilaw during the Year ended 31st December, 1901.

Trial Roll.

		Land.	Money.	Total.
1.	Number of cases on the first day of the year	34	23	57
2.	Placed on the Trial Roll during the year	23	103	126
		57	126	183

Decided.

		Land.	Money.	Total.
3.	On evidence	24	29	53
4.	*Ex parte*	4	84	88
5.	Without receipt of evidence ...	—	3	3
6.	Upon reference to arbitration ...	1	1	2
		29	117	146
	Remaining on Trial Roll on last day of the year ...	28	9	37

General Roll.

		Land.	Money.	Total.
7.	Cases remaining on the first day of the year	2	2	4
8.	Cases instituted during the year	59	170	229
9.	Cases restored to the Roll	4	6	10
		65	178	243

Disposed of.

		Land.	Money.	Total.
10.	Cases struck off the file of pending cases	4	4	8
11.	Cases disposed of without being entered on Trial Roll	—	20	20
12.	Number of cases placed on Trial Roll during the year ...	23	109	132
		27	133	160
	Balance of General Roll on last day of the year ...	38	45	83
	Balance on Trial Roll	28	9	37
	Total Number of Cases pending ...	66	54	120

77. The revenue derived from judicial stamps has increased until it has reached Rs. 20,000. If the work continues thus hard, a second judicial officer will be required, at any rate until the land matters of the district have been settled.

78. The Battulu-oya bridge was completed during the year, and was opened for traffic on 1st January, 1902.

J. H. LEAK,
Assistant Government Agent.

February 26, 1902.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE, FOR 1901.

I.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE total revenue for the year was Rs. 100,914·92, or Rs. 24,868·19 more than that of 1900, an increase of 32·7 per cent. This revenue has been exceeded only twice during the last ten years: in 1892 when it was Rs. 121,531·48 and in 1896 when Rs. 101,235·60 were collected. In 1892, however, the total was swelled by the large sum of Rs. 59,144 on account of paddy tax, and in 1896 by Rs. 30,031, value of timber sold to the Indian Government. This year's revenue was independent of both these items.

The collections of this year have been exceeded in seven of the years between the creation of the Province in 1873 and 1892, but in every one of them there were large items on account of timber and land revenue, averaging respectively Rs. 68,000 and Rs. 34,000. Since the bulk of the timber sales were taken over by, and credited to, the Forest Department, and since the abolition of the paddy tax, both "Timber" and "Land Revenue" have dwindled to comparatively insignificant items in the Government Agent's books. The figures for this year are "Timber" Rs. 2,519·74 and "Land Revenue" Rs. 3,440·87. No fair comparison can therefore be made between the revenue of this and former years, unless these two heads are eliminated. If that be done, this year's revenue has been the largest on record. One of its best features is the uniform increase in almost every branch, certainly in every important branch. The most notable are :—

	Rs.	c.
Arrack	6,405	0
Paddy	1,672	88*
Revenue Stamps	1,092	30
Survey Fees	1,257	61
Fees for Title Deeds	971	30
Postage Stamps	789	22
Timber	1,664	86†
Land Sales	6,373	96‡

All these indicate the steadily growing prosperity of the people, though "Arrack" and "Timber" point rather to an influx of people from outside, who find ready employment on the railway and large irrigation works in progress, than to any demand by the indigenous population. The latter have, happily, not yet acquired a taste for strong drink. No doubt the new comers have also contributed largely to the increase in "Revenue" and "Postage Stamps," but the rise in "Survey Fees" and "Land Sale" receipts points unmistakably to increased purchasing power among the villagers, in spite of short paddy crops, very few lands having yet been sold to, or applied for by, strangers.

The total decrease of revenue under the various heads has been only Rs. 653·56. The only item worth mentioning is a pleasing falling off in Police Court fines of Rs. 182·27.

The total expenditure of the Government Agent's Department was Rs. 36,824, or Rs. 1,652 more than in 1900. This is due to (1) two special appointments, a Waste Lands Clerk and an Additional Land Clerk; (2) to larger payments of commission to headmen on increased revenue collection; (3) to larger Kandyan marriage registration fees; (4) to an item of Rs. 932·30, "Rewards to Headmen," paid in 1900 by the Government Agent (Police); and (5) to "Cholera Charges" incurred in December, 1900, but brought to account in 1901.

II.—FOOD SUPPLY.

Among the villagers rice grown by themselves is the staple food, though, especially in Nuwarakalawiya, it is largely supplemented by chena produce, such as kurahan, Indian corn, amu, *mederi*, undu, mun, tana, &c. Indeed, kurahan is often preferred to rice, as having more sustaining power. There can be no doubt, however, that it is indigestible in the form in which it is commonly eaten. Mr. Ievers's remarks in his Administration Report for 1888 are still true :—

> Some discussion has recently arisen regarding the use of kurahan, which forms so large a part of the food of the people. In the opinion of the medical men of the Island I believe it is held to be injurious. In my opinion this statement should be modified by saying that the constant use of kurahan as a food, especially when improperly cooked, is injurious. There can be little doubt that kurahan, *per se*, is a nourishing and healthy grain if properly cooked, although most natives consider it a source of "giniyama" (සීනියම), that is, of a heating nature. Eaten as porridge it is excellent. But the village method is this: the grain is ground and made into a paste with water and then beaten out flat in a chatty and put over the fire and baked. To the sight and touch the product is like thick leather; and I have

* More tavalu or tank bed cultivation having taken place owing to the village tanks not having filled for the third year in succession.

† Local sales only.

‡ Or over 38 per cent. more than in 1900.

occasionally used it for gun wads. If a square of this is eaten in the morning, the eater does not become hungry again till next morning, and this is considered by him the great merit of the food. The villager says: "If I eat rice I shall be hungry by evening, and must then cook and eat again." It is obvious that the long time the "roti" takes to digest, and its unvarying use as a food, must be injurious to the constitution. I am informed that there is an intimate connection between the state of the digestion and the occurrence of skin disease. If the villager were in the habit of using milk and ghee with kurahan porridge, I believe he would have an excellent food. But unfortunately the Sinhalese villager does not utilize the milk of the numerous cattle which are reared in every village of the Province. The milk of the buffalo cow, which is exceedingly rich, is made into curds ("dikiri") and eaten with rice by many of the higher classes, but the neglect of milk and its products by the ordinary Sinhalese villager is almost universal.

Much of the paddy grown, especially by the more well-to-do among the people, and just after each harvest, is exported, as also is a large quanity of the dry grain. Almost all the paddy grown under the Anuradhapura city tanks is exported, chiefly to Jaffna.

Gingelly is largely grown as a second crop on the chenas. The sale and barter of this commodity, and of rice, kurahan, &c., provide the people with their cloths, curry stuffs, dry fish, salt, and other imported articles which they use.

Imported rice is used by the Tamil coolies employed by the Public Works; the Irrigation, and the Railway Departments, and by the population of Anuradhapura town, composed chiefly of Moormen, Tamils, and low-country Sinhalese settlers. It is not used by the villagers.

Yams, pumpkins, chillies, and other vegetables are grown on the chenas along with the dry grain crops. The villagers are being gradually induced to cultivate improved varieties in their gardens and also fruits of various kinds. The cultivation of plantains and cocoanuts is also slowly but steadily increasing. It has been supposed that the latter will only grow well close under the tank bunds, where the soil is constantly kept moist by percolation. It is true that this is the usual spot where they are planted, because the hamlet almost invariably happens to be in the same place, but there are several villages in which there are flourishing cocoanut plantations half a mile or more from the tank. Mr. Godage's garden in Anuradhapura is a striking proof that the proximity of a tank is not essential to successful cocoanut cultivation.

Two Cottagers' Shows were held during the year, one at Habarana, the other at Rambewa, two days, instead of one as heretofore, being devoted to each. Both attendance and exhibits were numerous. Seeds were distributed to all who cared to take them.

Other sources of food supply ready to the hands of the people are game and fish. The latter abound in all the tanks and are caught at all times, but especially when the tanks are low at the end of the dry season. I quote some interesting remarks on this and other sources of food supply of the villagers, derived both from the tanks and forests, from the Administration Report of Mr. Ievers for 1887:—

> Fish is largely eaten by the people. When the water in the tanks fails, the villagers assemble with fishing baskets and catch immense quantities of fish, and this is divided among them according to the village pangu. The fish seem to have the power of burying themselves deep in the mud, or they would soon be exterminated in tanks. I have been astonished to see tanks, which a few months before were perfectly dry, stocked with good-sized fish when it filled. Immense quantities of sprats are caught and dried. There are several fish which are bony and disagreeable. The best kinds are "lula" and "walaya." The former is an eel-like fish, and grows to about 8 lb. or 10 lb. in the rivers, and averages 1½ lb. or 2 lb. in the tanks. The "walaya" is a fine fish, which grows to an immense size, and is generally caught with a line and live bait. It has a faint taste of salmon, though the flesh is not firm and flaky. It has a broad flat head and long beard-like threads about the mouth, which is furnished with several rows of formidable teeth. I have never heard that any fish here are unwholesome at any time of the year, as some kinds are in the up-country streams. A good deal of dried fish is sent from Tamankaduwa to other districts.
>
> Besides fish, the tanks supply a considerable variety of wholesome vegetable food, which I have personally tried and appreciate. The stalks of a small kind of lotus called "olupiti" are boiled and eaten in curry. The fruit yields seeds called "tank-rice" ("oluhal"). The seeds and buds of the lotus are edible; the former ("nelunbatu") are eaten both raw and cooked, the latter ("dalu") raw. The kernel of the caltharp ("vilagas"), a herb which grows in tanks, is excellent, and is largely eaten boiled or roast. The nut is bat-shaped with three or two sharp thorns, whence its name (*Calcitrapa bispinosa*).
>
> The forests yield yams of various kinds, and honey, which is diligently sought and divided, when found, according to ancient custom. They also supply a number of fruits for food, and almost innumerable kinds of pungent leaves, which are used to flavour curries.

Cocoanuts, curry stuffs, onions, dry fish, salt, &c., are imported from Kurunegala, Puttalam, Matale, Jaffna, Trincomalee, and Mannar, into Nuwarakalawiya and the Sinhala and part of the Meda pattu of Tamankaduwa. The wants of the rest of the Meda pattuwa and of the whole of Egoda pattuwa of Tamankaduwa in these respects are chiefly supplied from Batticaloa.

Palmirah jaggery is imported from Jaffna, and cocoanut and kitul jaggery, which are preferred, from Matale. With a view to encouraging the cultivation of the palmirah, which thrives fairly well here, 8,000 seeds were purchased from Jaffna out of Gansabhawa funds during the year and distributed among the different palatas, Tamankaduwa getting the largest share.

During the year under review the food supply in Nuwarakalawiya was sufficient, though the paddy crops were short, owing to the failure of the tanks to fill, for the third year in succession, in many parts of the district.

In Tamankaduwa, owing to the continued closure of Minneriya tank, where the work of restoration was not sufficiently advanced to admit of the issue of water, very little cultivation under it has been possible, and large tracts of fields in the Sinhala and Meda pattu were again left uncultivated this year. In this part of the Province, though there has not been acute distress, there has undoubtedly been scarcity. The condition of the people has received the anxious consideration of the Government, and I have, under its instructions, permitted the cultivation of a limited extent of chena on payment of rent at the approved rate of Re. 1 per acre.

I am glad to say that the prospects for the coming year, both in Nuwarakalawiya and in Tamankaduwa, are distinctly brighter than they were a year ago. In the former district there has been abundant rain at the right time, and the tanks are, with few exceptions, not only full, but have filled early, thus ensuring plentiful "maha" and "meda" harvests. In the latter, the work on Minneriya has been vigorously pushed forward, and there is every hope that 1902 will once more see that splendid reservoir in working order. I trust, too, that a serious effort will be made to open the sluice of Giritala tank, which has been blocked for the last five years.

Though the average rainfall for the Province has been only 47·84 inches, even less than the 47·91 of 1899 and the 48·83 of 1900, the fall has come in heavier "plumps," especially in November and December. This is the kind of rain wanted for tank filling; light rains spread over several days are of little or no use for that purpose.

The annexed table shows how greatly the rainfall has varied at the different stations in the Province during the year, Madawachchiya and Kalawewa especially suffering from a deficiency during the first seven or eight months :—

Rainfall, 1901.

Station.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Anuradhapura ...	·76	3·70	2·58	5·53	2·05	·18	—	—	5·24	6·91	11·70	7·01	45·66
Horowapotana ...	2·70	4·14	2·40	6·35	5·17	—	—	2·48	11·25	7·03	15·26	6·38	63·16
Madawachchiya ...	·45	·50	1·03	1·40	1·06	—	—	—	2·83	1·72	7·48	8·63	25·10
Maradankadawala ...	2·49	2·33	3·12	10·22	1·98	2·05	—	—	4·51	10·06	16·05	8·47	61·28
Mihintale ...	1·55	2·86	2·00	3·63	2·48	·37	·34	—	5·53	3·25	19·02	6·61	47·69
Topawewa ...	3·81	3·53	5·40	3·25	2·01	—	—	2·43	5·89	3·02	13·79	10·24	53·37
Kalawewa ...	·41	1·27	1·72	5·65	1·69	1·00	—	—	1·95	4·75	14·98	5·35	38·77
Average ...	1·74	2·62	2·60	5·14	2·35	·51	·05	·70	5·32	5·25	14·04	7·52	47·84

A comparative statement of prices in 1900 and 1901 is annexed :—

1900. Name of Article.	Value. Rs. c.	1901. Name of Article.	Value. Rs. c.
Rice (imported), per bushel Rs. 4 to ...	6 0	Rice (imported), per bushel Rs. 4·25 to ...	5 0
Rice (locally grown), per bushel Rs. 3 to ...	4 75	Rice (locally grown), per bushel Rs. 4 to ...	4 25
Paddy, per bushel Re. 1·12 to	1 75	Paddy, per bushel Re. 1·50 to	1 75
Cow ghee, per measure	1 50	Paddy in Tamankaduwa, per bushel ...	2 0
Buffalo ghee	1 0	Cow ghee, per measure	2 50
Cocoanuts, per 100	5 0	Buffalo ghee, per measure	1 50
Cocoanut oil, per measure	0 30	Cocoanuts, per 100	6 0
Maldive fish, per lb.	0 43	Cocoanut oil, per measure	0 50
Kerosine oil, per tin of 4 gallons ...	4 25	Maldive fish, per lb.	0 37
Kurahan, per bushel	1 0	Kerosine oil, per tin of 4 gallons Rs. 4 to ...	4 25
Chillies, per lb.	0 12	Kurahan, per bushel	1 0
Salt, per measure	0 10	Kurahan in Tamankaduwa, per bushel ...	1 50
Tobacco, per leaf	0 6	Chillies, per lb.	0 12
Honey, per measure	0 62	Salt, per measure	0 10
Onions, per lb.	0 12	Tobacco, per leaf	0 6
		Honey, per measure	0 62
		Onions, per lb.	0 12

It will be seen that the prices of rice, both imported and locally grown, have not gone so high this year as they were at the end of 1900, though the average through this year has been higher. This has been due probably to the short local crops, both of 1900 and 1901. The same cause accounts for the higher average price of locally grown paddy. Owing to the scarcity in Tamankaduwa the prices both of paddy and kurahan have been considerably higher than in Nuwarakalawiya.

The rise in the prices of cow and buffalo ghee, cocoanuts, and cocoanut oil has probably been due to a greater demand for these articles, brought about by the influx of strangers seeking employment on the various large public works in progress.

III.—IRRIGATION.

A.—*Village Tanks.*

1. *Nuwarakalawiya.*—There are 1,419 village tanks in charge of the Chief Irrigation Inspector and his five Assistant Inspectors, under the supervision of the Government Agent. During the year 12 tanks were added to the list of tanks under restoration. 825 tanks are classed as completed; the remaining 594 are in various stages of restoration.

I should have been glad to have been able to contrast these figures with those of 1891, so as to give some idea of the progress made during the last ten years, but no reliable figures are available until 1894. In that year 1,141 village tanks were more or less in working order. During the last seven years, therefore, 278 new tanks have been taken in hand, an average of nearly 40 a year.

Of the tanks added to the list during the year, Rampatwila in Kanadara korale of Nuwaragam palata is by far the most important. It is the second largest village tank in the Province. No work had been done on this tank, the shareholders labouring under a mistaken idea that they could not be compelled to work. They would not work voluntarily, though their fine tank had fallen into a positively dangerous state, as they themselves admitted to me when I visited it in June. Finding persuasions useless, I reported the state of affairs to Government, and with its approval took measures in accordance with the village rules to compel the shareholders to work. The Chief Irrigation Inspector now reports that, after some slight resistance at first, they have performed almost all the work ordered.

The quantity of earthwork done during the year was 400,296 cubic yards. This is 60,608 cubic yards less than the quantity performed in 1900, but it must be remembered that in 1900 a great deal

of leeway had to be made up owing to the short quantity done in 1899, when the villagers neglected their work under the idea that the end of the world was at hand. There have, however, been defaults. For some there is no excuse; for others the villagers are not altogether to be blamed. Many of them have work to do on more than one tank, and must therefore let some of it wait till late in the season. This year the unusually early rains took them by surprise before they had finished all.

The unsatisfactory position in which the issue of permits for restoration of abandoned Crown tanks stood was referred to in my report for last year. During this year the matter has been under the consideration of Government, and a new form of permit, with strict, though very liberal, terms, was issued in December. The new conditions define precisely the amount of work to be done each year, and the period within which the restoration must be completed. They also provide for provisional grants of land under the tank each year in proportion to the value of the work done, to be made final when the restoration has been satisfactorily accomplished. Should the restorer fail to faithfully carry out his agreement, his permit and any provisional grants of land made to him will be liable to cancellation. Steps are being taken to call in the existing permits and to re-issue them in the new form. There will be no difficulty about this, on account of the attractions offered by the prospect of provisional grants of land during restoration, for which the old permits did not provide. Numerous new applications are also likely to be received. It is satisfactory to feel that this important matter has now been placed on a sound footing.

The estimate for making cement concrete pipes for sluices of village tanks, referred to in my previous report, was sanctioned in March. The equipment of a factory, building sheds, making appliances, and procuring materials, engaged attention till August, when actual pipe-making commenced. At the end of the year 1,555 4-inch pipes of 2 feet length, 573 4-inch pipes of 1 foot length, 46 4-inch junction blocks, and 448 6-inch pipes of 2 feet length had been manufactured. Mr. Balfour, Irrigation Engineer, very kindly assisted the Chief Irrigation Inspector, in whose immediate charge the factory is, with advice as to the proportion of the different materials and the methods to be used in the manufacture of the pipes, with the result that the Chief Irrigation Inspector reports that considerable improvement has been effected in the quality of the pipes turned out. As soon as the tanks are sufficiently empty, sets of pipes will be supplied to those requiring sluices.

Twenty-five tanks breached during the year. Some of the breaches were due to leaks in the bunds, others to the bunds being overtopped by floods. In all the cases but one, coffer-dams have been put up across the breaches so as to retain water in the tanks. The breaches will be filled in as early as possible.

2. *Tamankaduwa.*—There were 52 village tanks and 7 small Crown tanks under restoration by the villagers during the year. All are in a more or less advanced stage of efficiency, but none are yet fully restored. Forty-seven of them are sluiced. These tanks are in charge of the Revenue Officer, subject to the orders of the Government Agent.

Earthwork is performed annually on all of them, and their bunds and spills are kept clear of jungle. The quantity of earthwork done in 1901 was 17,784 cubic yards. There is a default of about one-fourth of this quantity; the Revenue Officer reports that the defaulters are pushing on with the work as fast as they can in order to avoid prosecution.

These tanks were half-full at the end of the year. Prospects for both meda and yala harvests next year are reported to be good. No tanks in this division breached during the year.

B.—*The Larger Works.*

1. *The City Tanks.—Nuwarawewa* has not filled this year, but its water supply has been ample for the extent at present cultivated under it.

Tissawewa was to have been filled in May, preparatory to the closure of the lower 29 miles of the Yoda-ela for repairs, but owing to an unfortunate breach in the latter at the beginning of that month it was filled only to within about a foot of its full capacity. With this supply it had not only to provide water for the yala harvest for its own fields, but also constantly to replenish Basawakulam, which was leaky and could not be filled. By the exercise of rigid economy in the distribution of the water, which was issued only in the daytime, the sluices being closed at night, very fair crops were secured under both tanks. At the end of the harvest in September there was still a foot of water on the high-level sluice, whereas in the previous year the same sluice had run dry by the end of August.

Basawakulam, as stated, was in a leaky condition. This continued for the greater part of the year, but after the yala harvest Mr. Balfour, Irrigation Engineer, took the repairs in hand so successfully that the leaks are now effectually stopped. The tank is now, after three years, once more retaining its full head of 16 feet of water.

2. *Kalawewa and the Yoda-ela.*—Fair crops were secured both from the fields directly irrigated by this tank and from those under the village tanks, which are filled from the Yoda-ela.

As has already been incidentally remarked, the lower 29 miles of the Yoda-ela were closed for repairs towards the end of May. Mr. Balfour, Irrigation Engineer, has kindly supplied me with the following particulars of the work:—

> These works were commenced in June, 1901, when a body of "Otta" coolies, numbering some 400, came from the Giant's tank works to carry out the earthwork. These numbers rose to 600 or 650 just before the commencement of the rainy season, when the scarcity of work caused a fall. There are now about 400 of them at work. The whole of the earthwork in the lower 29 miles of the Yoda-ela has been completed, giving a total quantity of 33,000 cubes, or 122,000 cubic yards. There is no remark to make about the work, except that already an improvement is noticeable in the working of the channel. Masons were got together during August and September and worked until the rainy weather, when work was practically stopped. Some of the gangs of masons have all been down at once with fever. Masonry work will be re-commenced about February, 1902.

3. *Maha Illuppallama.*—I am indebted to the same officer for the following:—

> The masonry portion of this work has progressed steadily. The masonry spillway is completed, and the sluiceway is now in hand. This will be finished by about April, 1902. The earthwork carried out during the year has amounted to 2,400 cubes (8,880 cubic yards), of which the villagers turned out by you are responsible for 900 cubes (3,300 cubic yards). These villagers all turned out satisfactorily.

4. *Minneriya.*—Mr. Gordon, Irrigation Engineer, has been good enough to furnish me with the following details, which show very satisfactory progress :—

Valve Tower Low-level Sluice.—I took over this work from my predecessor on 7th January last at the sill level, being then under 10 feet of water, and resumed building operations in the middle of February. On the 31st December the height of the completed work was 32 feet 6 inches above the sill, or 9 feet from full height. The sluice valve door was in position before the rains set in, and I received orders at the end of October to keep it open so as to allow the water to escape rapidly, also the other two sluices. Notwithstanding this the water in the tank rose to 20 feet on the sill on the 12th January, and now stands at 17 feet 11 inches. The villagers took advantage of this and have been preparing their fields for cultivation. I consider that if they work vigorously they can easily secure a crop of paddy before the tank is drained.

Yoda-ela Channel.—The jungle clearing was commenced by villagers on 5th February. The earthwork was commenced on 1st May by Indian coolies, and has steadily progressed towards completion on the first 4 miles, the first mile and a half being completed with distribution gates, spillways, &c., and now in working order. The remaining 2½ miles will also be finished this year, and work will be started on the last 5 miles of the channel next month.

Spillwater at 12¼ mile on the Habarana road is approaching completion, and the *12th mile spillwater* has been put in hand. These will be ready before the next rainy season.

Labour Force for Earthwork has been sufficient, there having been about 400 men steadily employed from May to December, the majority being Telugus and Tamils. The Sinhalese force has been comparatively small and uncertain, coming and going at all times for intervals of a couple of weeks at a time, and not to be depended upon.

General health was fairly good through the dry season, but fever, dysentery, and pneumonia have been prevalent since the rains set in, causing the death of several Indian coolies.

5. *Giritale.*—The sluice of this tank is still blocked, and no irrigation under it is possible. In the section "Food Supply" I have expressed my hope that vigorous measures may ere long be taken to re-open the sluice. This, it must be admitted, is likely to prove no easy task, as there is some 16 feet of water on the sluice.

6. *The Nachchaduwa-Nuwarawewa-Mahá Galkadawala Scheme.*—Messrs. Doxat, Park, and Chute have been engaged throughout the year on surveys, directly or indirectly, connected with this scheme. Until July, when he took over from Mr. Nunn, Mr. Balfour was also employed on the same work. Messrs. Park and Chute have given attention more particularly to Maha Galkadawala, the survey of which they have practically completed. They have also taken preliminary levels on proposed channels to connect Nachchaduwa, Maha Kanadarawa, Maha Galkadawala, and Pavatkulam, the last named a tank in the Vavuniya District. Mr. Doxat has worked chiefly on the survey of Nachchaduwa tank, on the investigation of possible connections between it and the Kalawewa Yoda-ela, and on surveys of channels from Nachchaduwa to Nuwarawewa and Anuradhapura.

The plans of these works are now being prepared, and it is expected that construction will commence during 1902 on one or more of them. They are works of the first magnitude, which will tax the energies of the Irrigation Department in Nuwarakalawiya for some years to come.

The immediate future is therefore well provided for. I should, however, be glad to see the enlargement of the capacity of Kalawewa taken in hand at no distant date. In my last report I dilated on the advantages of this work, and, indeed, I think they can hardly be exaggerated. Understanding that the question of raising the bund at each end of the spill wall was under consideration, I suggested to the Director of Irrigation in October last that the raising of the spill itself and of providing a bridge over it or over the river below should be considered at the same time. The bridge is very much required, and if the spill be selected as the most convenient place for it to cross, it will be necessary to make provision for it in the design for raising the spill. The road from Kekirawa to Galewela, which now crosses just below the spill, is a main road, but all traffic is completely suspended whenever the tank spills more than a few inches. Moreover, such a bridge would greatly assist in the development of the Kalawewa works.

A comparatively small work which might with much advantage be carried out at once is the improvement of the channels under the city tanks. Many of these have fallen into such disrepair that the ordinary upkeep vote will not suffice to put them into thoroughly good order ; a special estimate and vote are required.

Besides the works indicated in my report for 1900, there are many others which might with advantage, and doubtless will, be taken up in course of time. It will be sufficient merely to indicate some of them, *e.g.*, the restoration of Maha Kanadarawa, Eruwewa, and Maha Vilachchiya, all large storage reservoirs, of the Yoda-ela which runs from Uluketuwewa on the Mirisgoni-oya to Eruwewa, and the enlargement of the first class village tanks Manankattiya, Maminiyawa, and Horiwila.

IV.—LEGISLATION.

(*a*) It should be made legal for registrars of Kandyan marriages to register unions in the villages in which the parties reside. At present section 11 of Ordinance No. 3 of 1870 only admits of this in special cases, but the same facility should be extended to all cases in which the provincial registrar gives his written authority. The people have no objection to registration as such, but they do not attach sufficient importance to it to take the trouble of travelling any great distance to reach the registrar. If registration is to become anything like the general practice, it must be made easy. I understood from the Hon. the Kandyan Member of the Legislative Council, when he was in Anuradhapura in September last, that he was strongly in favour of such a step.

(*b*) Provision should be made under "The Road Ordinance, 1861," and its amending Ordinances, that in Provinces which consist of only one district all the powers and functions of a District Committee may be exercised by the Provincial Committee. As the Ordinances now stand, all matters relating to the preparation of lists of those liable to labour, to exemption, to calling out labour, to collecting the commutation money, and so on, are exclusively in the hands of the District Committees. So long as there were no Provinces which were not subdivided into districts, as was the case when "The Road Ordinance, 1861," was passed, this system was suitable enough. Since then, in 1873, this

Province, which consists of but one district, was created. It does not seem worth while to subdivide it into districts, which are not wanted, merely for the sake of complying with the technical requirements of the Ordinance, particularly as there are very few persons, outside the town of Anuradhapura, of sufficient education to be fit to serve on the District Committees. The simplest way to meet the case seems to be by the amendment of the Ordinances as above suggested.

V.—THE RAILWAY.

The Assistant Engineer, Northern Railway Extension, has kindly supplied me with the following account of works carried out in this Province during the year:—

1. The railway trace for 25 miles has been cleared of jungle mostly by local labour.
2. About 68,000 cubic yards comprised in 7 miles of earthwork are complete; 23,500 cubic yards of this at bank No. 207 were constructed by village labour. Some additional 3½ miles are now in hand.
3. One bridge has been completed and numerous culverts, while all the other bridges and most of the culverts for 5 miles each side of Anuradhapura are in progress. The masons, consisting largely of men from other districts, have suffered much from fever, thus somewhat delaying the works.
4. Talawa station building is about three-fifths complete. Anuradhapura station and goods shed are practically complete. Madawachchiya station foundations are now being built. Anuradhapura railway hospital wards were finished in the early part of the year.

The amount of work done by the villagers is gratifying, especially the earthwork, to which they were supposed to be so very much averse. The result shows that when properly managed and fairly treated the villager is by no means worthless as a labourer. L. B. Bulankulam, Ratemahatmaya of Nuwaragam palata, his brother M. B. Bulankulam, Korala, and the other Koralas of the palata deserve much credit for the manner in which they turned out the people, and my thanks are due to Mr. Firbank, Assistant Railway Engineer, for his considerate treatment of the labourers, and the trouble he took to pay them promptly. Though during three months there were often as many as 300 or 400 people at work on bank No. 207, I did not receive a single complaint.

In addition to the work on the railway proper, an estimate of Rs. 149,000 for the approach road from Anuradhapura town to the railway station and from the railway station to join the Rambewa road has been sanctioned. The survey of the land which it will be necessary to acquire for this road has been made, but the plans have not yet been received.

VI.—WORKS MOST REQUIRED.

The following, exclusive of irrigation works, which are dealt with in another section, are the works most required:—

(1) *Roads.*

(*a*) *Improvement of the Anuradhapura-Trincomalee Road viâ Mihintale.*—All levels have been taken and plans finished for that portion of this road which lies in this Province. The Director of Public Works, I believe, proposes to put a foundation on this road and to metal it throughout. This will cost a large sum, but, if future communication between Anuradhapura and Trincomalee is to be by road and not by a light railway, it will be money well spent.

(*b*) *Feeder Roads to the Railway.*—The most important of these is the road from Kekirawa to Talawa railway station. An estimate of Rs. 216,700 for converting this into a first class road has been prepared, but has not been sanctioned, nor has any vote on account been given. Only its ordinary upkeep as a gravelled road has been provided for.

(*c*) *Improvement of the Maradankadawala-Habarana Road.*—Rs. 4,411, the unexpended balance of the Rs. 10,000 voted in 1900 for this purpose, has been brought forward, but no additional amount has been allowed. The Provincial Engineer would like to have a survey of the whole of this road made, so that he might prepare a complete estimate for its improvement. No doubt it is much better to improve the road on a systematic plan than to do it piecemeal.

(*d*) *Extension of the Road from Topawewa through Tamankaduwa to the Batticaloa District.*—I have pointed out in my previous Administration Report, and in special representations to Government, of what immense benefit this road would be to the Tamankaduwa district of this Province, which has not hitherto received its fair share of the attention bestowed upon the rest of the Province, but which, though now languishing, has in itself all the elements of prosperity when once its irrigation works are restored and it is made accessible. In reply, I have been assured that the Government sympathizes with the proposal, but is not able at present to undertake the work, in view of the large undertakings elsewhere to which it is already committed. The principle having been admitted, the work will no doubt follow when funds are available. All that is wanted to begin with is Rs. 4,250 for the survey of the road. The Director of Irrigation has travelled through the country which it would traverse and considers that its construction would be cheap, and would present no difficulties as the land is flat throughout.

(2) *Bridges.*

(*a*) *New Bridges on the Horowapotana-Vavuniya Road.*—Only three more bridges are wanted to make this road passable in all weathers. Rs. 10,000 has been voted towards their construction in 1902. A further Rs. 17,400 will be required to complete them.

(*b*) *The conversion of the Kanugahawewa Bridge on the Central Road into an Iron One.*—The estimate for this is Rs. 9,100. As the upkeep of the present wooden bridge cost Rs. 1,470 during 1901, and costs nearly the same amount every year, it would be true economy to replace it by an iron one.

(*c*) *Bridges and Culverts on Village Roads.*—In pursuance of its policy of assisting the villagers, where the latter have cleared and done earthwork on their village roads, by granting money towards the building of bridges and culverts and other skilled work which the villagers cannot do, the Government has this year granted Rs. 3,000 towards this object. It is hoped that this grant will be made annually until all the village roads are provided with bridges and culverts. At present most of them are almost impassable during the wet season and for some time after it.

(3) *Buildings.*

(*a*) *Police Station and Barracks, Anuradhapura.*—Plans and estimates for this work have been submitted, and the site has been selected and approved by the Inspector-General of Police and by Government. It was pointed out in my last report how urgently this building would be required by the time the railway is opened. If it is to be ready by that time, provision must be made for it in the Estimates for 1903.

(*b*) *Quarters for a Cadet.*—The Cadet attached to the Kachcheri lives with the Office Assistant, but were the latter a married man, as has often been the case before, the Cadet would be homeless. The building would eventually come in useful as the Judicial Officer's house. The Office Assistant will be unable for more than another year or two to discharge the double duties of Assistant to the Government Agent and Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, but it will be necessary to appoint a separate Judicial Officer.

(*c*) (1) *Quarters for the Kachcheri Record-keeper ;* (2) *Quarters for the Court Record-keeper.*—These officers at present depend on their friends for house room. Quarters should be provided for them as for all other Government officers.

(*d*) *Quarters for Jail Officers.*—The present building is in so bad a state of repair as not to be worth any considerable expenditure on its improvement. It would be better, and in the long run cheaper, to build new quarters.

(*e*) *Cement or Concrete Floors in all Houses occupied by Government Servants in Anuradhapura.*—Some of the officers' quarters have only mud floors. These become damp in the wet season, always unhealthy enough without this additional source of insalubrity. During November and December the despatch of public business is often seriously impeded by the number of officers either on the sick list or more or less unfit for work. So obvious a means of increasing the efficiency of their work should not be neglected.

(*f*) *Improvements to the Kachcheri Mudaliyar's Quarters.*—It is proposed to add two rooms at a cost of Rs. 3,092. These quarters at present consist of only three rooms. An officer of the standing of the Kachcheri Mudaliyar, who is likely to have a family, as the present holder of the office has, should have more accommodation than this.

(*g*) *Court-house, Anuradhapura : Completion of Design.*—This building is under construction, but the sum voted will only permit of carrying out a part of the full design. It would in the end be cheaper and more satisfactory in every way to complete the full design while the work is still in hand.

(*h*) *Offices and Stables for the Archæological Commissioner.*—The new residence for this officer is nearly ready for occupation, but no provision has yet been made for his offices or for stables. Both should be provided. His offices are at present a part of the house in which he now lives. When he moves into his new quarters, it will be most inconvenient both for himself and for the future occupants of his present house that he should continue to use his old offices.

(*i*) *Two Resthouses on the Habarana-Topawewa Road, one at Minneriya, the other at Topawewa.*—This road is every year becoming more frequented by visitors to the ruins at Polonnaruwa and by other travellers, for whom some accommodation should be provided. The Provincial Road Committee has no funds for the purpose. A sum of Rs. 8,000 for each would probably be required.

(4) *Miscellaneous.*

(*a*) *Water Supply for Anuradhapura Town.*—This is an important matter in view of the past rapid expansion of the town and of its probably still more rapid future expansion. It might be taken up with very little delay were the Government so disposed, as the Director of Public Works is, I believe, prepared to submit a scheme, if called upon to do so.

(*b*) *Cement Concrete Drains for Roadside Bazaars.*—These drains have been built along some of the roads in Anuradhapura and in the bazaars of Tirappane, Madatugama, and Madawachchiya. Rs. 2,480 have been allowed this year for similar work at Rambewa. Habarana, Irambakkulama, Kahatagasdigiliya, Maradankadawala, Nochchiyagama, and Talawa still remain to be done. An extension of the drains along the Puttalam-Trincomalee road in Anuradhapura for about 1,000 feet and a drain for the market street along the Kurunegala road are also very desirable.

(*c*) *Shelves for the Kachcheri Record-room and Painting of the Ceiling of the Kachcheri Ground Floor.*—The first of these two small improvements would give more room and conduce to the orderly preservation of the records ; the second would give brightness and light in the downstair offices, which are at present very dark, not only in cloudy weather, but also when the sun blinds have to be closed to keep the afternoon sun from streaming in.

(*d*) *Substantial Fences round all Government Buildings in Anuradhapura.*—The present fences are most untidy and quite inefficient. Clerks on small salaries cannot be expected to bear the expense of putting up good fences, but were such once provided, they might fairly be made responsible for keeping them in good order.

VII.—PLANS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE PROVINCE.

The particular and immediate plans which I have in view for the improvement of the Province are indicated in other sections of this report.

The general lines on which it must advance and the results already achieved were outlined in my report for last year and need not be repeated. I cannot, however, refrain from quoting from Mr. Ievers's Administration Report for 1888 :—

> A close, personal, and continuous observation of over three years convinces me that the policy of tank and channel restoration begun by Sir William Gregory and Sir J. F. Dickson, and successfully followed up by the present Government, has gone greatly not only to relieve distress and misery, but to prevent this Province from appearing a blank waste on the map. That it was speedily destined to become, had not these measures been taken before it was too late. It has been said that it would have been less costly to have deported the population to a more healthy district. Those who say so little know the Sinhalese

villager, who would die rather than leave his ancestral lands. If owing to our neglect of this Province for fifty years the villager has sunk into disease and misery, the reply of Government can hardly be, "If he will not go, let him die."

Government has now honestly retrieved past neglect by a large expenditure of money, and all that is required is time. A review of what has been accomplished in the past fifteen years shows great progress in improvement, and if the administration proceed upon the same lines, the future prosperity of the Province is assured.

This prophecy has already in great measure come true, but as Mr. Ievers foresaw, time is necessary for its perfect fulfilment. The great system of irrigation works with which the Province is intersected is now being systematically examined, and will be as far as possible restored. Side by side with this, the railway will bring new settlers, and will create new wants and incentives to the villager to improve his moral and material condition.

Though we, whose service is more than half run out, may not be here to see it, the time will come when this Province will once more take its place among the most flourishing districts of the Island.

VIII.—SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The health of the people was fairly good on the whole until the last two months of the year, when fever, always prevalent at that time, became more than usually severe. This was no doubt due to the heavy rains then experienced. Their immediate effect has been prejudicial to the general health; their ultimate effect will more than compensate for this in the abundant water supply secured.

The rainy season has been particularly trying to residents in Anuradhapura town, most of our small European community having suffered from fever at one time or another. Very few of the clerks of the Kachcheri and other Departments have escaped.

Measles was present during nine months of the year in Nuwaragam palata, during seven months in Kalagam palata, and during six months in Hurulu palata, but was nowhere reported as being severe. Tamankaduwa was entirely free from it.

Several cases of dysentery were treated at the Anuradhapura, Habarana, Horowapotana, Kekirawa, Tamuttagama, and Yakalla dispensaries.

I am glad to say that the Province has been free of smallpox, and of cholera which played such havoc in Tamankaduwa last year.

It may be worth noting, as indicating the state of the general health of the population, that the percentage of those liable to labour under the Roads Ordinance who were exempted on the ground of sickness was 1·74. It would be interesting to compare this with other Provinces.

There are two hospitals in the Province, one at Anuradhapura, the other at Mihintale, each with an outdoor dispensary attached to it; ten other main dispensaries, each in charge of an apothecary, and twenty-five other dispensaries, to which the apothecaries in charge of the main dispensaries itinerate. Ten years ago there were only seven main and two itinerating dispensaries in this Province.

These dispensaries are freely resorted to by the people. An average of 2,054 visits was made by patients to each one during the year. The most frequented dispensaries are Anuradhapura, with 10,682 patients treated, and Kekirawa, with 8,886. The least frequented is Kayinattama, visited once a week by the apothecary stationed at Yakalla, with 612 patients.

During the year an apothecary was stationed permanently at Minneriya, on account of the large labour force employed on the irrigation works there. This relieved the apothecary at Topawewa of the duty of itinerating there; instead of doing so he extended his visits into the Egoda pattuwa, to Mutugalla as well as to Mannampitiya.

I should be glad to see three more apothecaries allotted to the Province:—

(*a*) One in the Egoda pattuwa of Tamankaduwa, with headquarters at Mutugalla and itinerating stations at Mannampitiya and other convenient places.

(*b*) One at Andiyagala in the Kiralowa korale of Kalagam palata, itinerating to Madawachchiya in Negampaha korale and to Unduruwa in Unduruwa korale.

(*c*) One at Kalawewa, itinerating to Kunchikulama in the Kalagam korale of Kalagam palata and to Eppawala in the Eppawala korale of Nuwaragam palata.

I will give my reasons for each of these proposals in order:—

(*a*) At present the Egoda pattuwa is served only by the apothecary at Topawewa on this side of the Mahaweli-ganga, who is frequently cut off altogether from the Egoda pattuwa by floods in that river. I have pointed out the serious results which this involved last year, when a flood coincided with an outbreak of cholera. The same thing happened again this year, when two or three sudden deaths were reported from the Egoda pattuwa, but the apothecary could not get there for some days. Fortunately, when he did succeed in crossing the river, the attacks turned out only to have been acute diarrhœa.

Another advantage of this proposal would be that the apothecary at Topawewa would be free to itinerate to the villages in the east and north-east of the Sinhala and Meda pattu. Some of these are more than 20 miles from the nearest dispensary, and practically out of all reach of medical aid.

(*b*) The Kiralowa, Negampaha, and Unduruwa korales, which it is proposed to serve by an apothecary at Andiyagala, are at present very badly off for medical attendance. The people have to go long distances, and can only be treated once a week in fine weather by the apothecary from Kekirawa. When the Kala-oya is in flood, as it is whenever Kalawewa spills more than a few inches, they get no treatment at all.

(*c*) There would be ample work for an apothecary at Kalawewa. 4,556 patients were treated there during this year, and at Eppawala and Kunchikulama, the two other stations which he would visit, 2,185 and 1,166 respectively. These numbers would doubtless increase if the apothecary's visits were more frequent and certain. There is already a substantial dispensary building at Kalawewa put up by the Gansabhawa, so that no expense would be required on this account.

The above arrangements (*b*) and (*c*) would give much-needed relief to the overworked apothecary at Kekirawa. He at present itinerates to Kalawewa and Andiyagala, and also has to visit Madatugama in the opposite direction. He is expected to visit each of these places once a week.

Yet at Kekirawa alone, the busiest dispensary in the Province, with the sole exception of Anuradhapura, the number of patients treated during the year was 8,886. At Madatugama it was 2,018 and at Andiyagala 1,741. The figures for Kalawewa have already been given above. In all this one officer treated 17,201 persons during the year.

The Maradankadawala apothecary would also be relieved of Kunchikulama to the advantage of his work. He already has a very busy dispensary at his headquarters, where 5,984 cases were treated during the year, and has besides Galkulam and Tirappane, where the number treated was 1,983. If it were found that, with the relief given them, either of these officers could undertake more work, new itinerating stations could be provided for them to the great advantage of the people.

The sanitation of all villages has been steadily kept in view. The constant burning or burial of all rubbish, the whitewashing of houses, and the rule requiring that a belt at least 30 fathoms wide round each hamlet shall be kept free of jungle, have been strictly enforced. There can be no doubt though that many villages are rendered insanitary by stagnant water. Situated as they usually are just under the tank bund the ground near them is often swampy, and owing to the bad practice which appears to have been at one time permitted, of excavating the earth for the restoration of the bunds from outside the tank, pits have been sunk in which water collects. This practice has for some time been strictly prohibited. Whenever practicable these swamps and pits are filled in or drained, but in most cases very little can be done. The ground being flat, drainage is often impossible, and one pit can only be filled in by sinking another. I am, however, impressing on the headmen the extreme importance of doing this work whenever it is possible. The best remedy seems to be to encourage the people, by free grants of new sites, to transfer their dwellings from the low ground near the tank to higher ground. It has for many years been the practice to do this, and applications for permission are still frequent. The difficulty about it is that, though the people are ready enough to ask for sites, ostensibly for building new houses, when they get them they content themselves with growing a chena crop or two and planting a few plantains and vegetables, while they go on living in their old houses. In order to prevent this I have lately taken to demanding a deposit of Rs. 5 from each applicant as a guarantee of good faith, to be returned to him if he builds his new house within the prescribed time, otherwise to be forfeited.

The people of Tamankaduwa, as a rule, have an excellent water supply. They have the river and the "villus," and the large reservoirs have not been so ruined as in Nuwarakalawiya.

In Nuwarakalawiya, wherever reservoir tanks to feed the smaller village tanks have not been repaired, the latter dry up in August, and for three months the people must use water which is often most impure. Efforts are made to induce the people to bathe in one part of the tank and to take water from another, but it is to be feared that they pay but little heed to such matters. Even were they particular, when the water in a tank gets very low, it is churned into liquid mud by the number of buffaloes which wallow in it, and to get pure water is an impossibility. The people do sometimes sink wells at this time in the beds of the tanks, but the result is not satisfactory. Writing on this subject Mr. Levers says :—

> It has been suggested by persons who speak from theory, and not experience, that the sinking of wells would be a benefit. There may be a few places where this could be done. Wells have been sunk and are kept up at every cooly station on the North road. The water from them in dry weather closely resembles "Epsom salts." There is no doubt that the great central plain from Dambulla to Jaffna was once submerged below an ancient sea, and that a deep-lying and salt-impregnated stratum remains. If the well is shallow, it dries up; if it is deep, it is salt.

I may add that the people generally, from the Ratemahatmayas downwards, have a great prejudice against well water, which they unanimously condemn as unwholesome. They say that surface water is the only good water in this Province. No doubt they speak from experience. There is, I think, no immediate remedy; we must wait for the gradual restoration of the large reservoirs, from which the village tanks will be replenished with a constant fresh water supply.

The various plague camp sites have been kept clear of jungle. It has not been found advisable to keep stocks of building and roofing materials always on hand, as they soon rot or get eaten by white ants, with constantly recurring expense of renewal. Were a case of plague to occur at any time, a small shed could be run up in a day, and buildings of the full size within a week. This course has been approved by the Plague Committee.

The periodical inspection of bazaars by the officers of the Civil Medical Department, kindly permitted by the Principal Civil Medical Officer last year, has worked well. I now get regular reports of the state of each bazaar, which enable me at once to check any laxness on the part of the headmen. Anuradhapura town itself has been carefully scavenged, especially since the establishment of the Local Board in July.

The members of the Board are the Government Agent as Chairman; the Provincial Engineer; the Assistant Colonial Surgeon; Mr. S. Sampandar, Crown Proctor; Mr. Krisnaratna, Proctor; and Mr. S. M. Cader Meedin. The Crown Proctor is a Hindu, Mr. Krisnaratna a Sinhalese, and Mr. Cader Meedin a Moorman, so that all classes are represented.

A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Board from 1st July to 31st December is annexed :—

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance transferred ...	—	2,599 81
Taxes	709 80	
Licenses	2,791 72	
Fines	69 25	
Rents	1,764 94	
Sundries	370 1	
		5,705 72
		8,305 53

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Establishment ...	602 0	
Office Contingencies ...	157 67	
Revenue Service ...	25 6	
Police Charges ...	95 21	
Sanitary Charges ...	2,265 57	
Public Works	1,304 30	
Lighting	141 95	
Miscellaneous	624 96	
		5,216 72
Balance on 31st December, 1901	—	3,088 81
		8,305 53

Special precautions were taken both before and after each pilgrimage.

The three ponds used for drinking water, for bathing, and for washing clothes were cleared of all weeds and refuse.

The whitewashing of all houses has been strictly insisted upon, and special attention has been paid to the cleanliness of the market, and of bakeries, and to the keeping open of all drains. All night soil is conveyed outside the town and buried in the jungle beyond Mirisawetiya.

A large number of stray dogs were seized and destroyed, but to this work there is no end. It is said that they receive a fresh accession with each pilgrimage.

IX.—BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

The following table of births, deaths, and marriages shows the totals registered during the last three years, with details regarding births, deaths, and Kandyan marriages for each quarter of 1901 :—

Year.	No. of Births.	No. of Deaths.	General Marriages.	Kandyan Marriages.	Mohammedan Marriages.
1899 ...	2,904 ...	3,608 ...	39 ...	538 ...	4
1900 ...	3,171 ...	2,901 ...	95 ...	796 ...	5
1901 ...	3,797 ...	3,041 ...	76 ...	1,330 ...	2

1901.	Births.	Deaths.	Kandyan Marriages.
First Quarter ...	928 ...	870 ...	173
Second Quarter ...	896 ...	729 ...	297
Third Quarter ...	1,002 ...	678 ...	487
Fourth Quarter ...	971 ...	764 ...	373
Total ...	3,797	3,041	1,330

The large increase of births, 893 more than in 1899 and 626 more than in 1900, is very satisfactory, but is somewhat counterbalanced by the regrettable increase of 140 in the deaths, as compared with 1900, though the total is still very much lower than that of 1899. As usual, the greatest number of deaths has occurred in the first and fourth quarters, which include the rainy season, always the most unhealthy time of the year.

The death-rate per 1,000 during 1901, calculated on the Registrar-General's figures for the population, on which alone comparison can be made with former years, has been 40·3, as against an average of 41·5 during the previous five years. Calculated on the Census figures, which are 3,781 more than those of the Registrar-General, and which are the nearest approximation to the actual population at the end of the year, it has been 38·4. This is still high, but it is satisfactory to note the steady decrease.

It will be seen that the number of Kandyan unions registered exceeds the number registered in 1900 by more than 66 per cent., while the figures for the third quarter alone are only 51 less than the total for the whole of 1899. Still registration is by no means universal; it will need the amendment of the Ordinance advocated in section IV. above to make it so.

There were 5 applications for divorce pending at the beginning of the year and 60 were received during the year, making 65 in all. In 40 per cent. of these the application came from the husband, in 33 per cent. from the wife, and in 27 per cent. from husband and wife jointly. Divorces were granted in 38 cases, 13 applications were rejected, 5 were withdrawn, and 9 remain pending at the end of the year. In 1900 the number of applications for divorce dealt with was 94. It is worth noting that in spite of the large increase in the number of unions registered there has been a considerable falling off in divorces.

X.—THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES' ORDINANCE, NO. 24 OF 1889, AND THE IRRIGATION ORDINANCE, NO. 23 OF 1889.

The Village Communities' Ordinance, No. 24 of 1889, is in force throughout the Province.

There are four Presidents of Village Tribunals, one for each chief headman's division :—. Nuwaragam palata, Hurulu palata, Kalagam palata, and Tamankaduwa.

The President of Nuwaragam palata holds court at Ulukkulama and at Rambewa. Until this year he sat at Mihintale, but a permanent court-house and quarters for the President having been provided at Rambewa, a more convenient centre than Mihintale, he transferred his court there in the early part of the year. This building was erected by the Ratemahatmaya at a cost of some Rs. 1,500 out of voluntary subscriptions collected from the people. I have every reason to believe that the people were glad to contribute. A permanent building relieves them of the ever-recurring and irksome duty of patching a temporary building. I hope to see more of these permanent buildings before long.

Similar collections are on foot for a permanent school at Kebitigollewa and for a dispensary at Kahatagasdigiliya. Sufficient sums, to be supplemented in each case by a grant from Gansabhawa funds, have been subscribed to justify an early commencement of both buildings.

The President of Hurulu palata sits at Welimapotana, Ilukwewa, and Yakalla; the President of Kalagam palata at Kalawewa and Kekirawa; and the President of Tamankaduwa at Moragaswewa, Topawewa, and Manampitiya. At Moragaswewa he has jurisdiction over the Matombuwa tulana of Hurulu palata, that subdivision being much nearer to Moragaswewa than to Yakalla, the nearest court of Hurulu palata.

All these Village Tribunals were inspected by me during the year. In all, save Kalagam palata, I was well satisfied with the manner in which the work was being done. In Kalagam palata, though there was no reason to suppose that substantial justice was not on the whole being meted out, the records of the different steps taken in each proceeding were too often defective and the evidence meagre, so that it was often difficult to form a clear idea of what had taken place.

Institutions in these courts during the year amounted to 1,568 civil and 3,348 criminal cases. Inclusive of the previous year's balance, 1,554 civil and 3,266 criminal cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 22 civil and 83 criminal cases pending on 31st December, 1901.

There were 98 appeals in civil cases and 72 in criminal cases to the Government Agent. The President's judgments were affirmed in 59 civil and 35 criminal cases; the rest were either set aside, or the cases were sent back for further hearing. There were 14 appeals to His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council against the Government Agent's decisions. None were reversed. There were no outstanding fines at the end of the year.

About 77·5 per cent. of the criminal cases instituted were for breach of Gansabhawa or irrigation rules, chiefly default in performing earthwork on tanks, neglect to clear village roads, to keep the hamlets in a sanitary condition, and so on. Very few cases for offences criminal in themselves as opposed to constructive offences were instituted, *e.g.*, the total number of charges of petty thefts for the whole Province during the year was only 22. Of these, 13 resulted in acquittals on evidence, 8 were amicably settled, and only 1 resulted in conviction. The strong probability is that nearly all the other 21 charges of theft were not theft at all, but mere cases of disputed ownership of property. The fact is that the simple villager, whatever faults he may have, is essentially an honest person. This is strongly corroborated by the Police Court returns, and is also shown by the confidence with which the people habitually leave their houses unprotected. Very little care is taken to safeguard property with locks and bolts.

Fines amounting in all to Rs. 6,837·62 were inflicted in 1,060 cases, an average of about Rs. 6·50 per case, or Re. 1·35 per person. This will not appear a high average, when it is considered that most of the fines were imposed in prosecutions for default of performance of earthwork due on the village tanks. The practice is on conviction to fine the defaulter the value of the work he should have, but has not, performed, plus a small percentage as additional punishment. The value of the work so recovered is credited to the tank in respect of which the default occurred, and is spent by the Chief Irrigation Inspector, subject to the approval of the Government Agent, on the improvement of that tank.

Where the default has been purged subsequent to the institution of the case, but before trial, it is usual to fine the offender only one-tenth of the value of the default work, which is similarly credited to the tank. In some cases, where there has been some excuse for delay in performance of the work, and the work is afterwards done, the fines are remitted on application to the Government Agent.

Village Committee Members were elected in March, April, and May, in terms of section 19 of the Village Communities' Ordinance, for Kende, Kadawat, and Nuwaragam korales of Nuwaragam palata to replace Committees whose terms of office had expired.

There were several changes among the Presidents during the year. In February, on the appointment of H. B. Hurulle Banda, President of Nuwaragam palata, as Ratemahatmaya of Hurulu palata, Mr. Pohath Kehelpannala was transferred from the Presidentship of Hurulu palata to that of Nuwaragam palata. Mr. Dodanwela took his place as President, Hurulu palata. In July Mr. Pohath Kehelpannala was transferred to the Kandy District, and was replaced by Mr. Samaratun. In October Mr. Udugama took the place of Mr. Dodanwela as President of Hurulu palata, the latter returning to his native district in the North-Western Province. Mr. Rajakaruna, President of Kalagam palata, retired at the end of the year on attaining the age of sixty years. Mr. T. B. Relapanawa, Ratemahatmaya of the Sinhalese division, of the Vavuniya District, has been appointed to succeed him.

The Irrigation Ordinance, No. 23 of 1889, is also in force throughout the Province. All matters connected with paddy cultivation—the times of commencing to plough and sow, the extents to be cultivated, the times of reaping, the fencing and watching of the fields, &c.—are regulated by the rules passed under its provisions. Breaches of the rules are tried either by the Presidents of the Village Tribunals or by the chief headmen, to whom the Government Agent has deputed his powers as President of the Village Council in that behalf in terms of chapter VI. I have found, however, that some of the Ratemahatmayas do not, as they might with advantage, exercise these powers with sufficient frequency. There could be no method more convenient for the people than that the Ratemahatmaya should, on the division days which he holds at stated times and places every month throughout his palata, deal with complaints of the wrongful taking of water, or neglect to keep a channel open, and so on, close to the place where the parties reside. Instead of doing this, the Ratemahatmaya often seems to forget that he possesses the necessary powers, and is too apt to content himself with sending a report to me, or with referring the aggrieved party to the Gansabhawa.

Every irrigation case without exception, whether it results in a conviction or not, and whether an appeal is lodged against the President's or Ratemahatmaya's decision or not, is referred to the Government Agent for his approval and confirmation of the proceedings.

XI.—EDUCATION.

There are 14 Government vernacular schools in the Province, with a total of 1,456 boys on their lists, or an average of 104 for each school. The average daily attendance at each has been 62·32. Though this is nearly 5 boys per school better than the average of 1900, it still leaves much to be desired. As stated in my last year's report, "it is uphill work to maintain the attendance at anything like a fair proportion of the numbers of children of school-going age on the lists. The parents, and even the headmen, are not yet enlightened enough to appreciate the benefits of education. The schoolmasters, too, are in many cases by no means efficient; they are, however, perhaps as good as can be expected for the poor salaries which the Public Instruction Department is able to offer."

Kendewa, Ratmalagahawewa, Kebitigollewa, and Tammanewa continue to be the best schools in the Province, in the matters both of attendance and of the instruction imparted. The daily attendance at Kendewa has increased from 112 in 1900 to 119·71 in 1901; at Ratmalagahawewa, from 103·79 to 110·71; and at Kebitigollewa, from 79·79 to 95·88. Tammanewa has fallen slightly from 77·25 to 74·50.

There are, besides, 9 Church Missionary Society schools, with an average daily attendance of 18·77, out of 41 on the books; 5 Roman Catholic schools, with an average of 33·6, out of 55 on the books; and 2 Buddhist schools, one at Anuradhapura, the other at Kekirawa. The former had an average daily attendance of 20, the latter of 55 boys. There are also 123 pansala schools with 392 boys attending them and 21 Mohammedan schools with 155 boys.

The number of children receiving education has more than doubled during the last ten years. In 1891 it was 1,620 boys and 10 girls, or about 1 in 45 of the population. In 1901 it was 3,204 boys and 203 girls, or about 1 in 22 of the population.

I annex the Revenue Officer's report on the schools in Tamankaduwa :—

There were 16 Gansabhawa schools in Tamankaduwa at the beginning of the year 1901. Of these, 11 were Tamil schools and 5 Sinhalese. The average attendance was 35, including boys and girls. Some of the children were reading the first reader and some were learning only the alphabet. Four new schools were opened during the year, 3 Tamil and 1 Sinhalese, making a total of 20 schools, 6 Sinhalese and 14 Tamil. The average attendance at the end of the year has been 34. Those who were reading the first reader at the beginning of the year were able to read the second reader at the end of the year, and those who were learning the alphabet were able to read the first reader, so there were three classes in each of the schools by the end of the year. Eleven new schools have been built during the year, 4 school buildings have been enlarged, and 5 are in course of construction.

During the year Rs. 1,755·77 was spent on these schools. Of this sum, Rs. 1,000 was granted by Government and the balance was from Gansabhawa funds. The chief items in this expenditure were furniture Rs. 541·75—a blackboard, desk, chair, and some mats for the children to sit upon for each of 24 schools—pay of teachers Rs. 972 50. and stationery Rs. 154·97.

During August the Director of Public Instruction made a tour with me, visiting Kahatagasdigiliya, Kebitigollewa, Kendewa, Maha Diwulwewa, Ratmalagahawewa, and Tammanewa schools. I think I may say that he was pleased with the condition of the schools and with the signs of progress which he observed. He was particularly struck with the healthy appearance of the children, compared with what it was when he was stationed in the Province as Office Assistant to the Government Agent in 1884 and 1885.

XII.—CRIME.

The number of serious charges of which the Police Court took cognizance during the year was 119, divided as follows :—

Offences against Property.	Cases.	Persons.	Offences against the Person.	Cases.	Persons.
Cattle theft ...	10	9*	Abduction ...	3	10
Criminal breach of trust ...	8	9	Hurt, section 314 ...	32	48
Theft, section 367 ...	22	26	Hurt, section 315 ...	6	7
Theft, section 369 ...	19	22	Grievous hurt	1	1
Theft, prædial	3	7	Murder	2	2
Theft by servant ...	5	5			
Robbery	8	35			
	75	113		44	68

* In one case no one was charged.

Of these 119 cases, 18 were lettered A, no offence committed ; and 28 were lettered B, charge designedly false. The latter consisted mostly of charges of theft, theft from dwelling-houses, and robbery. Of the 73 remaining true cases, 10 were marked F, as the offenders were unknown. These were almost all cases of theft from dwelling-houses. In 5 other cases the accused absconded ; and in 9 others the accused were discharged, as the evidence was insufficient. In the remaining 49 cases the accused were found guilty. Of these, 28 were simple hurt under section 314, of which 11 were allowed to be compounded. This leaves 21 cases other than simple hurt in which the accused were convicted.

The percentage of convictions in the 73 true cases is 67. If the 28 hurt cases are excluded, the percentage is only 46. The undiscovered thieves from dwelling-houses have largely contributed to this result. Of the 12 true cases under section 369, convictions were obtained only in 2, in 2 there was not sufficient evidence, and in 8 the offenders were unknown. From its nature this offence is often difficult to bring home to the guilty party ; it is generally committed when the inmates of the house are either absent or asleep, and in this Province often by strangers passing through the locality whom the injured parties, even if they see them, cannot describe or identify.

An analysis of the 63 true cases in which definite persons were charged shows that in 20 cases, with 30 persons, the accused were Sinhalese villagers, and that in 8 cases they were Moors, probably also villagers. In the remaining 35 cases the accused were settlers from other districts, in 19 cases, with 26 persons, they were low-country Sinhalese, and in 16 cases, with 38 persons, they were Tamils.

Of the 20 cases in which Sinhalese villagers were charged, 11 were simple hurt, 3 were theft (section 367), 3 theft from houses (section 369), 1 was theft of cattle, 1 hurt with knife, and 1 breach of trust by servant. Of these, 4 hurt cases were compounded, and 9 cases, including 6 of simple hurt, resulted in conviction. In 5 of the remaining cases the accused were discharged for want of evidence, and in 2 cases, one a theft from a house, the other the breach of trust case, they absconded.

The villagers therefore, though they form 87·5 per cent. of the population, have committed only a very small fraction of the crime in the Province. Indeed, only 5 serious offences can with certainty be laid to their charge.

The distribution of the 73 true cases among the chief headmen's divisions is as follows :—

	Cases.
Anuradhapura Town	33
Nuwaragam Palata (excluding Anuradhapura)	22
Hurulu Palata	11
Kalagam Palata	7
Tamankaduwa	Nil

And among the korales as follows :—

Nuwaragam Palata.

Anuradhapura Town	33
Kanadara Korale	8
Kende Korale	5
Enpawala Korale	4
Nuwaragam Korale	2
Wilachchiya Korale	2
Kadawatu Korale	1

Hurulu Palata.

	Cases.
Matombuwa Korale	3
Kunchuttu Korale	2
Uddiyankulama Korale	2
Ulagalla Korale	2
Kalpe Korale	1
Mahapotana Korale	1

Kalagam Palata.

Kalagam Korale	4
Kiralowa Korale	3

The Maminiya, Negampaha, and Unduruwa korales of Kalagam palata, and the whole of Tamankaduwa have been entirely free from serious crime.

It will be seen that Anuradhapura town, with its population of 3,672 persons, is responsible for 45 per cent. of the crime committed in the Province, among a population of 79,110. This fact strongly corroborates my defence of the villager from any imputation of criminal proclivities; the population of Anuradhapura town consists almost entirely of settlers from other parts of Ceylon.

Out of the 28 cases of simple hurt, 15 occurred in Anuradhapura. This leaves 18 other more serious offences committed there, or about 4·9 cases for every 1,000 persons. There is reason to believe that some of these offences were committed by persons who were in the town only for a few days and bolted after committing an offence. Even Anuradhapura therefore is not very much addicted to crime.

The statement of the Police Magistrate last year that "this Province is singularly free from crimes of violence, and all crime of an organized nature," may, I think, be safely made again.

Murder Cases.

Two cases of suspected murder were inquired into by the Magistrate, but neither was proved. In one case the deceased was sent to hospital and was discharged on apparent recovery. He died subsequently of the after effects of his wounds. His wife was tried before the District Court for causing grievous hurt, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The weapon used was a katty, and the cause was a quarrel between husband and wife while both were drunk. The second case was found by the Magistrate to have been a pure accident. Deceased was the mother-in-law of the accused, and it seems that when the latter was in his room cleaning the lock of his gun the gun went off and killed the deceased, who was standing in the compound opposite the doorway. Deceased and accused seem to have been on the best of terms, and accused was under many obligations to the deceased.

Knife Cases.

There were six knife cases during the year. In four the accused were convicted, one was found to be false, and in one the offence was found to have been committed, but the accused was discharged owing to insufficiency of evidence.

Cattle Stealing.

There were ten complaints of cattle theft in the year. In only one of these cases was the accused convicted, in three others the offence was found to have been committed, but in two of them accused was discharged owing to insufficiency of evidence, and in the other the accused absconded. Of the remaining six cases, four disclosed no offence and two were found to be false.

Co-operation of the Headmen in the detection of Crime.

There is, happily, no great occasion for display of energy by the headmen in connection with crime. As a rule, they promptly report all such cases as do occur, but there is room for improvement in the matter of producing the accused, and in sending up all witnesses, before the court. No instances of attempts by headmen to compound offences came to my notice.

Police.

The regular police force consisted of one sergeant and eight constables. All complaints of offences committed in the town are invariably made to the police. In non-cognizable cases parties are referred to court. In cognizable cases the police have, as a rule, produced the accused. A few cases have, however, occurred in which offenders have managed to escape and have not been traced. The police are hardly to be blamed in all these cases, as in many of them the offences have been committed by newly-arrived strangers with whom the police have not had time to make themselves acquainted.

XIII.—CATTLE.

There was no murrain in the Province during the year. Hoof-and-mouth disease broke out in May, was very prevalent during June, July, and August, and gradually diminished during September, October, and November, until in December it had entirely disappeared. Though 1,404 cases were reported, none died from the disease.

The Stock Inspector reports that the people are fairly careful in isolating sick cattle, but otherwise take no care of them whatsoever. A good deal of straw which is now wasted might be stored as food for cattle during the dry weather from June to October. There is then but little grass, and the condition of the cattle becomes very poor. When the young grass begins to grow with the rains the animals feed greedily upon it and many die of diarrhœa.

The breed might, I think, be considerably improved, if owners would consent to the castration of all but the finest bull-calves. I should hesitate to entrust the present Stock Inspector with this duty, but had I a more experienced man I should endeavour to introduce the practice. I should not anticipate much opposition from cattle owners. At present low-country dealers buy many of the

best bulls for slaughter; were castration common, the castrated bulls would probably be preferred for this purpose, and the best stud bulls would remain in the villages to propagate their species. If fewer calves were born, it would be an unmixed blessing, for cattle are at present far too numerous. The returns show twice as many cattle, including buffaloes, in the Province, as there are people. Cattle trespass is a great and almost universal evil, and though there are Gansabhawa rules for the herding and caretaking of cattle, as Mr. Ievers has before remarked, "the passive obstruction and laziness of the villagers are invincible. Complaints are frequent, but inquiry generally shows that the complainant has been as remiss as the accused."

XIV.—Land Sales and New Areas of Cultivation.

The Ratemahatmayas estimate the extent of new land brought under cultivation during the year at 450 acres, but this, in my opinion, is under the mark, considering that 1,424 acres were sold in 1900 and 2,396 acres in 1901. Almost all the land sold has been irrigable land; there is no demand for garden land.

The average price per acre realized this year has been Rs. 14·43, as against Rs. 12·90 in 1900. There has perhaps been more competition this year than last, but not sufficient to have had any great effect in raising the average price. Competition is still the exception, the shareholders usually purchasing the land in common. The chief factor in the rise has been the increased value of the land, purchasers being ready to pay a higher upset price.

The total price realized by land sales this year has been Rs. 34,596, or Rs. 16,213 more than in 1900, an increase of nearly 47 per cent. Most of the land has been sold under Sir Henry Ward's Minute, which permits of payments in four annual instalments. Considerably less than half the amount therefore has been credited to this year's revenue; the remainder will be brought to account during the next three years.

In 1900 no large blocks of land were sold, but in this year, though the average size of each lot sold was little more than 4 acres, there have been signs that the people are beginning to find means to purchase larger extents. Ten lots, averaging nearly 38 acres each, were sold during the year, the three largest being respectively 73 acres, 51½ acres, and 44¾ acres in extent. All these were purchased by villagers; the only lands sold to Europeans were four small lots of a total extent of 2½ acres purchased by the Right Reverend the Roman Catholic Bishop of Jaffna.

Towards the end of the year I received an application from a European planter to purchase from 500 to 800 acres for aloe cultivation. The applicant professes to be in possession of a secret process for extracting the fibre, and has undertaken, if his first experiment be successful, to bring 2,000 acres under cultivation within a fixed period. The Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens considers this Province well suited to aloe cultivation, and sees no reason why that industry should not be made profitable here, as it has been made in India and Mauritius. The application is now before the Government, at whose hands it will, I hope, receive favourable consideration.

XV.—Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances.

Though a large extent has been surveyed, very few plans were received during the year, and consequently the claims dealt with have not been many.

The Issenbessawewa reserve, which was dealt with in 1900, has this year been declared a "reserved forest" under Ordinance No. 10 of 1885.

The agreement arrived at with the claimants to Madawalagama village in 1900 having been approved by His Excellency the Governor in the early part of this year, the final order under section 4 of the Ordinance was published in March. Thereupon, the Bogahawewa and Ihalagama claims, action with respect to which had been deferred until the Madawalagama case should be decided, were taken up. In the Bogahawewa claim the inquiry was completed, but before an agreement was entered into with the claimants, it transpired that they claimed another village Indiwewa on the same "talpata" (ola deed) as that on which they based their claim to Bogahawewa. Steps were therefore taken to deal with the second claim, and meanwhile the final decision on the first has been held over. As the two villages which are claimed adjoin one another, it will be more convenient to make one agreement with the claimants respecting both than a separate agreement for each. The notice relative to Indiwewa was nearly ready for publication at the end of the year. In the Ihalagama claim an agreement was entered into with the claimants, and approved by His Excellency the Governor, whereby an extent of 135 acres, out of a total of about 250 acres claimed, was allotted to the people for chena cultivation. The final notice will be published as soon as the land allotted for chena cultivation has been defined by survey.

Preliminary steps are being taken towards the publication of notices in the following claims:—Ambagahawewa, Getalagama and other villages, Kunchikulama and other villages, and Kiwulekada. All these will shortly be published. Action has been taken on all the plans so far received.

XVI.—Surveys.

Mr. R. B. Campbell has been Superintendent in charge of surveys in the Province during the year, with three assistant surveyors and nine supernumerary surveyors under him. In addition, Mr. Robertson, Assistant Superintendent, has worked on block surveys north of Anuradhapura, along the railway line, with three supernumerary surveyors under his direct supervision.

A large area, which I am unable to specify accurately, but probably not short of 80,000 acres, was covered by the block surveys. Acquisition surveys for railway and other purposes, application surveys, and surveys of encroachments in and around Anuradhapura town also received attention.

The activity in field work leaves nothing to be desired; it is a pity that the Head Office in Colombo cannot keep pace with it in turning out the plans.

XVII.—Forests.

From the released areas in charge of the Government Agent timber to the value of Rs. 3,256·16 was supplied to Public Departments. Sales of timber, firewood, and other produce to private parties and forest fines realized Rs. 5,611·13. Free grants of timber were made to the value of Rs. 1,082·96. The expenditure was Rs. 708·42.

The Assistant Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, reports that 6,280 acres, or 9¾ square miles, were inspected and released, there being no valuable timber on the land. The boundaries are natural ones. He proposes to commence the demarcation of the Issenbessawewa reserve on receipt of the cadastral survey plans. No fellings were carried out by him in the Province during the year.

The Assistant Conservator of Forests, Eastern Circle, informs me that Rs. 30,584·28 were realized during the year by sale of timber from that portion of this Province which belongs to his Circle. None of this was brought to account in the Anurádhapura Kachcheri; it does not therefore appear in the revenue returns of the Province. The Assistant Conservator further states that 625 ebony logs, equal to 192 tons, were felled and removed departmentally during 1901 from the released area near Horowapotana.

XVIII.—CHENA CULTIVATION.

The number of chena permits issued, and the extent which they cover, has been very much larger this year than last. It by no means follows that the extent of chena cultivated has increased in proportion. I am myself of opinion that it has increased slightly owing to the tanks not having filled for the third year in succession and consequent restriction of field cultivation, but some of my Ratemahatmayas deny that it has increased at all.

The true reason for the larger number of permits issued is that the people have at last been taught that it does not pay to cultivate chenas without permit. In my report for 1900 I touched upon the difficulties connected with the chena question in this Province, and pointed out that, while this form of cultivation cannot for the present be much restricted, the main object kept in view must be to secure that a permit should be taken out in every case. This object has now been attained; it may, I think, be safely asserted that cases in which chenas have been cultivated this year without permit have been the rare exception. It has been necessary to deal severely with offenders, and no less a sum than Rs. 2,500 has been collected in fines, chiefly on account of unlicensed chenas cultivated during the last quarter of 1900. This has been a sharp lesson to the people, which I trust it will not be necessary to repeat.

The above remarks apply to Nuwarakalawiya only; in Tamankaduwa, owing to the scarcity mentioned in a previous section, the rule that no chena cultivation shall be allowed has so far been relaxed that permits have been granted for 169 acres, as against 20 acres in 1900. A rent of Re. 1 per acre is charged in this part of the Province.

Tavalu cultivation, or cultivation of the tank bed with paddy, has been much more extensively practised than in the previous year. This is a form of cultivation to be encouraged when the tanks do not fill, and it is satisfactory to find that the people have so extensively adopted this means of supplementing their store of paddy.

A rent of 50 cents per pela is charged when the land cultivated is open tank bed, and Rs. 2 per pela if jungle is cleared. A double rent is charged when payment is not made in advance before cultivation. The revenue from this source has been Rs. 3,268. Much credit is due to the headmen for the promptitude with which they have recovered this rent and the chena fines from a people whose fixed principle it is to defer all payments until the last possible moment.

XIX.—SALES OF LAND BY VILLAGERS.

759 sales of land occurred during the year. All but 34 were sales by villagers to villagers. There were 17 sales by villagers to Tamils and low-country Sinhalese, and 17 sales by Tamils and low-country Sinhalese among themselves. All the lands sold were fields and gardens. In only 5 cases were gardens with houses on them sold. There is no reason to suppose that any lands have been sold to which the vendors had insufficient title.

XX.—WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCE.

Returns in the prescribed forms are annexed:—

Statement showing the Comparative Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in 1900 and in 1901.

	1900.		Per-centage on B.	1901.		Per-centage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	74,606	—	—	78,985	—
2. Number on lists (B)	—	22,253	—	—	23,073	—
3. Effective in the district:—						
(a) Paid Re. 1·50	19,879		89·33	20,924		90·68
(b) Paid Rs. 3	268		1·20	133		·57
(c) Laboured 6 days	45		·20	27		·11
(d) Laboured 12 days	—		—	—		—
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability:—						
(a) Exempted	582		2·61	570		2·47
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	485		2·17	567		2·45
(c) Committed to jail	3		·01	—		—
(d) Fined	16		·07	11		·04
(e) Worked 24 days at labour centre ...	—		—	—		—
(f) Double entries, &c. ...	139		·62	118		·51
(g) Dead ...	162		·72	113		·48
5. Non-effective:—						
(a) Reported to have left the village ...	661		2·97	606		2·62
(b) Otherwise not arrested ...	13		·05	4		·01

Return of Local Revenue raised and appropriated under the authority of the Provincial Road Committee in the North-Central Province and not accounted for in the General Revenue of the Colony for the Year 1901.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1901 ...	—	4,401 34
Collected for the year 1901, under the provisions of the Road Ordinances of 1861, 1884, and 1900, viz.:—		
Commutation realized in money ...	31,785 0	
Do. in labour ...	43 50	
Miscellaneous receipts, &c. ...	1,638 80	
		33,467 30
Resthouses.		
Balance on January 1, 1901 ...	215 23	
Collection in 1901 ...	2,882 34	
		3,097 57
Markets and Galas.		
Balance on January 1, 1901 ...	262 59	
Collection in 1901 ...	1 516 22	
		1.778 81
		42,745 2

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Payments made on account of principal roads and resthouses from the commutation money during the year 1901, under the provisions of the Road Ordinances of 1861, 1884, and 1900 ...	13,040 0	
Minor roads, &c.... ...	10,682 5	
Miscellaneous payments, &c. ...	2,067 83	
		25,789 88
General Charges.		
Pay of establishment, including pay of Superintendent of Minor Roads	3 682 0	
Percentage to division officers ...	3,448 4	
Petty expenses	453 58	
Purchase of tools ...	443 39	
		8,027 1
Resthouses.		
Payments made in 1901 ...	—	2.092 44
Markets and Galas.		
Payments made in 1901 ...	—	1,778 81
Balances of 1901.		
Balance on Road Ordinance Fund	4,051 75	
Do. Resthouse Fund ...	1,005 13	
Do. Market Fund ...	—	
		5,056 88
		42,745 2

The total revenue for the year was Rs. 33,467·30 made up as follows :—

	Rs. c.
In Cash	31,785 0
In Labour	43 50
Miscellaneous Receipts	1,638 80

The single and double rate commutation recoveries, excluding miscellaneous receipts, exceeded all previous recoveries by Rs. 1,138·50, as will be seen from the following statement :—

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
1893	27,118 50	1898	29,355 0
1894	27.481 50	1899	29,688 0
1895	29 436 0	1900	30.690 0
1896	29,470 50	1901	31,828 50
1897	28,474 50		

The number of men remaining unaccounted for at the end of the year, out of the 23,073 on the division officers' lists, was 4.

The expenditure on account of establishment, commission to division officers, petty expenses, and purchase of tools was Rs. 8,027.

The amount expended on principal roads and resthouses was Rs. 13,040 and on minor roads Rs. 10,682.

During the year the road to the irrigation officer's quarters was extended to join the cart track from the Puttalam road. Mileposts were fixed on the Madawachchiya-Horowapotana road and on portions of the Eppawala-Timbiriwewa and Alutoya-Minneriya roads. Two deviations were made on the latter road at the 16th and 19th mileposts in order to improve the gradients. Small improvements were made on other roads, but the funds of the Committee do not admit of more than bare provision for the upkeep of most of them. I am considering whether, when all the village tanks have been restored, and the villagers are consequently relieved of earthwork on them (a work which I intend to take up in Hurulu palata in 1902, in Kalagam palata in 1903, and in Nuwaragam palata in 1904), it will not be advisable to hand over the less important minor roads temporarily to the Village Committees to keep open. We shall then be able to concentrate the resources of the Road Committee on the more important roads and effect really substantial improvements to them one by one, instead of, as now, having to spread our funds over such a large mileage that very little permanent benefit is secured.

Punkahs have been provided in all resthouses—a very desirable improvement—for some of them are intolerably hot in the dry season. Boarded ceilings have been put up in Kahatagasdigiliya and Alutoya resthouses, also with a view to mitigating the heat. The bathroom at Habarana resthouse has been improved by opening communication between it and the bedroom.

A shed for the barbers was erected at Anuradhapura. Hitherto these men had had to ply their trade under the trees near the market, not at all a nice arrangement.

The town minor roads, markets, and galas were transferred to the Local Board on its establishment on 1st July.

The following sums were spent on the upkeep and improvement of the existing minor roads, &c.:—

Particulars.	Rs. c.
Upkeep of the town minor roads	486 55
Upkeep of Green path	16 25
Upkeep of the road from Basawakulam to Sacred road	1 25
Upkeep of the road from Tissa bund to Kurunegala road	37 16
Upkeep of Allakatu road	13 50
Upkeep of Anuradhapura-Arippu road	346 29
Upkeep of Alankulama-Turuwilla road	164 30
Upkeep of Andarawewa-Ottuppuwa road	130 0
Upkeep of Eppawala-Timbiriwewa road	400 0
Upkeep of southern minor roads	269 56
Upkeep of Maradankadawala-Kunchikulam road	115 0
Upkeep of Tonigala road	60 0
Upkeep of Madatugama-Andiyagala road	160 0
Upkeep of eastern minor roads	650 0
Upkeep of Galenbindunuwewa-Sipukulam road	219 62
Upkeep of Alutoya-Horowapotana road	500 0
Upkeep of Alutoya-Minneriya road	360 0
Upkeep of Madawachchiya-Horowapotana road	459 56
Upkeep of Madawachchiya-Kebitigollewa road	319 35
Improving the cart track from Irrigation Officer's quarters	205 46
Improving Madawachchiya-Kebitigollewa road	560 83
Improving Madawachchiya-Horowapotana road	29 0
Improving eastern minor roads	400 0
Fixing mileposts on minor roads	81 90
Fixing punkahs for resthouses	194 0
Additional culvert on Anuradhapura-Arippu road	85 5
Additions to Provincial Road Committee Head Clerk's quarters ...	68 98
Upkeep of Provincial Road Committee Head Clerk's quarters ...	56 15
Upkeep of quarters of Superintendent of Minor Roads	90 0
Improvement to Alutoya resthouse	78 0
Gates for Anuradhapura resthouse	48 0
Additions to the bathroom at Habarana resthouse	42 14
Building culverts on the eastern minor road	3 75
Gates for Mihintale resthouse	25 0
Clearing roads a second time on the Green path	18 0
Strong door for the stores of the Superintendent of Minor Roads ...	16 0
Purchase of tools	378 71
Transferred to Local Board on account of town minor roads (estimate) ...	683 45
Construction of road from Sacred road to Basawakulam bund ...	13 67
Improving the Green path	1,627 0
Improving the Kahatagasdigiliya resthouse	4 70
Deviation at the 16th mile on the Alutoya-Horowapotana road ...	142 0
Deviation at the 19th mile on the Alutoya	256 0
Ceiling for Alutoya resthouse	285 43
Ceiling for Kahatagasdigiliya resthouse	259 44
For gravelling the Green path	221 0
Additional bathroom and closet for the Kekirawa resthouse	100 0
	10,682 5

XXI.—THE CENSUS.

The preliminary Census was taken during the first week in February, and the final Census on the night of 1st March. The totals were telegraphed to the Superintendent of Census on 5th March, and all schedules were despatched by 13th March. I am confident that the Census was correctly taken; the preliminary totals telegraphed to the Superintendent of Census differed only by 138 from those finally adopted by him, and no serious errors have been discovered. Suspecting that perhaps the enumerators might have in some cases shirked the final counting on the night of 1st March, and have sent in the preliminary Census figures only, I made a point of inquiring at every village which I visited for several months afterwards whether the enumerator had come at night and counted every one there. The invariable reply was that he had done so.

The result of the Census shows a total population of 79,110. Assuming the figures of the Census of 1891 to be correct, there has been an increase of only 5 per cent. in the population. It has occurred in every part of the Province, save Tamankaduwa, where there has been a decrease of 3·69 per cent.

The increase is most remarkable in Anuradhapura town, its population having risen by no less than 46·4 per cent. since 1891. Simultaneously the growth of trade has been rapid, especially during the last few years. In illustration the figures realized by the arrack and market rents at the last three sales are given :—

	1900. Rs.	1901. Rs.	1902. Rs.
Arrack Rent ...	31,200 ...	37,620 ...	42,880
Market Rent ...	1,555 ...	2,515 ...	2,820

Anuradhapura undoubtedly takes the larger portion of the arrack consumed in the Province. It will be seen that the value of the market rent has nearly doubled.

The population of the town was, at the Census, 3,672. By the next Census, when the railway will have had time to produce its effect, it may not be far short of 10,000.

In the Nuwaragam, Hurulu, and Kalagam palatas the rate of increase has been from 5·46 to 3·33 per cent. Only a rough analysis of the figures has yet been possible, but even so it is, I think, safe to say that they show a close relation to the facilities for irrigation within reach of the people. For example, in those parts of the Kalagam palata and of Nuwaragam palata, including Anuradhapura, which are watered by the never-failing supply of the Kalawewa system, the increase has been 15 or 16 per cent.; in the remaining parts of the Nuwaragam and Kalagam palatas and in Hurulu palata, which have no perennial water supply, but the village tank systems of which have to a large extent been restored, the average increase has been about 4 per cent.; while in Tamankad uwa, whereas yet little has been done for irrigation, there has been a decrease of 3·69 per cent.

Though the increase in the population has been disappointing, it is a matter of common remark by those who knew the Province ten or fifteen years ago, and now re-visit it, that the improvement in the condition of the villagers in the interval has been most marked. I am frequently told, too, by those whose acquaintance with the Province is recent, of their surprise at the good physique of the people, their preconceived notions having led them to expect to see a half-starved, disease-stricken population.

The advance of the Province, not only during the last ten years, but ever since its creation, has no doubt been more in the direction of moral and material progress than in that of increase of population. It is not possible to put progress of this kind into the concrete form of dry figures, or to give statistics of the degree to which disease and human misery have been alleviated or averted, nor can the sums saved to Government on account of medical charges, relief works, and so on be set down. Some instances of solid improvement, which can be expressed in figures, are however given in other sections of this report.

XXII.—WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

During the first nine months of the year, that is, during the fine weather, frequent circuits were made, and all the inhabited parts of the Province were visited. Tamankaduwa, where scarcity was threatened, received a particular share of my attention. These circuits are necessary, not only for the purpose of inquiries and inspections of all kinds, but in order to make the Government Agent accessible to the people, and to keep the headmen up to the mark by frequent admonition and encouragement. In this Province the distances and expenses of long journeys are too great for the people to come to headquarters. Therefore, the Government Agent must go to them. There is hardly a village one visits where something is not wanted: a defect in a tank to be remedied, a request for a new site for a hamlet, a complaint of damage by cattle, or a dispute to be settled, or one of a hundred other things which can be best dealt with on the spot. Many of these are no doubt trivial to all but those concerned; nevertheless, the contentment of the villager depends largely on his opportunities for direct communication with the Government Agent. The minor headmen, too, though generally animated by the best intentions, are but the more intelligent of an ignorant and apathetic set of villagers. Unless constantly kept up to the mark, they are too apt to relapse into their normal condition of doing nothing. The forests, the revenue, and all other interests of the Crown suffer, and the "village machinery," on which sanitation, schools, roads, and almost everything else connected with village life depend, gets rusty.

In January and February the Census, referred to in another section, demanded much of my time. In those two months and in March all the rents of leased lands and of lands held on tickets of occupancy were collected as I travelled round the Province.

In April I attended the Durbar of Chiefs held in Kandy by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York. My principal chiefs and I had the honour of being presented.

In May the lower 29 miles of the Yoda-ela was closed for repairs, previous to which arrangements had to be made for a sufficient supply of water to the village and city tanks under it to enable them to hold out until the rainy season. In this month and in June there was a good deal of preliminary work in connection with the Local Board, which came into existence in July.

In July I went to Colombo by command of His Excellency the Governor to receive his instructions with regard to steps to be taken to alleviate the threatened scarcity in Tamankaduwa.

During this month and August considerable anxiety was felt for the safety of the crops under the city tanks, it being impossible to replenish the supply of water in Tissa owing to the closure of the Yoda-ela. Not only had Tissa to water its own fields, but those under Basawakulam also, as the latter tank was in too leaky a condition to make it safe to store water in it. By dint of most rigid economy in the issue of water, which in spite of protests from the cultivators was issued only during the daytime, the sluices being closed at night, a good crop was eventually secured.

During August a round of school inspections was made in company with the Director of Public Instruction. This has been referred to in a preceding section.

At the end of August and in the early part of September I was a good deal engaged in court in connection with the prosecutions of the Fiscal's Clerk and of a Gansabhawa Clerk on charges of criminal misappropriation, in which I was the complainant. Both were convicted in the District Court, but the former was subsequently acquitted on appeal. The question of his retention in Government service is still under consideration.*

During the greater part of the remainder of the year I was in Anuradhapura, though in December I travelled from end to end of the North road, my principal objects being to inspect the condition of the roads, and to see that the horses used in the coach were not being cruelly treated. Considering the heavy condition of the road, the horses were in much better condition than I expected to find them. At the same time there can be no doubt that they are often used when unfit for work. I should be glad to see the introduction of more systematic supervision than now exists.

This year being one of the years in which the capture of elephants in this Province is permitted, 47 licenses for that purpose were issued, upon which 19 elephants were captured. No appreciable effect has been produced on the number of elephants at large in the Province; the number captured is of course insignificant, and the operations of the trappers do not seem to have scared the herds away.

XXIII.—EVENTS OF IMPORTANCE.

In *January* all else was overshadowed by the lamented death of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. I was travelling in the villages when the sad news reached me, and can say from personal experience that it was received by the simple kindly people with unaffected grief, and a feeling at first almost akin to dismay. The love which her late Majesty bore to all her subjects was felt by all, and to even the lowliest villager in this distant Province the great and good Queen was a most vivid personality, which called forth all his reverence and affection.

Relapanawa, late Ratemahatmaya of what was in his time the Western Division, but is now the Nuwaragam palata, died at the age of 89. He had been Ratemahatmaya for thirty-seven years, and had retired in 1879. He was a most interesting old gentleman, with a wonderful memory unimpaired to the last, full of reminiscences and information, which he was always ready to impart.

* He has since been dismissed.

Messrs. Chute and Park, Irrigation Engineers, started the survey of the abandoned store tank Maha Galkadawala near Madawachchiya.

Nikawewa Ratemahatmaya of Hurulu palata retired after twenty-six years' service, and was succeeded by H. B. Hurulle, President of Nuwaragam palata Village Tribunals.

February.—The 2nd, the day of the funeral of Queen Victoria, was observed as "Memorial Day." It was universally kept as a day of deep mourning throughout this Province, as throughout the rest of Ceylon and the whole British Empire.

Mr. H. E. Beven, Office Assistant, was succeeded by Mr. L. W. C. Schrader.

The new road from the Tissa bund to the Kurunegala road was opened for traffic.

The "Small Tenements Ordinance" was brought into force in Anuradhapura.

March.—The Census was taken.

June.—Cottagers' Shows were held at Habarana and Rambewa.

Two men were killed by elephants in Tamankaduwa: one, a trapper, by the mother of a calf which he was trying to capture; the other, a cultivator, on his way to his field after dark.

A serious robbery occurred at Issembessewa pansala. Two priests were injured, one severely. The offenders were not captured. They were not identified, and the priests, the only eye-witnesses, could give no description of them, but such evidence as there was pointed to the fact that they were strangers travelling to or from the Madu pilgrimage.

July.—Mr. Nunn, Irrigation Engineer in charge of Kalawewa and the Yoda-ela, resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. J. A. Balfour.

A Receiving Office was opened at Madatugama.

August.—A Friend-in-Need Society for the Province was established. Up to the end of the year its receipts amounted to Rs. 748·86, for Rs. 380·22 of which the Society is indebted to Government, being the balance fines imposed on subordinate officers. The expenditure was Rs. 130·83, which included the support of eight pensioners, and casual relief in a number of cases. Some persons left destitute here, far from their friends, have been sent back to their homes. The monthly receipts have so far slightly exceeded the monthly expenditure. All but Rs. 30 of the balance in hand, Rs. 618·03, is deposited in the Postal and General Savings Banks. The thanks of the Society are due to Mr. C. Stouter, Head Clerk of the Kachcheri, for his valuable services as Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

A very extraordinary, if not unprecedented, occurrence was the appearance of a man-eating leopard in the village of Ratmale in Tamankaduwa. The brute seized a man sleeping in the verandah of the Vel-vidane's house, dragged him out, and killed him. It was driven off with difficulty by the villagers, who assembled hearing the victim's cries, but continued to prowl round even after a watch had been set and fires lighted. It was shot by the villagers a day or two afterwards.

September.—A tornado occurred in Anuradhapura. The "kota" or pinnacle of Ruwanweli Dagaba was blown down, and trees were uprooted and branches torn off all through the town. Luckily but little damage was done to buildings. It was very local; at Isurumuniya, a mile out of the town, it was hardly felt.

The new irrigation bungalow at Minneriya was finished.

A line of tappal was established by the Provincial Engineer and myself between Mihintale and Horowapotana, with receiving offices at Kahatagasdigiliya and Horowapotana, mainly for carrying our official letters, but incidentally for the benefit of the public, if they cared to use it. It has been very useful, 1,411 official and 1,928 private letters and packets having been carried up to the end of December. I hope that when the line develops a little more it will be taken under the official wing of the Post Office.

October.—The Rev. H. E. Heinekey of the Church Missionary Society was removed to Baddegama. This will defer the building of the church, for which over Rs. 8,000 have been collected and plans have been made and approved by the Bishop.

A Receiving Office was opened at Rambewa.

November.—Mr. Schrader, Office Assistant, was succeeded by Mr. T. B. Russell.

December.—Mr. H. G. D. Turnbull was attached to the Kachcheri as a Cadet at the end of the year.

XXIV.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

The following interesting synopsis of the work done by Archæological Survey during the year has been kindly furnished to me by the Archæological Commissioner:—

Mr. Dashwood, the Assistant to the Archæological Commissioner, after struggling for months against the malarial fever of the North-Central Province, had to leave the Island on furlough in May, in order to recruit his health. Subsequently he resigned his appointment; and for the last eight months of the year the Archæological Commissioner had, once more, to carry on the work of his Department single handed. The conduct of the Archæological Survey has necessarily been again hampered, and its progress delayed, by the want of an Assistant during the greater part of 1901. Concurrent work at two sites was not, feasible, as in 1900, during the dry months of last year. All work had to be suspended at Anuradhapura, whilst the Archæological Commissioner was engaged at Polonnaruwa between May and September.

Anuradhapura.

Ruwanveli Area.—Excavations were pushed on at the south of the Ruwanveli area, in the strip bordering the Basawakkulam tank, to the west of the Assistant Agent's and the Government Agent's residencies and the Kachcheri.

A small monastery with the customary quincunx arrangement of the main buildings (central *vihare* and four corner *pirivenas*) was fully freed of the earth on all sides, so as to show up well from the Inner Circular road, which skirts it. The *vihare* is noticeable for its pair of Naga guard-stones, and the ornamental balustrades of the steps.

A little south of this monastery was laid bare the brick basement of some circular ruin (perhaps a *watadage* ("round relic-house") surrounded by an outer wall, octagonal in outline, with an entrance passage on the east.

Ruins below Tisavewa.—Immediately below the embankment of Tisavewa, and two to three hundred yards north of the Issurumuniya rocks and temple, is a smaller line of boulders. The over-hanging sides of these rocks were utilized as cave-shelters, and their summits for superstructures; whilst at their foot, on the east, other buildings were erected.

The chief interest of this small group of ruins (now isolated, but formerly without doubt connected with Issurumuniya and the Vessagiri caves situated further south) lies in the two beautifully designed baths, with attached dressing rooms (still in excellent preservation) built of dressed stone. The semi-arched recess, rock-cut, at the smaller bath is flanked on either side by realistic carvings in low relief of elephants emerging from a lotus pond.

These ruins—like those of Vessagiriya and Issurumuniya—go back to the earliest days of ancient Anuradhapura, though (as frequent elsewhere) they have suffered later alterations.

Mirisavetiya.—Commencement was made with the thorough excavation of the ruins surrounding the Mirisaveti Dagaba. This area lies between the Anuradhapura-Puttalam road and Basawakkulam tank on the north.

The only building of importance unearthed so far is the chief *pirivena* of the Mirisavetiya monastery. This is of the type of the similar oblong buildings known at Abhayagiriya, Thuparama, and Jetawanarama. Its proximity to the high road and the modern town has unfortunately long bereft it of practically all but its monolithic columns.

It is likely that, though the area may not yield much of artistic value, the general plan of the ancient buildings and by-streets of the sacred precincts to Mirisavetiya will be disclosed with considerable certainty.

Polonnaruwa.

As in the previous year, operations were conducted at Polonnaruwa in 1901 under the personal supervision of the Archæological Commissioner from May to September inclusive.

(i.) The ruins excavated in 1900 ("Council Chamber," "Audience Hall," &c.) standing on the promontory at Topavewa, which had become overgrown, were first cleanly weeded.

(ii.) Attention was next turned to the excavation of the "Irrigation work lying immediately below the tank," at which point digging had ceased the year before. This has proved to be a *pokuna*, or large pond, with rock bottom, supplied from Topavewa by a sluice. The tank water was passed by three conduits (*nalal*) diagonally into a narrow brick "well" (*bisokotuwa*), and thence, through a second similar "silt-trap," under the tank bund to the pond, along and over a paved spill, neatly finished. At the north side of this *pokuna* is an ornamented shower bath built of cut stone, fed from a spout and drain above, which is apparently led through a circular walled room at a higher level from a "water-tower." The sides of the *pokuna* on the north and south are formed by high ground and rock; on the east the water was retained by a stout wall in brick and mortar, bellying outwards. Beyond this convex wall is a small pond, rectangular in shape, connected with the *pokuna* by a single inlet, and discharging, similarly, into a channel (now obliterated) which probably carried the surplus water into low land to the south-east by a sluice, yet traceable, under the south embankment of the promontory. The level area through which this channel flowed, between the ruined buildings standing on the tank bund and the western wall of the citadel, is traditionally known as "the King's Garden." Excavation has, here, distinctly tended to confirm tradition.

The spoil resulting from the heavy earth-cutting (at places 25 ft. deep) at the *pokuna* and *bisokotu*, was advantageously used in forming a banked-up cross road, much needed to unite the Government buildings near the tank bund with the new driving road from Minneriya.

(iii.) The "pillared building close to the Irrigation Bungalow on the tank bund" was also excavated. It is shown to be a *vihare*, with a moulded brick basement, fronting east. A well-carved stone Buddha (headless and limbless) was exhumed inside the shrine.

(iv.) The new road from Minneriya between the 25th and 26th miles, and about a mile from Topavewa, under construction last year, exposed some pillared ruins. It seemed desirable by dealing with this group promptly to anticipate not improbable illicit digging by wayfarers and others. During September the labour force was moved to the site. The decision was amply repaid by results. The quadrangle of a Hindu *devale*, containing three or four shrines, was followed out by trenching. The chief *kovil* (a mound of fallen *débris*, but once domed like others at Polonnaruwa) yielded, *inter alia*, a finely carved stone Nandi (bull) and a *lingam* and yoni, unbroken, *in situ*. On the rock hummock adjoining the *devale* premises was discovered a long Sinhalese inscription of forty-five lines, in good preservation. The record belongs to "Siri Sang Bo Nissanka Malla Kalinga Parakrama Bahu." There are more ruins around this rock, not improbably forming part of the *entourage* of the *devale*, which must have been of some note.

(v.) In addition to parking the promontory area, the gradual clearing of undergrowth at present hiding much of "Pulastipura" was begun by a system of paid *rajakariya, i.e.*, compulsory service for seven days of a limited number of adults from each village remunerated by fair cash payment at the week's close. The Moor villagers of the Megoda pattuwa of Tammankaduwa, thus judiciously employed, year by year, will gradually open out the whole of the old capital, with benefit alike to the Government and to themselves.

L. W. BOOTH,
Government Agent.

February 27, 1902.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, PROVINCE OF UVA, FOR 1901.

I.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 164,858·48, exceeding that of the previous year by Rs. 1,735·93. The increase is mainly due to larger sales of judicial, postage, and revenue stamps, to more fines in the Police Courts and by the Government Agent, and to larger receipts from sale of land.

2. The following statement gives the details of the rise under the specified heads of revenue :—

	Rs. c.
Judicial stamps	1,759 24
Postage stamps	3,264 65
Revenue stamps	115 67
Fines	489 17
Land sales	667 11
Other minor heads of revenue	1,621 64
	7,917 48
Deduct decrease in 1901 under other heads of revenue	6,181 55
Increase	1,735 93

3. A detailed statement of the revenue collected during the year under review in comparison with the previous year is appended :—

Comparative Statement of Revenue collected in the Province of Uva for 1900 and 1901.

Heads of Revenue.	Year. 1900.	Year. 1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
Licenses, &c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Arrack, rum, and toddy.	109,666 66	105,627 50	—	4,039 16
Opium	395 0	250 0	—	145 0
Royalty on cabook	0 75	—	—	0 75
Incidental	—	0 1	0 1	—
Road tolls	6,650 0	6,750 0	100 0	—
Revenue stamps	11,419 97	11,535 64	115 67	—
District Court fines	—	20 0	20 0	—
Court of Requests fines	5 50	12 25	6 75	—
Police Court fines	3,556 77	3,854 49	297 72	—
Government Agent's fines	349 59	489 29	139 70	—
Other Departments' fines	121 85	60 74	—	61 11
Fines for forest offences	184 2	209 2	25 0	—
Total ...	132,350 11	128,808 94	704 85	4,246 2
Fees of Court or Office, &c.				
Judicial stamps	6,445 73	8,204 97	1,759 24	—
Survey fees	2,455 2	2,004 63	—	450 39
Recoveries on irrigation works	1,753 10	1,858 15	105 5	—
Refund of hospital expenses	288 37	155 48	—	132 89
Collections at dispensaries	632 94	552 72	—	80 22
Medical aid dues	451 10	742 98	291 88	—
Cost of drugs	241 27	175 11	—	66 16
Police rates	3,594 32	3,212 43	—	381 89
Storage of gunpowder	25 50	—	—	25 50
School books and stationery	21 56	22 92	1 36	—
Fees for title deeds	210 74	261 59	50 85	—
Sundries	260 40	272 43	12 3	—
Total ...	16,380 5	17,463 41	2,220 41	1,137 5
Post and Telegraph.				
Postage stamps	2,460 36	5,725 1	3,264 65	—
Government Railways.				
Miscellaneous	1,100 0	1,470 0	370 0	—
Rents of Government Property.				
Rent of buildings and houses	12 0	17 0	5 0	—
Rent of lands	2,265 92	1,795 76	—	470 16
Total ...	2,277 92	1,812 76	5 0	470 16

Heads of Revenue.	Year. 1900.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Interest.				
Interest on arrears of revenue	104 77	231 94	127 17	—
Miscellaneous Receipts.				
Sale of old stores	5 40	56 90	51 50	—
Overpayments recovered	1 42	—	—	1 42
Unclaimed deposits	119 11	342 7	222 96	—
Sundries	351 9	82 94	—	268 15
Total ...	477 2	481 91	274 46	269 57
Sale of Government Property.				
Timber	1,242 35	1,339 98	97 63	—
Crops on Crown lands	90 15	31 40	—	58 75
Sale of stone	—	14 0	14 0	—
Sundries	134 95	307 15	172 20	—
Total ...	1,467 45	1,692 53	283 83	58 75
Land Sales.				
Crown lands sold	6,395 14	6,898 39	503 25	—
Premia on leases	109 73	273 59	163 86	—
Total ...	6,504 87	7,171 98	667 11	—
Grand Total ...	163,122 55	164,858 48	7,917 48	6,181 55

4. The expenditure was Rs. 34,255·18, as against Rs. 31,008·39 in 1900. The following statement gives the details of the rise under the specified heads of expenditure :—

Comparative Statement of Expenditure for 1900 and 1901.

Particulars.	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments	18,043 16	17,868 0
Pensions	2,920 13	2,814 82
Other Charges	10,045 10	13,572 36*
	31,008 39	34,255 18

* Increase due to expenses connected with the purchase of the Bandarawela Hotel and special charges on account of cholera.

The expenditure was 20·77 per cent. of the revenue

II.—FOOD SUPPLY.

6. The following table indicates the nature, sources, and sufficiency of the food supply of the people, exclusive of immigrant Tamils and residents in bazaars. The amount required for each korale is taken at 100 :—

Kórale.	Locally-grown. Consumed. Rice.	Kurakkan.	Indian Corn.	Vegetables.	Surplus. Rice.	Kurakkan.	Indian Corn.	Imported Rice.
Udukinda Division.								
Gampaha	50	20	20	10	—	—	—	—
Yatipalata and Medapalata ...	60	—	—	10	—	—	—	30
Udapalata	35	5	—	10	—	—	—	50
Dambawinna	40	5	—	5	—	—	—	50
Mahapalata	40	5	—	5	—	—	—	50
Dehiwinna	60	5	—	5	—	—	—	30
Wellawaya Division.								
Kandapola	20	40	20	5	—	—	—	15
Wellawaya	40	20	15	5	20	—	—	—
Sittâramapalata	10	10	10	10	—	30	30	—
Kongola Bintenna	50	20	20	10	—	—	—	—
Wellassa Division.								
Wegam pattu	50	20	10	10	10	—	—	—
Medagam pattu	30	30	30	10	—	—	—	—
Dambagalla	40	20	10	10	—	10	10	—
Maha Wedirata	10	20	20	10	—	20	20	—
Nikawetiya	10	20	20	10	—	20	20	—
Nilgala	10	20	20	10	—	20	20	—
Buttala Division.								
Kandukara	50	20	20	10	—	—	—	—
Buttala	40	20	10	10	20	—	—	—
Buttala Wedirata	20	40	20	20	—	—	—	—

Korale.	Locally-grown.							Imported Rice.
	Consumed.				Surplus.			
	Rice.	Kurakkan.	Indian Corn.	Vegetables.	Rice.	Kurakkan.	Indian Corn.	
Bintenna Division.								
Araluppitiya ...	30	30	30	10	—	—	—	—
Palwatta ...	30	20	20	10	—	10	10	—
Bintenna ...	—	40	30	20	10	—	—	—
Wiyaluwa Division.								
Wiyaluwa ...	5	45	40	10	—	—	—	—
Oyapalata ...	20	40	30	10	—	—	—	—
Soranatota ...	20	40	30	10	—	—	—	—
Yatikinda Division.								
Rilpola	60	20	10	10	—	—	—	—
Bogoda	50	20	20	10	—	—	—	—
Kumbalwela ...	60	20	10	10	—	—	—	—
Passara	60	20	10	10	—	—	—	—
Pattipola ...	60	20	10	10	—	—	—	—

7. With the exception of Udukinda and a part of Wellawaya, the supply is home-grown.

8. The other section of the population, namely, the immigrant Tamils and employés on tea estates, and the residents in bazaars, live sufficiently well. Their rice is imported.

9. Crops generally were fair. A table of the prices of ordinary kinds of food is annexed :—

Imported rice, Rs. 4·37 to Rs. 6 per bushel.
Country rice, Rs. 4·37 to Rs. 5·50 per bushel.
Paddy, Re. 1·75 to Rs. 2 per bushel.
Kurakkan, Re. 1·50 to Rs. 2 per bushel.
Indian corn, Re. 1 to Re. 1·25 per bushel.
Kollu, Rs. 2·50 to Rs. 3·75 per bushel.
Mun, Rs. 4 to Rs. 4·75 per bushel.
Chillies, 15 cents per pound.
Salt, 12 cents to 15 cents per measure.
Onions, 6 cents to 7 cents per pound.
Cocoanuts, Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 per 100.

10. The rainfall at Badulla was 51·58 inches, in comparison with 65·64 inches during 1900.

III.—IRRIGATION.

11. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 12,009·84, as against Rs. 10,506·31 in 1900, as follows :—

	Rs. c.
For maintenance of existing works	1,851 99
For works of construction	2,719 0
For irrigation surveys	272 46
Expenditure on staff	4,710 0
Repairs and improvements	2,456 39
Total ...	12,009 84

12. Details are specified in the annexed statement :—

Maintenance.

No.	Name of Work.	Expenditure. Rs. c.
1 ...	Okkampitiya Yoda-ela	1,507 77
2 ...	Sorabora and Kudawewa	344 22
	Total ...	1,851 99

Construction.

1 ...	Katupellewewa, building sluices and spills	2,169 0
2 ...	Irrigation Sub-Inspector's quarters, temporary ...	550 0
	Total ...	2,719 0

Irrigation Surveys.

1 ...	Survey of Alut-ela	20 50
2 ...	Survey of Komarika-ela	5 0
3 ...	Survey of Nagalawewa	96 36
4 ...	Survey of Ditagamuwa	26 0
5 ...	Survey of Hambegamuwa	16 0
6 ...	Survey of Usgamayawewa	53 0
7 ...	Survey of West Gala-oya	15 60
8 ...	Survey of Kadadora-ela	40 0
	Total ...	272 46

Expenditure on Staff.

No.		Salaries. Rs.	Allowances. Rs.
1	First Irrigation Sub-Inspector	1,000	500
2	Second Irrigation Sub-Inspector	720	240
3	Clerk	360	—
4	Two earthwork overseers	720	—
5	Two messengers	240	—
6	Hambegamuwa Guardian	120	—
7	Sudupanawela-ela Guardian	60	—
8	Gala-oya anicut Guardian	120	—
9	Horabora and Kudawewa Guardian	120	—
10	Okkampitiya Guardian	480	—
11	Cement pipe factory watcher	30	—
		3,970	740

Repairs and Improvements.

Name of Work.	Description.	Expenditure. Rs. c.
Dikwella-ela	Supplying deficit planks	51 0
Medabeddewewa	Repairs to sluice	110 0
Irrigation bungalow, Hambegamuwa	Improvement and repairs	142 0
Do.	Repairing the roof and damaged walls	203 73
Hambegamuwa irrigation channel	Improvement	45 36
Taldena-ela	Repairs	345 40
Irrigation bungalow, Hambegamuwa	Rethatching the roof	72 10
Mawela-ela, near Dikwella	Repairs to the retaining wall attached to the masonry anicut	123 60
Dehigolle Maha-ela	Minor repairs	24 50
Hanwella-ela	do	84 4
Badulupitiya-ela	Repairs to the damaged portion	10 0
Hingurugamuwa-ela	Improvement	272 90
Yapamme-ela	Minor repairs to the masonry and replacing the washed away planks	236 70
Mahatalawewa	Repairs	144 35
Gala-oya anicut	do.	165 10
East Gala-oya channel	Building distributing gates	309 8
Hambegamuwa tank	Repairs to the sluice	116 53
		2,456 39

3. As regards the future, the following is a list of the works proposed for 1902 :—

Alut-ela : reconstruction of stream crossings.
Nagalawewa : entire restoration.
Komarika-ela : restoration of headworks.
Gaduguduwewa, restoration of.
Gala-oya west ela : repairs to masonry, &c.
Aranamuna : repairs to existing ancient anicut.
Hambegamuwa tank : repairs to masonry.
Wahugoruwa tank, restoration of.
Hewanarawa tank in Maha Wedirata : construction of sluice and spill.
Manufacture of cement pipes.
Buttala-ela, repairs to.
Iron trough to Usgamayawa.

IV.—LEGISLATION.

14. A set of new rules, 109 in number, under "The Village Communities' Ordinance, 1889," was made and approved during the year under review.

15. Rules and regulations made by the Government Agent under "The Butchers' Ordinance, 1893," were published in the month of July, and by-laws to the same effect were subsequently framed by the Local Board of Badulla.

16. The Local Board also made by-laws in connection with the water supply.

17. No special legislation appears to be required for the benefit of the Province of Uva, nor has the writer of this report any to suggest in the general interest.

V.—PUBLIC WORKS.

18. Among the works required and already recommended are the following :—

(1) Further extension of the road from Bibile towards Medagama and Obbekota.
(2) Further improvement of the road from Muppane to Pottuvil.
(3) Completion of the road from Bibile to Alutnuwara.
(4) Construction of a serviceable cart road from Taldena to Migahakiwula and onwards.
(5) Construction of a road from Kumbukkan to Okkampitiya.
(6) Construction of a road from Dambagalla to Irakkamam.
(7) Construction of a cart road from Passara to Alupota and onwards towards Muppane.
(8) Construction of a road from Tanamalwila to Hambegamuwa.
(9) Scheme of water supply for Bandarawela. A vote has been taken on account.
(10) Water supply for Koslanda.
(11) Sinking of new wells in localities to be selected.
(12) Establishment of a dispensary at Welimada.
(13) Erection of building for dispensary at Bibile. A site has been selected.
(14) House at Badulla for the Office Assistant. Plans and an estimate have been prepared.

19. Money was voted in the Supply Bill of 1901 for the execution of the following among other works in 1902 :—

	Rs.		Rs.
Bibile-Medagama-Obbekota road	... 20,000	Horse bridge at Nakkala	... 3,000
Badulla-Spring Valley road	... 12,000	Sidings, Kumbalwela-Passara road	... 6,000
Haputale-Dambetenna road	... 5,000	Bandarawela water supply	... 10,000
Improvements, Muppane-Pottuvil road	... 5,000	Additions to Badulla Post Office	... 1,460
Horse bridge at Leangahawela	... 2,550		

VI.—SPECIALLY DESIRABLE MEASURES.

20. Irrigation in the low-country is what is chiefly required, and a systematic restoration of village tanks has to be undertaken. This subject was discussed in the Administration Report for 1899.

VII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

21. The sanitary condition of the people is on the whole satisfactory. Means for obtaining treatment for sickness are provided by the establishment of the following hospitals and dispensaries, exclusive of estate dispensaries :—

Hospitals.	Dispensaries.	Divisions.
Haputale ...	Bandarawela ...	Udukinda
	Maspana ...	do.
Badulla ...	Madulsima ...	Yatikinda
Lunugala ...	Passara ...	do.
	Pinarawa ...	do.
	Taldena ...	Wiyaluwa
Medagama ...	Bibile ...	Wellassa
	Baduluwela ...	do.
Buttala ...	Muppane ...	Buttala
	Wedikumbura ...	do.
Alutnuwara ...	Ekiriankumbura ...	Bintenna
	Haldummulla ...	Wellawaya
	Koslanda ...	do.
	Tanamalwila ...	do.
	Hambegamuwa ...	do.

22. As to the sanitary condition of the small towns, namely, Badulla, Bandarawela, Haldummulla, Haputale, Koslanda, Passara, Lunugala, and Welimada, the drainage generally is bad, except at Bandarawela. There is, however, no overcrowding of bazaars, and the water supply is on the whole fair, except at Bandarawela, where a scheme is under consideration. The sanitation of the villages is provided for by the machinery of the Village Communities' Ordinance.

23. There were two outbreaks of cholera during the year under review, one in Bintenna and one near Welimada in Udukinda.

24. The disease was first reported from Bintenna on the 28th November, and from this centre there were 28 cases, 16 of which proved fatal. Temporary hospitals and a segregation camp were erected, and all necessary action was promptly taken by the authorities concerned, with the result that the last case was reported on the 9th December.

25. The other outbreak was distinct, and occurred in some villages about 4 miles north of Welimada, the first case happening on the 12th December. All necessary precautions were taken, the required buildings were put up, and a force of guards was stationed on all roads to prevent the spread of the disease. There were 18 cases, 11 of which proved fatal. The last case occurred on the 24th December.

26. Particulars are contained in the following registers :—

Register of Bintenna Outbreak.

No.	Age in Years.	Sex.	Date of Attack.	Date of Recovery.	Date of Death.	Village.
			1901.	1901.	1901.	
1	5	Female ...	Nov. 18 ...	Dec. 2 ...	—	Pangaragammana
2	5	Do. ...	Nov. 20 ...	do. ...	—	do.
3	6	Male ...	do. ...	do. ...	—	do.
4	40	Female ...	Nov. 22 ...	—	Nov. 22 ...	do.
5	2	Do. ...	Nov. 23 ...	—	Nov. 23 ...	do.
6	3	Do. ...	Nov. 24 ...	—	Nov. 24 ...	do.
7	4	Male ...	do. ...	—	do. ...	do.
8	17	Do. ...	do. ...	Dec. 2 ...	—	do.
9	7	Female ...	Nov. 25 ...	—	Nov. 25 ...	do.
10	3	Male ...	do. ...	—	do. ...	do.
11	25	Female ...	do. ...	—	do. ...	do.
12	8	Male ...	Nov. 28 ...	Dec. 2 ...	—	do.
13	40	Do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	—	do.
14	35	Do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	—	do.
15	35	Do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	—	do.
16	28	Female ...	Nov. 29 ...	—	Nov. 29 ...	do.
17	20	Male ...	do. ...	—	do. ...	Migahakiwula
18	2	Female ...	Nov. 30 ...	—	Nov. 30 ...	Alutnuwara
19	10	Do. ...	do. ...	—	do. ...	Pangaragammana
20	12	Male ...	do. ...	—	do. ...	do.
21	2	Female ...	do. ...	—	do. ...	do.
22	25	Do. ...	Dec. 2 ...	Dec. 9 ...	—	do.
23	60	Male ...	Dec. 6 ...	—	Dec. 7 ...	Alutnuwara
24	25	Do. ...	Dec. 7 ...	—	—	do.
25	45	Do. ...	do. ...	—	Dec. 9 ...	do.
26	40	Do. ...	Dec. 8 ...	—	—	do.
27	32	Do. ...	do. ...	—	—	do.
28	40	Do. ...	Dec. 9 ...	—	Dec. 10 ...	do.

Register of Outbreak near Welimada.

No.	Age in Years.	Sex.	Date of Attack.	Date of Recovery.	Date of Death.	Village.
			1901.	1901.	1901.	
1	30	Female ...	Dec 4 ...	Dec. 18 ...	—	Karagahaulpota
2	20	Male ...	Dec. 5 ...	—	Dec. 6 ...	do.
3	30	Female ...	Dec. 8 ...	—	Dec. 10 ...	Pannala
4	7	Male ...	Dec. 9 ...	—	do. ...	Umaella
5	50	Do. ...	Dec. 10 ...	—	do. ...	Karagahaulpota
6	3	Female ...	do. ...	Dec. 18 ...	—	do.
7	22	Do. ...	Dec. 12 ...	do. ...	—	Ambagasdowa
8	30	Male ...	Dec. 13 ...	—	Dec. 14 ...	do.
9	28	Female ...	Dec. 14 ...	—	Dec. 16 ...	Pannala
10	16	Do. ...	do. ...	Dec. 18 ...	—	Ambagasdowa
11	58	Do. ...	Dec. 15 ...	—	Dec. 16 ...	Pannala
12	2	Do. ...	do. ...	Dec. 18 ...	—	Ambagasdowa
13	26	Do. ...	Dec. 16 ...	—	Dec. 16 ...	Umaella
14	7	Male ...	Dec. 20 ...	—	Dec. 20 ...	Pannala
15	24	Female ...	Dec. 21 ...	Dec. 23 ...	—	do.
16	28	Do. ...	Dec. 24 ...	Dec. 28 ...	—	Busdulla
17	7	Male ...	do. ...	—	Dec. 25 ...	do.
18	30	Do. ...	do. ...	—	do. ...	Pannala

27. The following is a summary of the precautionary measures taken against plague :—

(*a*) Sites for plague buildings are in readiness at the following places :—

(1) Haputale, Udukinda division.
(2) Bandarawela, Udukinda division.
(3) Dikwella, Yatikinda division.
(4) Passara, Yatikinda division.
(5) Lunugala, Yatikinda division.
(6) Bibile, Wellassa division.
(7) Medagama, Wellassa division.
(8) Muppane, Buttala division.
(9) Alutnuwara, Bintenna division.
(10) Wellawaya, Wellawaya division.
(11) Koslanda, Wellawaya division.
(12) Haldummulla, Wellawaya division.

(*b*) At numbers (1), (2), (4), (6), and (7) buildings have been erected and are fit for immediate use, subject to minor repairs, which can be effected within six hours.

(*c*) At numbers (5), (8), (10), (11), and (12) materials have been collected and are stored. The sites can be cleared of weeds and buildings can be erected within six hours.

(*d*) At numbers (3) and (9) the sites can be cleared of weeds and materials can be collected within six hours.

28. In addition to this, in every village throughout the Province a house has been selected for occupation by plague patients in case of necessity.

VIII.—CRIME.

29. There was only one murder during the year. This was a case in which a villager killed his wife in a fit of jealousy; he was sentenced to death, but owing to the state of his health the sentence was subsequently commuted to one of twenty years' rigorous imprisonment. There were in addition three cases of homicide, resulting in convictions, the sentences being as follows :—Ten years' rigorous imprisonment, one year's rigorous imprisonment, and six months' simple imprisonment. There were three other cases of homicide discharged under the instructions of the Attorney-General.

30. The number of knife cases reported was 51, of which 50 were brought to trial, and in 19 of which convictions were obtained. There were 26 such cases in the preceding year, 53 in 1899, and 50 in 1898. Results are tabulated below :—

Division.	Population, exclusive of Military and Estates.	No Offence.	Designedly False.	True Cases.				Total.
				Committed to District Court.	Accused absconded.	Evidence insufficient.	Convicted in Police Court.	
Yatikinda ...	28,185	—	2	1	—	4	9	16
Udukinda ...	31,663	1	1	1	—	10	5	18
Buttala ...	15,706	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Wellassa ...	23,097	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Wiyaluwa ...	17,007	—	1	—	—	4	1	6
Wellawaya ...	8,528	—	1	—	1	2	2	6
Bintenna ...	10,549	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	134,735	1	5	2	1	23	19	51

31. There was no lack of co-operation on the part of the headmen in the detection of crime, though none of them particularly distinguished themselves in this respect. The Police, both regular and rural, discharged their duties satisfactorily; among the latter, Sariady, Town Arachchi of Lunugala, and M. La Saibo Lebbe, Town Arachchi of Dikwella, did the best service.

32. The strength of the regular police was as follows :—An Inspector at Badulla; five sergeants at Badulla, two sergeants at Bandarawela, one sergeant at Haputale, one sergeant at Diyatalawa, and one sergeant at Welimada; twenty-three constables at Badulla, six constables at Bandarawela, four constables at Haputale, four constables at Diyatalawa, and five constables at Welimada. And the rural police consisted of eleven town arachchies at the following places :—Haputale, Welimada, Dikwella, Passara, Lunugala, Kandegedara, Bibile, Muppane, Alutnuwara, Haldummulla, Koslanda.

33. There was a marked diminution in the prevalence of cattle stealing, the number of cases reported being only 36, as compared with 65 in the previous year. Of these 36 cases, 7 resulted in convictions and 18 in acquittals: in the remaining 11 cases the offenders were unknown. As usual, the division of Udukinda had the largest proportion of cases.

IX.—CATTLE DISEASE.

34. There was no murrian during the year under review, but foot-and-mouth disease prevailed to some extent during the first six months. It broke out in the division of Yatikinda in January, and spread to the divisions of Udukinda and Wellassa in February, to the divisions of Buttala, Bintenna, and Wellawaya in March, and to the division of Wiyaluwa in April. It disappeared before the end of July in all the divisions except Wiyaluwa, where it was finally abated in August.

X.—NEW AREAS.

35. The extent of land, exclusive of chena, which was newly brought under cultivation during the year was inconsiderable.

XI.—WASTE LANDS ORDINANCES.

36. Action was taken in respect of 1,719 acres of land in the division of Udukinda, with the result that at the close of the year final notices declaring this extent to be the property of the Crown were in preparation. The following is a schedule of the lands in question :—

	Extent. A.	R.	P.
Bedde-ellepatana	225	1	10
Gollekandehula, &c.	149	3	32
Land at Galanihe	211	3	3
Land at Hinnarangolla	180	2	15
Deyalduwa, &c.	543	0	0
Kirindebedda, &c.	238	2	10
Yahalabedda, &c.	170	0	10
	1,719	1	0

37. Fifty-three acres of land in the village of Pitawela, adjoining the town of Badulla, were finally declared to be the property of the Crown.

38. At Telulla, in the division of Wellawaya, a claim of over 3,000 acres was surveyed, but the preliminaries required for the publication of the notice had not been completed at the close of the year.

39. There was no hitch in the working of these Ordinances.

XII.—CHENA CULTIVATION.

40. There was no material increase in chena cultivation. The extent of private chena land available for cultivation being slightly less than in the preceding year, there followed a proportionate expansion of the area of Crown chenas allowed.

41. The estimated acreage of Crown chenas cultivated during the year under review was 985 acres, as against 795 in 1900 and 959 acres in 1899. The issue of permits for this cultivation is restricted as far as possible, but there are many cases of necessity, especially in the division of Wiyaluwa.

XIII.—SALES BY VILLAGERS.

42. The sales of land by villagers during the year included 931 fields, 610 gardens (in some cases with houses), and 176 chenas ; but there is no reason to suppose that the vendors of any of these had insufficient title. Figures showing the extent of the property so transferred are not available. No improper sales of land by villagers were reported.

XIV.—GENERAL.

43. Work other than mere routine was involved in making arrangements for the Census. The results of the enumeration are shown in the following table :—

Population, excluding the estates, military, and prisoners of war ...	134,735
Increase, per cent.	6
The estate population	51,793
Increase, per cent.	61·4
Total population, including military and prisoners of war	191,925
Increase, per cent.	20·6

44. A comparative return in the prescribed form of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance is appended :—

Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances for the last Two Years.

	1900.		Per-centage on B.	1901.		Per-centage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	159,201	—	—	188,964	—
2. Number on lists (B)	—	32,885	—	—	33,696	—
3. Effective in the district :—						
(a) Paid Rs. 1·50	27,535		83·73	28,933		85·86
(b) Paid Rs. 3	413		1·25	648		1·92
(c) Laboured 6 days	335		1·02	317		·95
(d) Laboured 12 days	—		—	—		—
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—		28,283	86·0		29,898	88·0
(a) Exempted	1,724		5·24	1,014		3·01
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	2,003		6·09	1,826		5·43
(c) Committed to jail	30		·09	9		·03
(d) Fined	5		·02	1		·003
(e) Double entries	33		·01	17		·05
(f) Dead	135		·41	265		·79
		3,930	11·95		3,132	9·31
5. Not effective :—						
(a) Reported to have left the district ...	672		—	666		—
(b) Otherwise not arrested	—	672	2·04	—	666	2·00
		32,885			33,696	

45. A return is appended showing the number of cases dealt with under the Village Communities' Ordinance for the year 1901 :—

	Yatikinda.	Udukinda.	Wellassa.	Wiyaluwa.	Buttala.	Bintenna.	Wellawaya.
Civil.							
Pending on January 1, 1901 ...	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Instituted during 1901 ...	—	—	222	—	44	31	—
	—	—	230	—	44	31	—
Decided during 1901 :—							
Money	—	—	197	—	27	19	—
Land	—	—	3	—	7	5	—
Outstanding on December 31, 1901	—	—	30	—	10	7	—
	—	—	230	—	44	31	—
Criminal.							
Pending on January 1, 1901	1	6	171	2	—	—	—
Instituted during 1901 ...	391	566	527	210	275	102	34
	392	572	698	212	275	102	34
Decided during 1901 :—							
Breach of V. C. rules ...	294	391	258	105	99	11	—
Irrigation	92	121	172	43	42	27	27
Assault	—	—	13	—	56	22	—
Theft	—	—	19	—	4	6	—
Malicious injury ...	—	6	94	—	—	4	—
Cattle trespass	5	40	75	27	4	22	—
Maintenance	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Outstanding on December 31, 1901	1	14	67	87	70	9	7
Total ...	392	572	698	212	275	102	34

46. The following statement indicates the details of the work done by the various Village Committees :—

Division.	No. of Ambalams repaired.	No. of Wells repaired.	No. of Spouts repaired.	No. of Schools repaired.	No. of Village Committee Roads repaired.	No. of Edandas repaired.	No. of Channels repaired.	No. of Tanks repaired.	Village Tribunal Courts repaired.
Yatikinda ...	35	304	358	3	79	1	678	—	—
Udukinda ...	26	381	201	1	263	16	—	—	—
Wellassa ...	—	99	—	5	49	—	141	10	—
Wiyaluwa ...	29	168	189	—	50	29	427	—	1
Buttala ...	—	87	63	1	199	—	—	—	1
Bintenna ...	4	—	—	1	20	2	—	2	1
Wellawaya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	—	—

47. A summary of the revenue and expenditure of the different Gansabhawas is given below :—

Division.	Balance on December 31, 1900.	Receipts during 1901.	Total.	Payments during 1901.	Balance on December 31, 1901.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Yatikinda	2,042 62	1,308 65	3,351 27	684 62	2,666 65
Udukinda	1,163 52	646 0	1,809 52	264 99	1,544 53
Wellassa	1,335 93	551 2	1,886 95	830 36	1,056 59
Wiyaluwa	1,028 41	243 75	1,272 16	685 51	586 65
Buttala	674 20	284 54	958 74	362 8	596 66
Bintenna	713 25	519 13	1,232 38	916 33	316 5
Wellawaya	8 74	214 50	223 24	35 20	188 4
Total ...	6,966 67	3,767 59	10,734 26	3,779 9	6,955 17

48. Mr. C. D. Vigors, C.C.S., was Government Agent until April, when he was relieved by the return from leave of Mr. G. A. Baumgartner, C.C.S., in October. Mr. F. H. Price, C.C.S., succeeded Mr. Baumgartner. At the beginning of the year Mr. J. W. Viner took Mr. J. L. Hampton's place as Superintendent of Surveys, and Dr. Felix Oorloff became Dr. Griffin's successor in the post of Colonial Surgeon.

Badulla, February 22, 1902.

F. H. PRICE,
Government Agent.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA, FOR 1901.

THE usual statement of revenue is given below :—

Return of the Revenue received by the Government Agent and the Assistant Government Agent of the Province of Sabaragamuwa during the Year 1901.

Head of Service.	Government Agent, Ratnapura.	Assistant Agent, Kegalla.	Total.
LICENSES, EXCISE, AND INTERNAL REVENUE NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED.			
Licenses.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Arrack, Rum, and Toddy ...	71,539 58	154,943 73	226,483 31
Opium ...	320 0	260 0	580 0
Rents exclusive of Land.			
Road Tolls* ...	15,852 98	15,742 50	31,595 48
Ferry Tolls ...	1,150 0	890 92	2,040 92
Stamps.			
Revenue (various Services) ...	10,414 50	21,765 9	32,179 59
Fines and Forfeitures.			
District Courts ...	120 0	205 0	325 0
Courts of Requests ...	20 0	—	20 0
Police Courts ...	1,670 25	1,683 35	3,353 60
Government Agents ...	93 75	159 37	253 12
Other Departments ...	294 50	482 75	777 25
Fines for Forest Offences ...	104 60	433 14	537 74
FEES OF COURT OR OFFICE, PAYMENT FOR SPECIFIC SERVICES, AND REIMBURSEMENTS-IN-AID.			
Judicial Stamps ...	9,182 83	9,355 18	18,538 1
Survey Fees	483 0	2,016 70	2,499 70
Recoveries on Irrigation Works ...	2,461 54	—	2,461 54
Hospital Stoppages ...	31 19	57 5	88 24
Collections at Dispensaries ...	488 95	253 76	742 71
Medical Aid Dues ...	835 28	11,857 68	12,692 96
Sale of Drugs ...	58 47	1,134 72	1,193 19
Police Rates in Towns and Rural Districts ...	866 68	—	866 68
School Fees	—	268 45	268 45
School Books and Stationery ...	219 11	268 23	487 34
Fees for Title Deeds ...	70 30	541 44	611 74
Sundries	4 87	510 37	515 24
Maintenance of Prisoners ...	—	54 12	54 12
POST AND TELEGRAPH.			
Postage Stamps ...	3,623 50	—	3,623 50
RENT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.			
Rent of Lands ...	3,793 50	210 7	4,003 57
INTEREST.			
On Arrears of Revenue ...	476 81	932 94	1,409 75
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.			
Sale of Old Stores ...	8 55	0 25	8 80
Unclaimed Deposits ...	253 72	167 77	421 49
Sundries	585 45	128 63	714 8
SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.			
Timber	14,137 61	11,941 25	26,078 86
Crops on Crown Lands ...	612 54	56 40	668 94
Sundries	101 60	0 82	102 42
LAND SALES.			
Lands	1,731 10	13,003 54	14,734 64
Premia on Leases ...	200 0	2,775 0	2,975 0
Total ...	141,806 76	252,100 22	393,906 98

* Recoveries under Bridge Tolls are included under this sub-head.

I.—FOOD SUPPLY.

The reports of the various Ratemahatmayas are quoted below.

Ratemahatmaya, Meda and Kadawatu korales, writes :—

There is hardly anything by way of improvement in the food supply to report. It was very scarce during the last half of the year, and the price of imported rice went high, and country-grown rice and other food products were less by one-half than the previous year. The failure of crops is due to the continued drought which prevailed during the period of cultivation.

I beg to point out what measures would tend to improve the food supply :—

(1) The extension of the Uggalkaltota scheme.
(2) Sanctioning of the Diyawinna scheme.
(3) Irrigation of the Madabedda lands.
(4) Improving the breed of cattle.
(5) Introduction of new seed paddy.
(6) Introduction of new garden products.
(7) Encouragement to plant fruit gardens.
(8) Assisting cultivation by establishing agricultural banks.
(9) Establishing a system of profitable chena cultivation in place of the present unprofitable system.
(10) Immediate settlement of claims to lands.
(11) Partition of property in Tattumarutenna.

If called upon, I shall gladly submit my views on the subject more fully.

Ratemahatmaya, Kolonna korale, writes :—

Food Supply and its Nature.	How far grown by the People of the Village.	Price. Rs. c.		Remarks.
Rice ...	— ...	5 50	per bushel ...	—
Paddy ...	2,800 amunams ...	1 75 to 2 0	do. ...	—
Kurakkan ...	8,010 bushels ...	1 50 to 1 75	do. ...	—
Tana ...	300 do. ...	1 0 to 1 25	do. ...	—
Indian corn ...	970,000 pods ...	0 37	per 100 pods	—
Sweet potatoes ...	— ...	0 4	per lb. ...	Scarce
Jak ...	— ...	0 3	per fruit ...	Plentiful in season
Breadfruit ...	— ...	0 2	do. ...	do.

Note.—About 550 bushels of paddy taken from this korale to Giruwa pattu ; except that, no other exports from this korale.

Ratemahatmaya, Kuruwiti korale, writes :—

The articles used by the inhabitants of this korale as their food are rice, amu, kurakkan, meneri, manioc, jak fruits, sweet potatoes, &c., and the supply is not sufficient to meet the demand in the korale itself. Rice imported from Indian ports is consumed by the inhabitants, and out of the articles used as food nearly three-fifths is Coast rice, and there is enough rice in the market to meet the demand. The price of rice is as that of last year, varying from Rs. 4·50 to Rs. 5·50 a bushel.

Ratemahatmaya, Atakalan korale, writes :—

The food supply has been for the most part ample. In this korale it consists mainly of rice (home-grown and imported), kurakkan, tana, Indian corn, mun, cocoanut, jak, breadfruit, plantains, and different kinds of yams. In the Bintenna portion of the korale the staple food is kurakkan, yams, and Indian corn. Very little imported rice is used in the Bintenna parts and along the Madampe-Hambantota cart road. Imported rice is chiefly used by estate coolies, low-country traders, and in plumbago pits. The paddy grown in the korale, which is chiefly supplemented by kurakkan and other products enumerated above, is quite sufficient for the year's consumption for the natives of this korale, as the weather has been favourable through the year for cultivation. A table of the prices for ordinary kinds of food is annexed :—

	Rs. c. Rs. c.		Rs. c. Rs. c.
Rice (home-grown), per bushel ...	4 25 to 5 0	Yams, per lb....	... 0 1½ to 0 3
Rice (imported), per bushel ...	4 50 to 5 0	Cocoanuts, per nut	... 0 3 to 0 7
Salt, per measure ...	... 0 10 to 0 15	Plantains, per 100	... 0 37½ to 0 75
Mun, per bushel ...	... 3 0 to 4 50	Breadfruits, each	... 0 1½ to 0 3
Kurakkan, per bushel	... 1 0 to 1 25	Jak, each ...	... 0 3 to 0 10

Ratemahatmaya, Nawadun korale, writes :—

The food supply of the people of this korale during the past year has been the same as in previous years reported on by me, and there is no change whatever worthy of mention. It is rice, both home-grown and imported, supplemented, in the case of the villagers, with amu, kurakkan, meneri, tana, and garden products, such as jak, breadfruit, and yams. Of the rice consumed, it is difficult to say what proportion is imported and what home-grown, but in the case of the villagers, I think, it may be put down generally as one-third of the quantity consumed being imported. Low-country traders and many villagers living in the neighbourhood of the town, roads, and estates depend entirely on imported rice, the price of which ranged from Rs. 3·50 to Rs. 5 throughout the year. There has been no scarcity of imported rice at any time of the year.

Ratemahatmaya, Kukulu korale, writes :—

The principal food supply of the people is imported rice, a bushel of which is from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6·50. The native rice consumed is about one-fourth of the whole consumption. Sometimes imported rice is not obtainable, as the boutique-keepers who sell same run short of their supplies owing to difficult transport from Colombo. Scarcity of native rice is due to the limited number of fields in the korale The price of native rice is from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5·50 a bushel.

The Coast and country rice are supplemented by jak fruits, breadfruits, sweet potatoes, yams of different varieties, amu, meneri, and kurakkan in their season.

On the whole, no one suffers much from want of food.

II.—IRRIGATION.

I quote from the various Ratemahatmayas' reports :—

Meda Korale.—There is no progress. Very few new lands were cultivated at Uggalkaltota; owing to several deaths among the cultivators, and for want of water at the proper season.

Kolonna Korale.—No progress has been made during this year. The Kitulabokka channel is full of silt since three years, and very little water only could be taken. The masonry works of all the sluices in Panamure channels are out of order and require repairing, and the rest of the tanks are in good order. Nothing is done yet under land at Hinguruarawewa, or the lands under Rakwana-ganga scheme irrigable at Kumburugamuwa. The fields under Rambukkanawewa tank were never cultivated since the repairing of the tank for want of water, and unless a channel is opened from Hulanda-oya, those fields can never be cultivated.

Atakalan Korale.—No new works have been undertaken during the year. The existing irrigation works of some importance are Malwatta, Ranwala, and Rakwana-ganga schemes.

My predecessor has made reference in his last year's report to the purchase of lands by Mrs. Obeyesekere under the Rakwana-ganga scheme, and he predicted that most of the land so purchased would be opened up soon, but not an acre of land has yet been irrigated. There are lands yet available for asweddumization under the Malwatta and Ranwala schemes. I will not suggest any new work until I see progress has been made under the Rakwana-ganga scheme, on which so much money has been laid out. There is a breach in the bund of this channel, which should receive early attention of Government.

Kukulu Korale.—There are, literally, no irrigation works in this korale. There are large tracts of owiti lands in Kukulegama, which could be brought under cultivation if a channel is opened out to them from Kukule-ganga. I understand that His Excellency the Governor, Sir Arthur Gordon, paid a special visit to this village to see if this work could be brought about, but unfortunately the estimate on the work showed a prohibitive expenditure.

I append copy of the report of the Irrigation Sub-Inspector :—

I took charge of the irrigation works of this district in last July, and as there are no records of the works done previous to my assuming duties, I cannot give information as to the works done during the first half of last year.

As almost all the irrigation works were out of order, the President, Provincial Irrigation Board, ordered me to make up estimates for all the necessary works. The prepared estimates were kept to be submitted to a meeting of the Provincial Irrigation Board for consideration, but the Provincial Irrigation Boards were subsequently abolished, and I received order about the middle of November last to do the necessary works as much as possible from the upkeep votes, and the following works have been done :—

Meda Korale: Mulgama Tank.—All the leaks have been cut open and clay puddled in and blocked, and rubble stones arranged in the inner slopes to prevent scouring, and the spill has been temporarily repaired and work completed.

Irrigation Bungalows.—The bungalow and outhouses at Kaltota have been thoroughly repaired and limewashed. The outhouses of Rajawaka bungalow have been repaired.

Kadawatu Korale: Kinchigune Anicut.—The anicut has been supplied with planks, and a huge tree standing on the bank of the channel inclined towards the oya has been cut down.

Nawadun Korale: Batugedara Channel.—The sluices of the channel have been provided with ball shutters.

Atakalan Korale: Malwatta Anicut.—The Malwatta anicut and channel have been provided with planks.

Rakwana-ganga Scheme.—The breach in the channel near the anicut has been blocked, and sand and mud are being removed and depressions in bed of channel are being filled up in the first mile.

Kolonna Korale: Hingura Tank.—A bridge in round timber to lower sluice has been constructed, and a padlock and key to sluice has been provided.

Embilipitiya Tank.—The iron door to the Bisokotuwa sluice has been fixed.

Irrigation Bungalows.—The bungalow at Panamura was repaired, limewashed, and tiles shifted, and the outhouses were also limewashed and tiles shifted and put into good order. The outhouses of Tunkeme bungalow were thatched and repaired.

III.—LEGISLATION.

I have none to suggest. One Ratemahatmaya suggests that plumbago mine owners should be obliged to register the names of their employées, to facilitate the arrest of criminals.

IV.—WORKS MOST REQUIRED.

From last year's list I take the following :—

(1) Continuation of Madampe-Hambantota road.
(2) The Badureliya-Kukulegama road would open up the Kukulu korale, but the cost is apparently prohibitive.
(3) The road from Ratnapura to Karawita and Kalawana requires to be improved and made passable for carts. This is beyond the funds of the District Road Committee, and Government assistance is asked.
(4) Road from Balangoda to Kaltota much wanted for the improvement of the Kaltota irrigation works. About 5½ miles of this is now passable for carts.
(5) Deviation of Madampe-Rakwana road between 77¾ and 80¾ mileposts is being undertaken.
(6) Improvement of road from Ellearawa to Pinnawala, 6 miles towards Kotiyagala, would benefit some tea estates and village traffic.
(7) Permanent court-house and police station, Balangoda.
(8) Houses at Ratnapura for the Office Assistant, District Engineer, and Police Inspector.

V.—PLANS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE PROVINCE.

I repeat the list of previous year :—

(1) The speedy settlement of titles to lands. This is an important subject, and causes a deal of trouble.
(2) Improvement of communication throughout the Province. This can only be done by Government assisting the Road Committee and Village Committees.
(3) Extension of railway to Ratnapura.
(4) The development of the mineral wealth of the district.
(5) The development of irrigation in Kolonna korale and Atakalan korale and Meda korale.
(6) The employment of itinerating schoolmasters for out-of-the-way villages.
(7) Receiving post office at Kalawana in Kukulu korale.
(8) The building of permanent schools in place of the temporary ones now in use.

VI.—SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

I take the following from the Ratemahatmayas' reports :—

Meda and Kadawatu Korales.—The sanitary condition of the people is good. Two dispensaries and a central field hospital are wanted. The Medical Officer, Mahawalatenna, now visits Molamure once a week, with advantage to the people.

Kolonna Korale.—Health of the people satisfactory, except a few cases of fever and parangi. Parangi patients are treated at Kolonna hospital, and medicine is supplied at Embilipitiya dispensary.

Kuruwiti Korale.—Health satisfactory, with the exception of a few cases of smallpox at Ratnapura, Hidellana, and Weralupe. The dispensaries at Ratnapura, Parakaduwa, Avisawella, and Ellagawa are used by people of this korale.

Atakalan Korale.—The health of the people is good, except in Kandawel and Tambagam pattus, where they suffer much from fever and parangi. These two pattus are served by the hospital at Godakawela, and the dispensary at Embilipitiya. The bazaars were kept clean.

Nawadun Korale.—There was an outbreak of dysentery at the end of the year in the villages at the foot of the Karawita hills. The Medical Officer, Ratnapura, paid a visit to the villages. Several deaths occurred. The Ratemahatmaya asks for dispensaries at Dippitigala, Doloswala, Bambarabotuwa, and at some central place in the Palle pattu.

Kukulu Korale.—The health of the people is very satisfactory. There is a dispensary at Kalawana, the Medical Officer visiting the Uda and Palle pattus monthly.

VII.—CRIME.

I append a list of murders and of cases of serious crime. In four cases the Magistrate prohibited for six months the wearing of a knife :—

Murders in the Ratnapura District during 1901.

1. On 28th January, 1901, at Rassagala in Kadawatu korale, one Wellakumbure Kattadige Kaluwa *alias* Kiri Batha, aged 25 years, Sinhalese, cut with a katty and killed his grandfather named Ukkuhatana, 70 years of age, in anger, because he did not make over his lands to him. The accused was convicted, and underwent the extreme penalty of the law.

2. On the 14th April, 1901, at Wellandura in Atakalan korale, one Allis Appu, Sinhalese, aged 25 years, stabbed with a clasp knife and killed one Rattarana (a Rodiya), 40 years of age. It was proved in the Supreme Court that it was done in self-defence. The accused was acquitted and discharged.

3. On 26th May, 1901, at Yatipawwa in Kuruwiti korale, one Pattiri Arachchilage Peeris Appu, 22 years, Sinhalese, cut with a table knife and killed his mistress Alpinahamy, 30 years. Anger and jealousy was the motive of the offence. The accused has not yet been arrested.

4. On 14th July, 1902, at Kuttikanda in Kukulu korale, one Gamaetige Appu Sinno, 42 years, Sinhalese, beat with a club and killed one Punchi Etana, a woman, aged 50. The cause was a dispute regarding the removal, without payment, of some jaggery. The accused was tried by the Supreme Court, convicted of grievous hurt, and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

Number of Cases of Serious Crime, 1901.

Nature of Offence.	Kuruwiti Korale.				Kukulu Korale.				Nawadun Korale.				Kadawatu and Meda Korales.				Atakalan Korale.				Kolonna Korale.				Total.			
	Instituted.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Pending.	Instituted.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Pending.	Instituted.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Pending.	Instituted.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Pending.	Instituted.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Pending.	Instituted.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Pending.	Instituted.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Pending.
Murder and attempted murder ...	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	1
Hurt with knife ...	6	2	3	1	1	—	1	—	9	2	4	3	3	3	—	—	2	—	2	—	7	2	1	4	28	9	11	8
Grievous hurt ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	2	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	2	2
Grievous hurt with dangerous weapons	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	2	2
Highway robbery ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	2	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	7	3	4	—
Rape ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
Theft from dwelling-house and house-breaking ...	17	3	8	6	3	1	2	—	9	—	6	3	6	1	—	5	4	—	2	2	1	—	—	1	40	5	18	17
Arson ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—
Abduction ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	1
	30	5	16	9	6	2	4	—	24	3	14	7	17	6	3	8	13	3	8	2	9	3	1	5	99	22	46	31

VIII.—HEADMEN.

The headmen are reported to have co-operated in the prevention and detection of crime. No one particularly distinguished himself in this respect.

IX.—POLICE.

The police, regular and rural, discharged their duties satisfactorily.

X.—CATTLE STEALING.

I append a list of cattle stealing cases :—

Number of Cases of Cattle Stealing (Section 368 of Ceylon Penal Code).

	No. of Accused.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Discharged.	Pending.
Kuruwiti Korale ...	11	—	4	1	3
Kukulu Korale ...	1	—	—	—	1
Nawadun Korale ...	17	3	12	1	1
Kadawatu and Meda Korales	4	—	—	2	2
Atakalan Korale ...	7	1	1	4	1
Kolonna Korale ...	2	—	—	—	1
Total ...	42	4	17	8	9

XI.—CATTLE DISEASE.

I gather the following from the Ratemahatmayas' reports :—

Meda and Kadawatu Korales.—Thirty-six animals died of hoof-and-mouth disease, 116 from other causes.

Kolonna Korale.—There was hoof-and-mouth disease in Vijeriya only. Eighteen black cattle and 15 buffaloes were attacked, and only one of the former died.

Kuruwiti Korale.—A great number died of murrain and hoof-and-mouth disease. The former disease was specially fatal to buffaloes.

Nawadun Korale.—Rinderpest occurred among some Coast cattle which came from Colombo with carts. Precautions were taken, and none of the village cattle were attacked.

The other korales were practically free from disease.

XII.—NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

New areas of cultivation :—

Meda and Kadawatu Korales.—150 acres of tea.

Kuruwiti Korale.—12 amunams of paddy.

Atakalan Korale.—A few patches of cocoanuts.

The above is all that is reported by the headmen.

XIII.—WASTE LANDS ORDINANCE.

I annex a statement of the work done under the Waste Lands Ordinance.

[For Statement see page J 7.]

XIV.—CHENA CULTIVATION.

The Ratemahatmayas report as below :—

Meda and Kadawatu Korales.—Chena cultivation has decreased immensely, as Government will not allow the cultivation of its lands. The Ratemahatmaya records the cultivation of the large tract of country between the hills and Bintenna.

Kolonna Korale.—There is no increase since Government refused permits for Crown chenas. The people of Kella especially, being in want of food, cleared Crown chenas without permit.

Kuruwiti Korale.—Chena cultivation has decreased from the same cause.

Atakalan Korale.—An increase is reported, as people who worked at plumbago had to go back to their chenas on losing their occupation in the pits.

Kukulu Korale.—This cultivation has decreased, people taking to work in gem and plumbago pits and on tea estates.

XV.—SALE OF LAND BY VILLAGERS.

Some Crown lands adjoining Badekandamukalana in Kolonna korale were sold by private parties. The other Ratemahatmayas report that there was not much speculative selling, owing to there being no demand. Sales of village houses and gardens have not been many.

Statement showing Cases taken up under the Waste Lands Ordinances, 1897, 1899, and 1900, and how disposed of, during the Year 1901.

No. of Plan.	No. of Lot.	Village.	Korale.	Extent proclaimed.	Date of *Gazette* in which the Notice appeared.	Declared Crown.	Declared Private.	Extent referred to Court.	Extent pending.	Remarks.
				A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	
358	299, 299½, and 299¾	Embilipitiya ...	Kolonna	272 0 24	March 8, 1901 ...	14 1 14	257 3 10	—	—	—
547	H 69, I 69, J 69, K 69, 1438, and 1439	Ayagama ...	Kukulu...	161 1 20	do. ...	7 3 28	3 3 10	—	149 2 22	A survey is being made of certain portions to which claimants proved title, the remainder to be referred to court.
1	17	Waturawa ...	do. ...	96 2 10	March 22, 1901	96 2 10	—	—	—	—
651	13 and 25	Pohoratawa ...	Kuruwiti	30 3 10	March 29, 1901 ...	30 3 10	—	—	—	—
219	430, 431, and 432	Nugadanda ...	do. ...	62 0 8	do. ...	62 0 8	—	—	—	—
W. L. O. S. 7	1	Malangama ...	do. ...	433 3 0	April 4, 1901 ...	—	—	—	433 3 0	Survey of the claimed portion has been passed, and the plan has been sent to Surveyor-General for approval.
260										
414	989, 991, and 995	Badahelgoda ...	do. ...	277 1 30	April 10, 1901 ...	277 1 30	—	—	—	—
627	1904	Kandangoda ...	do. ...	45 1 9	May 17, 1901 ...	45 1 9	—	—	—	—
555	A 70, B 70, F 70, H 70, and I 70	Ellegedara ...	do. ...	202 0 24	do. ...	—	—	202 0 24	—	Steps are being taken to have the case listed for trial early.
745	H 91 and I 91	Palawela ...	Nawadun	432 1 10	May 31, 1901 ...	19 1 10	—	—	413 0 0	Awaiting subdivision of lot for the entry of final order in terms of the settlement.
10										
728	4, 13, and 77	Yatipawwa ...	Kuruwiti	28 2 35	June 14, 1901 ...	—	—	—	28 2 35	For inspection on February 22, 1902.
926	2610 and L 114	Embilipitiya Pallegama	Kolonna	991 3 20	July 26, 1901 ...	267 0 20	—	—	724 3 0	Ratemahatmaya directed to bring up all parties to the Kachcheri when he comes to Ratnapura.
37										
926	M 114 and N 114	Leanagama ...	do. ...	881 2 0	do. ...	—	—	—	881 2 0	do.
37										
926	K 114	Embilipitiya Udugama	do. ...	370 1 20	do. ...	—	—	—	370 1 20	do.
37										
728	2, 5, 15, 42, 52, 93, 98, 100, 112, 106, 113, and 114	Yatipawwa ...	Kuruwiti	576 0 0	September 27, 1901...	576 0 0	—	—	—	—
971	K 116	Tepulangoda ...	do. ...	12 2 26	November 22, 1901...	—	—	—	12 2 26	The three months' time specified in the notice expires on February 28, 1902.
40										
				Notices issued in 1900, but Settlement made in 1901.						
728	1	Nugadanda ...	Kuruwiti	5 3 9	July 6, 1900	5 3 9	—	—	—	—
W. L. O. S. No. 28	1 and 2	Tepulangoda ...	do. ...	160 3 35	October 26, 1900 ..	124 2 35	36 1 0	—	—	Referred to court, but settled without going to trial.
			Total ...	5,041 3 10		1,527 1 23	297 3 20	202 0 24	3,014 1 23	

XVI.—THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCE.

I annex a statement of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance :—

Comparative Statement of the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance during the Years 1899, 1900, and 1901.

	1899.		Per-centage on B.	1900.		Per-centage on B.	1901.		Per-centage on B.
Population (A)... ...	—	95,954	—	—	96,556	—	—	100,539	—
Number on list (B) ...	—	26,233	—	—	26,755	—	—	27,575	—
Effective in the district :—									
(*a*) Paid Re. 1·50 and Re. 1	23,848		90·90	24,638		92·08	24,910		90·33
(*b*) Paid Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 ...	173		·65	137		·51	162		·58
(*c*) Laboured 6 days ...	71		·27	36		·13	53		·19
(*d*) Laboured 12 days ...	1		—	1		—	1		
		24,093	91·84		24,812	92·73		25,126	91·11
Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—									
(*a*) Exemptions ...	906		3·45	825		3·08	1,260		4·56
(*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	810		3·08	825		3·08	926		3·35
(*c*) Committed to jail ...	17		·06	12		·04	20		·07
(*d*) Fined	12		·04	17		·06	14		·05
(*e*) Double entries ...	15		·05	13		·04	21		·07
(*f*) Dead	76		·28	65		·24	152		·55
		1,836	6·99		1,757	6·56		2,393	8·67
Non-effective :—									
(*a*) Reported to have left the district ...	304		1·15	186		·69	56		·20
(*b*) Otherwise, not arrested	—		—	—		—	—		—
		304	1·15		186	·69		56	·20

XVII.—VILLAGE COMMITTEES AND TRIBUNALS.

I append a statement showing the working of the Village Communities' Ordinance and return of Village Committee cases for 1901.

[For Statement see page J 9.]

Return showing the Number of Criminal and Civil Cases instituted, decided, and appealed under the Village Communities' Ordinance for the Year 1901, in the Ratnapura District.

	Kuruwiti Korale Village Tribunal.	Nawadun Korale Village Committee.	Meda and Kadawatu Korales Village Committee.	Kolonna Korale Village Committee.	Kukulu Korale Village Committee.	Atakalan Korale Village Committee.	Total.
Pending on January 1, 1901 :—							
Civil ...	13	—	—	—	—	—	13
Criminal ...	53	—	29	48	14	—	144
Instituted during the year :—							
Civil ...	405	—	—	—	—	—	405
Criminal ...	748	94	80	38	22	81	1,063
Total number of cases :—							
Civil ...	418	—	—	—	—	—	418
Criminal ...	801	94	109	86	36	81	1,207
DECISIONS.							
Breach of V. C. Rules :—							
Criminal ...	628	94	50	20	20	70	882
Irrigation ...	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
Civil :—							
Money ...	386	—	—	—	—	—	386
Land ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Criminal :—							
Assault ...	17	—	—	—	—	—	17
Theft ...	50	—	—	—	—	—	50
Malicious injury	3	—	—	—	3	—	6
Cattle trespass	12	—	14	2	—	—	28
Maintenance	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total decisions :—							
Civil ...	388	—	—	—	—	—	388
Criminal ...	712	94	69	22	23	70	990
Amicable settlements under section 30, included under head "Decisions" :—							
Civil ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal ...	—	—	8	—	—	—	8

Appeals.	Kuruwiti Korale Village Tribunal.	Nawadun Korale Village Committee.	Meda and Kadawatu Korales Village Committee.	Kolonna Korale Village Committee.	Kukulu Korale Village Committee.	Atakalan Korale Village Committee.	Total.
To Government Agent.							
Civil ... Confirmed	16	—	—	—	—	—	16
Civil ... Set aside	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
Criminal... Confirmed	12	3	1	—	—	—	16
Criminal... Set aside	3	—	1	—	—	—	4
From Government Agent to Governor in Executive Council.							
Civil ... Confirmed	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Civil ... Set aside	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Criminal... Confirmed	3	1	2	—	—	—	6
Criminal... Set aside	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pending on December 31, 1901 :—							
Civil ...	30	—	—	—	—	—	30
Criminal ...	89	—	40	64	13	11	217

XVIII.—CENSUS.

The figures of the Census taken on 1st March, 1901, as compared with the previous Census taken on 26th February, 1891, are as follows :—

	1901.	1891.
(*a*) Population, including (*b*) and (*c*)	132,667	108,148
(*b*) Local Board, Ratnapura	4,084	3,527
(*c*) Estate population	16,735	6,064

XIX.—FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Information under this head will be found in the Conservator's report.

GENERAL.

The 2nd February was observed, as the memorial of the death of our late Queen Victoria, with due solemnity and mourning, the people throughout the district showing every sign of their real regret and sympathy.

A Garden Product Show, the first of its kind, was held at Ratnapura at the end of October. The show building was full of exhibits. The building was put up and decorated by the Ratemahatmayas and headmen, and the prizes were chiefly contributed from the Village Committee funds. The exhibits were much beyond what was expected.

There were various changes in the Office Assistant, Messrs. Weerakoon, Wickwar, Loftus, and Thaine, all working in that capacity during the year.

Mr. Pieris was District Judge till Mr. Loftus succeeded him in December.

Mr. A. F. Molamure, Ratemahatmaya of Atakalan korale, was under suspension for some months and resigned. He was succeeded by Mr. E. A. Elapata, and Mr. H. A. Gunasekera was made Ratemahatmaya of the Kukulu korale.

Mr. E. M. Byrde was taken ill in February, 1902, and I was sent to relieve him on the 18th March, which will partly, I hope, explain why this report is so meagre.

April 29, 1902.

G. SAXTON,
Government Agent.

REPORT ON THE KEGALLA DISTRICT FOR 1901.

INTRODUCTION.

As I did not become Assistant Government Agent of Kegalla till February of the current year, and only held the office for a few weeks, this report must necessarily be brief.

I.—REVENUE.

The revenue collected at the Kegalla Kachcheri during 1901 was Rs. 252,100·22, as compared with Rs. 278,721·99 in 1900, a decrease of Rs. 26,621·77.

The following comparative statement shows the revenue credited at the Kachcheri in 1900 and 1901 under each head of service :—

Heads of Revenue.	1900.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Licenses.					
Arrack, Rum, and Toddy ...	169,700 22	154,943 73	—	14,756 49	Less arrears credited and less punctual payment in 1901
Opium	750 0	260 0	—	490 0	The value of the Yatiyantota and Dehiowita licenses was credited in 1901 to the Board of Health
Rents exclusive of Lands.					
Road Tolls	5,744 16	4,332 50	—	1,411 66	The rents realized less than in 1900
Bridge Tolls	10,595 0	11,410 0	815 0	—	The rents realized more than in 1900
Ferry Tolls	850 0	890 92	40 92	—	do.

Heads of Revenue.	1900.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Stamps.					
Revenue (various Services) ...	22.509 37	21.765 9	—	744 28	—
Fines and Forfeitures.					
District Courts	330 0	205 0	—	125 0	—
Police Courts	2,239 55	1,683 35	—	556 20	—
Government Agents ...	233 0	159 37	—	73 63	—
Other Departments ...	433 25	482 75	49 50	—	—
Fines for Forest Offences ...	469 58	433 14	—	36 44	—
Fees of Court or Office, Payment for Specific Services, &c.					
Judicial Stamps ...	9,210 78	9,355 18	144 40	—	—
Survey Fees	1.888 20	2,016 70	128 50	—	—
Hospital Stoppages ...	45 5	57 5	12 0	—	—
Collections at Dispensaries ...	717 23	253 76	—	463 47	The decrease is due to the opening of dispensaries on estates
Medical Aid Dues ...	13,598 68	11,857 68	—	1,741 0	There was a decrease in the Indian cooly population treated in hospitals
Sale of Drugs	1,328 13	1,134 72	—	193 41	—
Value of Prison Labour ...	1 37	—	—	1 37	—
School Fees	278 78	268 45	—	10 33	—
School Books and Stationery ...	166 31	268 23	101 92	—	—
Fees for Title Deeds ...	566 7	541 44	—	24 63	—
Sundries	173 50	510 37	336 87	—	Increase due to the recovery of stamp duty in certain civil Crown cases
Maintenance of Prisoners ...	64 23	54 12	—	10 11	—
Post and Telegraph.					
Postage Stamps... ...	153 41	—	—	153 41	Postage stamps were obtained in 1901 only from the Postmaster-General
Rents of Government Property.					
Rent of Lands	166 77	210 7	43 30	—	—
Interest.					
On Arrears of Revenue ...	317 35	932 94	615 59	—	—
Miscellaneous Receipts.					
Sale of Old Stores ...	23 6	0 25	—	22 81	—
Overpayments recovered ...	2 30	—	—	2 30	—
Unclaimed Deposits ...	300 16	167 77	—	132 39	—
Sundries	63 95	128 63	64 68	—	—
Sale of Government Property.					
Timber	6,259 93	11,941 25	5,681 32	—	More timber sold to estate superintendents
Crops on Crown Lands ...	15 50	56 40	40 90	—	—
Sundries	1,156 7	0 82	—	1,155 25	No plumbago sold. The one-tenth system was abandoned
Land Sales.					
Crown Lands Sold ...	24,371 3	13,003 54	—	11,367 49	Less demand for Crown land
Premia on Leases ...	4,000 0	2,775 0	—	1,225 0	
Total ...	278,721 99	252,100 22	8,074 90	34,696 67	
Deduct Increase ...	—	—	—	8,074 90	
Nett Decrease ...	—	—	—	26,621 77	

The chief items of decrease are Rs. 14,756·49 under the head Licenses, Arrack, and Rs. 11,367·49 under that of Crown Lands Sold. Though the arrack rent due for each year was the same, the arrears of 1899 paid in 1900 largely exceeded those of 1900 paid in 1901, and one monthly instalment of the Three Korales rent due in 1901 was not paid within the year.

The demand for Crown land was not brisk, owing to the condition of the tea and plumbago industries. Several lots advertised for sale did not obtain any bids.

Other decreases of over Rs. 1,000 under each of the heads Road Tolls, Medical Aid Dues, Sale of Government Property, Sundries (including Plumbago), Premia on Leases, are counterbalanced by a satisfactory increase of revenue derived from the sale of Crown timber.

The total revenue collected in the district, including the amount credited at Ratnapura on account of the sale of firewood to the Railway, and the contribution made by the District Road Committee to the general revenue, was Rs. 284,584·12, as compared with Rs. 311,699·61 in 1900, a decrease of Rs. 27,115·49.

II.—EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure of the Assistant Government Agent's, District Judge's, and Prison Departments was Rs. 31,613·35, or 12 per cent. of the revenue credited at the Kachcheri. The percentage was the same in 1900.

III.—FOOD SUPPLY.

The chief article of diet is rice. It is estimated that 336,000 bushels were produced locally during the year. Owing to the scarcity of land suitable for paddy cultivation, Coast rice is very largely imported. It is supplemented by kurakkan, amu, and other chena crops. The chena yield was estimated at 60,800 bushels. Jak, breadfruit, and yams of different kinds also contribute to the food supply. At the railway stations plantains find a ready sale.

There was no scarcity of food during the year. The prices of the chief articles of food were as follows:—

Rice (Indian)	... Rs. 4 to Rs. 5·50 a bushel	Cocoanuts	... Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per 100
Rice (home-grown)	... Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 a bushel	Breadfruit	... 2 cents to 5 cents each
Salt	... 10 cents a measure	Jakfruit	... 2 to 6 cents each.
Bread	... 25 cents a pound	Plantains	... 36 cents to Re. 1 per bunch
Mun	... Rs. 3·50 to Rs. 4·50 a bushel	Beef	... 18 to 20 cents a pound
Kurakkan	... 75 cents to Re. 1 a bushel	Eggs	... 3 to 4 cents each
Amu	... 75 cents a bushel	Chickens	... 37 to 50 cents each
Cassava	... 1½ to 2 cents a pound	Fowls	... 62 to 75 cents each
Yams	... 3 cents a pound	Dry fish	... 37 to 75 cents each

IV.—IRRIGATION.

The anicut across the Andana-ela at Gangekumbura, described in Mr. Hill's Administration Report for 1900, is the only irrigation work in the district. He recommends that an estimate be framed showing the cost of substituting a masonry anicut for the present structure, which consists of iron uprights supporting a number of trees, which are laid across the river, and suggests that if this improvement is made it might be found worth while to cut a channel along the north of the river, with a view to the cultivation with paddy of 80 acres of land, of which 50 belong to the Crown.

The rainfall at Ruanwella was 161·10 inches, as compared with 160·45 inches in 1900; but at Ambanpitiya it was only 98·97 inches, as against 125·67 inches in 1900.

Gauges have been erected at the Kacheheri and at the resthouses in the district. There is some doubt about the correctness of the fall registered at the former place, owing to the situation of the gauge. It has now been moved. I am unable to say whether the figures obtained at the various resthouses can be depended on.

V.—LEGISLATION.

I have no suggestions to make.

VI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The Land Registry Office at Kegalla has been completed. The building of the new Post and Telegraph Office at Kegalla on land acquired for the purpose will soon be commenced. A new ward at Karawanella hospital and another at Kegalla hospital are being erected.

Cement drains have been built in the Rambukkana bazaar. The hollow between the Jailer's quarters and the main road in Kegalla was selected by the Local Board as a suitable site for a very small recreation ground, and the work of filling it up for the purpose was begun during the year.

My acquaintance with the district was too short to enable me to decide what new works are most required. Mr. Hill's list was as follows:—

(1) A causeway across the Maha-oya at Andiramada on the Karandupone-Rambukkana road. Mr. Noyes recommends that until this causeway is built there should be a ferry toll instead of a road toll on this road, and that a ferry boat should be provided for the Maha-oya. At present while this river is in flood traffic has to cease.
(2) The conversion of the Karandupone-Rambukkana road into a principal road.
(3) The conversion of the Kelani-Panawitiya bridle path into a road to serve as an approach to the Railway at Yatiyantota for estates in Lower Dolosbage.
(4) Cement drains for Dehiowita and Yatiyantota bazaars.
(5) Cattle sheds and halting-places for carts in the Kelani Valley.
(6) Market for Kegalla town.
(7) Quarters for Government clerks.

A work which would meet a want felt by villagers and the estate population of Panawal korale is the construction of a bridge wide enough for hackery traffic at Maniyangama over the Getahetta-oya, close to its junction with the Sitawaka-oya. I was trying to find out what such a bridge would cost, when I had to leave the district. If its cost is not very large, money might be provided for the purpose by the District Road Committee and by the Village Committee of Three Korales, with the help of a contribution from Government, and perhaps of one from the local authorities in the Western Province, as the bridge would connect Hewagam korale with Panawal korale.

VII.—PLANS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

The few weeks that I spent in the district were insufficient to allow me to acquire that knowledge of the country and of the wants of the people, on which alone any useful plans for improvement can be based. Nor do I find that my immediate predecessor Mr. Noyes has left on record any sketch of his plans.

Mr. Hill's Administration Report for 1900 shows what his views in this respect were three months before he left the district, with which he had been intimately acquainted for nearly four years.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION.

The year was a much healthier one than 1899 or 1900. The birth-rate and death-rate for the three years were as follows:—

	1899.	1900.	1901.
Birth-rate per mille	48·8	47·3	37·8
Death-rate per mille	41·9	41·4	27·8

No serious outbreak of fever occurred, requiring, as in the two preceding years, the employment of itinerating medical officers.

There are Government hospitals and dispensaries at the following places:—

Hospitals.

1. Kegalla.
2. Karawanella.

Dispensaries.

1. Nelundeniya
2. Pindeniya
3. Parakaduwa
4. Mawanella
5. Rambukkana
6. Kitulgala
7. Aranayaka

The Local Board provides for the sanitation of Kegalla town. The sanitary condition of the villages generally is fairly good. They have a good water supply. Some attention has been given in the Three Korales to the filling up of stagnant pools in the neighbourhood of houses.

A sum of Rs. 734·12 was spent out of Gansabhawa funds on the sanitation of Hingula, Rambukkana, and Mawatagoda bazaars. Coolies were employed on scavenging work at Aranayaka and Undugoda. Dehiowita and Yatiyantota were brought under the Small Towns Sanitation Ordinances. The revenue and expenditure of these towns for the year were as follows :—

	Revenue. Rs. c.	Expenditure. Rs. c.
Dehiowita	635 25	87 95
Yatiyantota	712 25	88 43

The reason that so little was spent is that the revenue was only obtained late in the year. No sanitary rate was levied until the current year.

Cement drains along the Rambukkana bazaar were made by the Public Works Department. Similar drains are, as already stated, required for Dehiowita and Yatiyantota bazaars. In these two towns public wells were being dug at Government expense at the end of the year. Wells are also required at Pindeniya, Wahakula, and Hingula. At Walagama in Beligal korale a well was made and paid for out of Gansabhawa funds.

Orders to whitewash village houses were enforced, defaulters being prosecuted under the Village Communities' Ordinance.

The existing plague hospitals and quarantine sheds, and sites suitable for the erection of more buildings of this kind, received the attention they needed during the year.

IX.—MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES.

1,255 marriages were registered, of which 1,075 were Kandyan. The number of applications for divorce under the Kandyan Marriage Law was 329, of which 173 were granted. To facilitate the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, four large registration divisions were subdivided during the year, viz., Kandupita pattuwa, Dehigampal korale, Atulugam korale, and Panawal korale.

X.—SERIOUS CRIME.

The criminal statistics hitherto compiled at the Kegalla Kachcheri are insufficient to show whether serious crime is on the increase or decrease in the district generally or in any particular village or korale. The crime report system was certainly not thoroughly understood by the headmen, and was not being properly worked when I came to the district in February of the current year. Being well acquainted with the system as worked in the Western Province, and fully explained in recent Administration Reports of that Province, I had begun to teach it to the headmen, when I had to relinquish charge of the district. Judging from my short experience of their work, I suspect that many alleged cases of serious crime, especially where the offender is unknown, are not reported by them.

The following statement gives the number of serious crime reported by the headmen in 1901 :—

Crime.	Number of Cases reported.	Number brought to Trial.	Convictions.	Pending at the end of the Year.
Homicide	12	6	5	1
Hurt with knife	46	46	25	14
Grievous hurt under section 316, Penal Code	9	9	3	3
Grievous hurt under section 317, Penal Code	10	10	3	2
Highway robbery	27	27	7	8
Cattle theft	66	52	23	8
Burglary and theft from houses ...	91	48	11	17
Rape	4	4	—	1
Arson	9	9	2	—
Abduction and kidnapping ...	3	3	—	1
Total ...	277	214	79	55

This return does not show in how many of the 277 cases the Magistrate or the higher court found that no offence had been committed. The fact therefore that in 1901 277 cases were reported, as against 241 in 1900, does not necessarily indicate that serious crime increased in 1901. It may be that such crime did not increase, but that a larger number of false cases was instituted and duly reported by the headmen. It is to be hoped that the A B C classification of serious crime will be adopted in statistics compiled for administration reports in future. It will then be possible to show the increase or decrease of any particular kind of serious crime. The Gan Arachchi's division should be made the geographical unit for the purposes of criminal statistics, then the variation of serious crime in any part of the district could be traced.

Homicides.—As regards homicides, better statistics are fortunately available. Twelve alleged crimes of this nature were reported to the Magistrates during the year. It was found that only in six cases had any offence been committed. In four of them the offenders were committed for trial before the Supreme Court. In two of these sentence of death was passed, but it was commuted in one of them to twenty years' rigorous imprisonment. In two cases the Supreme Court passed sentences of ten years' and one month's rigorous imprisonment respectively. In one case the accused was committed for trial before the District Court on a minor charge, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The remaining homicide was a brutal murder committed at the end of the year by four Sinhalese coolies belonging to a plumbago pit at Siyambalawala, who entered at night the boutique of a Chetty at Tumbage intent on plunder. A scuffle with the Chetty ensued, in which he was strangled to death. The offenders fled at once, and the special measures adopted with a view of ascertaining their whereabouts and arresting them have hitherto resulted in the capture of only one of the men. Out of the six offences, three were committed with knives.

Cattle Stealing.—New Gansabhawa rules, framed at the instance of Mr. Hill, have during the current year been brought into force. They deal, *inter alia*, with the branding, registering, and removal of cattle. The framers hope that the enforcement of these rules will lead to a reduction in the number of cattle thefts. If they do not, it will be well to ascertain how far the new rules framed

under Ordinance No. 10 of 1898, and applied experimentally last year to the Western Province, have had any effect in diminishing cattle stealing in that Province.

XI.—HEADMEN AND CRIME.

My absence from the district throughout the year under review prevents me from offering any opinion, based on personal observation, as to the manner in which the headmen performed their police duties. As far as I am able to judge from my acquaintance with their work during a few weeks of the current year, they are not sufficiently alive to the importance of promptly reporting every allegation that any serious crime has been committed.

Rewards amounting to Rs. 516·12 were paid to them for good work done. The following headmen distinguished themselves :—

Name.	Office.	Service performed.	Reward. Rs.
Punchi Banda ...	Mohottala of Kiraweli pattu east	For successful prosecution of cattle theft, Police Court, Kegalla, case No. 21,652 ...	5
Ukku Banda ...	Gan Arachchi of Dedigama	do. ...	5
Suwandihamy ...	Gan Arachchi of Mattumagoda	For arresting accused in District Court, Kegalla, case No. 4,848 ...	10
Unus Lebbe ...	Gan Arachchi of Madege	do. ...	10
Awula Marikkar ...	Mohottala of Atulugam korale	For arresting accused in Police Court, Avisawella, case No. 4,846 ...	10
Davith Silva ...	Gan Arachchi of Badullawala	For successful prosecution in Police Court, Avisawella, case No. 5,026 ...	10
Appuhamy ...	Gan Arachchi of Uduwa	For securing conviction in Police Court, Kegalla, case No. 22,460 ...	10
Medduma Banda ...	Gan Arachchi of Imbulgala	For successful prosecution in Police Court, Kegalla, case No. 22,472 ...	5
Ibrahim Lebbe ...	Town Arachchi of Dehiowita	For arresting accused in Police Court, Panadure, case No. 8,510 ...	25
H. M. Appuhamy ...	Gan Arachchi of Hakurugammana	For successful prosecution in Police Court, Kegalla, case No. 22,170 ...	5
Appuhamy ...	Gan Arachchi of Imbulana	For arresting accused in Police Court, Avisawella, case No. 4,707 ...	20
P. B. Rankotdiwala ...	Korala of Galboda pattu	For successful prosecution in Police Court, Kegalla, case No. 22,736 ...	10
Omaru Lebbe ...	Town Arachchi of Rambukkana	For successful prosecution in Police Court, Kegalla, case No. 22,735 ...	10
Unus Lebbe ...	Gan Arachchi of Madige	For successful prosecution in Police Court, Kegalla, case No. 23,196 ...	15
Punchi Appuhamy ...	Korala of Kandupita pattu north	For successful prosecution in Police Court, Kegalla, case No. 22,881 ...	5
Mudalihamy ...	Gan Arachchi of Nabereyawa	do. ...	5
W. M. Fernando ...	Town Arachchi of Wahakula	For successful prosecution in Police Court, Avisawella, case No. 5,654 ...	10
Ibrahim Lebbe ...	Town Arachchi of Dehiowita	For arresting and prosecuting a burglar in Police Court, Kegalla, case No. 4,848 ...	10

Only a few of the headmen have yet received Act Books. As soon as funds allow, every headman should be provided with one. These Act Books give an epitome of a headman's duties, and are intended to contain a record of his good and bad service. Silver badges of office are being made for these officers.

During the year the duties of eight out of the eleven special police officers, called Mohottalas, were transferred to twenty-one Koralas. The consequent reduction in the area to be supervised for police purposes should make the Koralas more useful than Mohottalas were able to be in assisting the Gan Arachchies to prevent and detect crime.

XII.—CONDUCT OF THE POLICE.

The regular police force at Kegalla consists of the Additional Superintendent (the Assistant Government Agent), one sergeant, one constable clerk, and five constables.

The Police Sergeant T. S. Bakman has continued to discharge his duties well. He was rewarded during the year for special zeal and intelligence in prosecuting three thieves.

Police Constables Jamaldeen (No. 1,428) and P. Pieris (No. 1,613) received rewards for special courage displayed in arresting an armed bully and habitual criminal, who was afterwards sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment for criminal intimidation. Only one constable was punished during the year.

XIII.—CATTLE DISEASE.

Twenty-four cases of rinderpest occurred in Three Korales and Lower Bulatgama. Nineteen of the cattle affected died. Foot-and-mouth disease existed in parts of Kinigoda, Beligal, and Paranakuru korales, but none of the animals attacked died. The new Gansabhawa rules contain the following regulations on the subject of Cattle Disease :—

21. *Segregation of Diseased Cattle.*—The owner or person in charge of any animal attacked with any contagious or infectious disease shall segregate it, and give immediate notice to the headman of the village in which the animal may then be.

22. *Removal of affected Animals to Hospital Sheds.*—The owner or person in charge of cattle, if directed so to do by the village headman, shall at once have an animal affected with any contagious disease removed to a well-ventilated hospital shed and leave it in charge of a person appointed by the headman to tend, feed, and treat it.

23. *Disinfectants.* — The headman shall forthwith apply to the Chairman of the Committee for a supply of disinfectants and medicines.

24. *Cattle in infected Areas to be kept tethered.*—In every village in which cattle disease exists or has within ten days previous existed, and in every village within a radius of three miles, all cattle owners and persons in charge of cattle shall keep their animals tethered or securely pen them so that they cannot stray. No one shall, however, tether any animal near a road or near any public place.

25. *Removal of Animals from infected Areas.*—No animal shall be brought into or removed from any villages mentioned in rule 24.

26. *Burial of Carcases.*—It shall be the duty of every owner or person in charge of deceased cattle to burn or bury at a depth of 6 feet the carcase, dung, litter, &c., of any deceased animal, and also to disinfect the spot with disinfectants provided by the headman, and to thoroughly disinfect himself before he approaches healthy cattle.

27. *Disposal of Carcases found unburied.* — Every person who within an infected area finds the carcases of any cattle lying dead and unburied shall report the same to the nearest headman, who shall forthwith cause them to be buried in manner aforesaid.

28. *Disinterring Carcases.*—No person shall disinter the carcase of any animal which died from infectious or contagious disease, or remove the flesh or hide or other parts of the carcase of such animal.

29. *Inoculation.*—Owners of cattle in an infected herd or village shall, subject to the advice of the Government Veterinary Surgeon, or on the orders of the Chairman of the Village Committee, have their cattle inoculated or subjected to approved treatment at any spot selected by the Government Veterinary Surgeon or his subordinates.

30. *Segregation after Recovery.*—Cattle that have recovered from an infectious or contagious disease shall not be allowed to mix with the healthy herd until fourteen days have elapsed after complete recovery.

XIV.—NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

252 acres are reported to have been opened in tea, 705 acres in cocoanuts, 595 acres in plantains, and 308 acres in arecanuts. During the year 476 acres 1 rood and 35 perches of Crown land were sold for Rs. 13,003·54, an average of Rs. 27·29 per acre. In 1900 745 acres were sold at an average price of Rs. 33 per acre. In the present condition of the tea and plumbago markets there is not much demand for land, except for the cultivation of plantains and cocoanuts.

Only eleven plumbago pits were registered during 1901. The amount realized by the lease of Crown plumbago land was Rs. 2,775.

XV.—WASTE LANDS ORDINANCES.

The following statement shows the progress made in this district. That it is so satisfactory is due to the energy displayed by Mr. Hill in visiting the lands dealt with and in promptly inquiring into the claims that were brought forward :—

	Declared Crown. A. R. P.	Allowed as Private. A. R. P.
1898		
By Assistant Government Agent ...	969 1 38 ...	126 2 17
By District Judge	6 1 0 ...	—
1899.		
By Assistant Government Agent ...	886 3 18 ...	39 0 17
By District Judge	188 1 30 ...	—
1900.		
By Assistant Government Agent ...	3,883 0 0 ...	190 0 0
By District Judge	110 0 0 ...	—
1901.		
By Assistant Government Agent ...	4,274 2 33 ...	233 1 27
By District Judge	571 2 31 ...	—
Total ...	10,890 1 30	589 0 21

The cost of working the Ordinances in 1901, including the cost of special surveys, was Rs. 2,260·62. 833 acres 2 roods and 1 perch were surveyed by the special surveyor employed for work under the Ordinances.

The services of Mr. D. J. W. Edirisingha having been discontinued early in the year, most of this work was done by his successor Mr. G. P. Weeraratna.

XVI.—CHENA CULTIVATION.

The villagers own large extents of chena land, and no Crown land is allowed for chena cultivation. 148 alleged offences under the Forest Ordinance were disposed of by the Assistant Agent during the year. Out of 28 prosecutions in the Police Court, 16 ended in convictions, 9 in acquittals, 2 were withdrawn, and 1 case was pending at the end of the year.

XVII.—SALES OF LANDS BY VILLAGERS.

Sales of lands by villagers are said to have been rare. No instances in which the vendors are believed to have had insufficient title have come under my notice.

XVIII.—WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

Kelani Valley Railway.—184 lots of land, in extent 49 acres 2 roods and 30·52 perches, were acquired for the construction of about 5 miles of the Kelani Valley Railway from Talduwa to Magammana. The compensation paid amounted to Rs. 32,085·61. The construction of the Railway has been steadily progressing.

Census.—In January and February the education of the enumerators had to be completed by Mr. Hill on circuit.

XIX.—VILLAGE COMMUNITIES' ORDINANCE.

In this district the Ordinance is vigorously worked, and, in return for the tax of 50 cents levied on each villager who chooses to commute his liability to labour for three days on village works, much is done to benefit village communities. The Village Committee revenue and expenditure were as follows :—

REVENUE.	Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.
Balance at end of 1900	17,959 25	Payments...	19,630 50
Receipts...	19,167 41	Balance at end of 1900	17,496 16
	37,126 66		37,126 66

The amount received in commutation of labour was Rs. 12,067, as compared with Rs. 12,002·50 in 1900. As the tax has hitherto been collected late in the year, the collections of one year are not spent till the following year. The expenditure covered the upkeep of 550 miles of village paths, the repair of edandas and of the Dippitiya bridge, the repair and extension of village schools, the upkeep of markets and latrines and the pay of scavengers, the erection of two new school buildings, the conversion into cart roads of (1) another half mile of the Weligamuwa-Hewadiwala path at a cost of Rs. 464, (2) half a mile of the Nelundeniya-Dedigama path at a cost of Rs. 1,511·27, (3) a little over half a mile of the Yatattawala-Yattagoda District Road Committee path at a cost of Rs. 1,009·43, of which only Rs. 185·63 was paid during 1901, additions to Rambukkana and Mawanella court-houses, equipment of Dedigama and Beligala court-houses, and the construction, at a cost of Rs. 850, of part of a bridge at Alpitiya.

I regret to state that owing to want of proper supervision after Mr. Hill's departure from the district, an absurdly steep trace was adopted for the deviation of the Yatattawala-Yattagoda road, with the result that much of the expenditure incurred has been wasted.

The market at Mawatagoda continues to be a great success. It is only open on Sundays, when estate coolies flock there to buy village produce. The fees recovered average Rs. 25 a month. The right to collect fees at Rambukkana market during 1901 was sold for Rs. 1,400, but difficulty was experienced in stopping the sale of plantains elsewhere than in the market, owing to the failure of some prosecutions in the Gansabhawa. For the right to collect fees in 1902 only the sum of Rs. 850 has been obtained. The market at Dehiówita has been a dead failure and is deserted.

The new Gansabhawa rules framed in 1900 were not finally approved and promulgated till the current year. They provide, *inter alia*, for—

(1) The proper protection of village paths.
(2) The branding and registering of cattle and their removal on permit.
(3) The prevention of the spread of cattle disease.
(4) The recovery of tax at double rate from villagers who have failed to perform the labour due or to commute such labour by the end of July.

Education.—There are 28 Government schools in the district; the average daily attendance was 2,286 in 1901, as compared with 1,851 in 1900, a satisfactory increase. The figures for each chief headman's division are as follows:—

	1899.	1900.	1901.		1899.	1900.	1901.
Galboda and Kinigoda Korales	455	504	580	Beligal Korale	489	472	676
Paranakuru Korale	364	392	441	Three korales	471	483	589

The average attendance at the various denominational schools in the district was 1,037. A new school was built at Deraniyagala to take the place of the one at Mapitigama. Progress was made with the erection of a permanent school building at Kahambiliyawala. Ruanwella, Pinnawala, and Ganetenna schools were enlarged, and cement floors were provided for those at Mawanella, Pinnawala, Molagoda, and Aranayaka. Steps are being taken to open some experimental school gardens.

Village Tribunal and Committee Cases.—The following return shows the number of cases disposed of:—

	Galboda and Kinigoda Korales.	Paranakuru Korale.	Beligal Korale.	Three Korales and Lower Bulatgama.	Total.
Pending on January 1, 1901:—					
Civil	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal	1	6	3	6	16
Instituted during the year:—					
Civil	673	—	—	398	1,071
Criminal	712	158	232	572	1,674
Total number of Cases:—					
Civil	673	—	—	398	1,071
Criminal	713	164	235	578	1,690
DECISIONS.					
Breach of V. C. Rules:—					
Criminal	448	149	209	390	1,196
Irrigation	14	—	—	—	14
Civil:—					
Money	646	—	—	284	930
Land	22	—	—	112	134
Criminal:—					
Assault	78	—	—	81	159
Theft	116	—	—	75	191
Cattle trespass	51	—	—	28	79
Total Decisions:—					
Civil	668	—	—	396	1,064
Criminal	707	149	269	574	1,639
Amicable settlements under section 30 included under head "Decisions":—					
Civil	167	—	—	83	250
Criminal	229	—	—	88	317
APPEALS.					
To Government Agent.					
Civil — Confirmed	15	—	—	4	19
Civil — Set aside	3	—	—	3	6
Criminal — Confirmed	25	1	2	9	37
Criminal — Set aside	—	—	—	—	—
From Government Agent to Governor in Executive Council.					
Civil — Confirmed	1	—	—	—	1
Civil — Set aside	1	—	—	—	1
Criminal — Confirmed	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal — Set aside	—	—	—	—	—
Pending on December 31, 1901:—					
Civil	5	—	—	2	7
Criminal	9	15	26	4	51

XX.—CENSUS.

The Decennial Census of the district was taken on the night of 1st March, 1901. As Mr. Hill made a special report on the subject last year to the Superintendent of Census, the following figures and observations will suffice here :—

The population of the district was found to be 188,595, as compared with 150,453 in 1891, an increase of 25·3 per cent. The increase in the previous decade was 25·6 per cent. Excluding the estate population the figures are :—

1891	128,484
1901	147,234
Increase in the decade	14·6 per cent.
Increase in the previous decade	10·1 per cent.

The estate population has risen from 21,969 in 1891 to 41,361 in 1901, an increase of 88·3 per cent. In 1881 this population only numbered 3,268.

The Kegalla District continues to rank ninth in population among the districts of the Island. It contains more people than either the Eastern or North-Central Province, and only 3,330 less than Uva. Kalutara and Matara are the only districts, administered by an Assistant Government Agent, which have more inhabitants. Excluding the estate population, Uva ranks below Kegalla. The only districts with a larger estate population are Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, and Uva. The increase per cent. in each division of the district is as follows :—

Division.	Population, excluding Estates.	The Estate Population.	Total Population.
Paranakuru Korale, including Kegalla Local Board	4·4	120·2 ...	14·6
Beligal Korale	10·5	603·9 ...	12·3
Galboda and Kinigoda Korales ...	6·8	170·9 ...	7·8
Three Korales and Lower Bulatgama	27·4	80·7 ...	46·7

The population within the Local Board limits of Kegalla was 2,340. These figures show that the rate of increase has been much larger in the Kelani Valley than in the rest of the district. Three Korales and Lower Bulatgama contain 84 per cent. and Paranakuru korale 13 per cent. of the estate population.

The sex distribution of the total population is as follows :—

Males	102,959
Females	85,636
Total ...	188,595

In each division the males exceeded the females.

The following statement gives the racial distribution in 1891 and 1901 :—

	1891.	1901.
Europeans	107 ...	173
Burghers and Eurasians	242 ...	280
Sinhalese	122,076 ...	138,501[a]
Tamils	21,208 ...	41,421
Moors	6,776 ...	7,567
Malays	133 ...	235
Others	435 ...	438

[a] Of whom 123,974 are Kandyan Sinhalese.

The largest increase is that of the Tamils, who have almost doubled their numbers in ten years. The expansion of the tea and plumbago industries during the decade is responsible for the prosperity indicated by the figures given above.

XXI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

On 22nd January news of the death of Queen Victoria was received at Kegalla. Public offices and many of the shops were closed out of respect for her memory. At a public meeting held at the court-house on 2nd February, the day of the funeral, an Address to His Majesty King Edward VII., giving expression to feelings of condolence and loyalty, was read and passed. It was signed by representatives of the different sections of the community.

At the memorial service the Anglican Church was crowded. The congregation included three Buddhist priests.

On 15th February Mr. Harry Whitham of Yellangowry estate died. He was succeeded as Unofficial Police Magistrate by Mr. J. R. Fairweather of Yatideriya estate. On 29th October Mr. H. P. Marshall of Dedugala estate was killed by lightning within half a mile, as the crow flies, of the bungalow on Gangwarily estate, where Mrs. Capp and her son were similarly killed seven months earlier.

Changes of Officials.—On 22nd May the Assistant Government Agent Mr. Bertram Hill was succeeded by Mr. E. T. Noyes. Mr. Hill's vigorous administration had lasted nearly four years. From 12th August to 4th September Mr. Allan Beven acted as Assistant Agent, in addition to his duties as District Judge, during the absence of Mr. Noyes on leave. From 5th September till after the close of the year Mr. Noyes remained in office.

On 14th June Mr. W. B. Gregson was relieved as District Engineer, Ambanpitiya, by Mr. F. Ludovici.

On 16th June Mr. W. T. Mapitigama displaced Mr. P. B. Nugawela as Ratemahatmaya of Galboda and Kinigoda korales.

On 26th November Mr. A. W. Wijesinha succeeded Mr. E. J. Wijesinha as Registrar of Lands.

H. O. FOX,
Assistant Government Agent.

Return of the REVENUE received by the several Government Agents and their Assistants during 1901.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	WESTERN PROVINCE.			CENTRAL PROVINCE.			SOUTHERN PROVINCE.			SOUTHERN PROVINCE.			EASTERN PROVINCE.			NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.			NORTH CENTRAL PROVINCE.	PROVINCE OF UVA.	PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.		
	Colombo.	Kalutara.	Total.	Kandy.	Matale.	Dumbara Hlgs.	Total.	Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	Total.	Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	Total.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Total.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Total.			Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Total.
1.—Customs.																											
Imports	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Exports	2,74,550 62	4,577 1	—	2,79,127 63	1,03,057 50	1,03,057 50	1,03,057 50	1,03,057 50	1,03,057 50	1,03,057 50	1,03,057 50	1,03,057 50	1,03,057 50	1,03,057 50	1,03,057 50	1,03,057 50	1,03,057 50	1,03,057 50	1,03,057 50	1,03,057 50	1,03,057 50	1,03,057 50	1,03,057 50	1,03,057 50	1,03,057 50	1,03,057 50	1,03,057 50
Coffee Manufactories	11,220	91	11,311	—	—	—	—	1,220	—	9,00	1,229	1,220	—	9,00	1,229	4,356	25,000	29,356	1,220	—	—	1,220	—	—	—	—	—
Spirits and Cordials	1,220	—	1,220	—	—	—	—	1,220	—	—	1,220	1,220	—	—	1,220	4,356	25,000	29,356	1,220	—	—	1,220	—	—	—	—	—
Opium	1,220	—	1,220	—	—	—	—	1,220	—	—	1,220	1,220	—	—	1,220	4,356	25,000	29,356	1,220	—	—	1,220	—	—	—	—	—
Other Goods	1,220	—	1,220	—	—	—	—	1,220	—	—	1,220	1,220	—	—	1,220	4,356	25,000	29,356	1,220	—	—	1,220	—	—	—	—	—
Licenses to	1,220	—	1,220	—	—	—	—	1,220	—	—	1,220	1,220	—	—	1,220	4,356	25,000	29,356	1,220	—	—	1,220	—	—	—	—	—
Sundries	1,220	—	1,220	—	—	—	—	1,220	—	—	1,220	1,220	—	—	1,220	4,356	25,000	29,356	1,220	—	—	1,220	—	—	—	—	—
Exports.																											
Fines																											
Fisheries																											
Mahaweli																											
Rivers and Streets																											
Tenths																											
Arrack																											
2.—Port, Harbour, Wharf, and Lighthouse Dues.																											
Colombo Harbour Dues																											
Port Dues on Vessels	372 45	371 50	744 95	—	—	—	—	4,676 95	384 00	47 50	5,108 45	72,016 12	—	—	—	592 84	2,232 12	2,824 96	—	—	—	—	358 50	—	—	—	—
Moorings												1,00	10	10	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Revenue Boat												16,472 50	—	—	—	151	1,00	1,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.—Licenses, Excise, and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified.												1,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Licenses.																											
Arrack and Toddy	1,274,810 25	1,70,907 0	1,445,697 75	345,959 14	—	—	345,959 14	105,955 0	20,500 0	—	125,455 0	1,00,455 00	1,00	—	1,00,455 00	33,101 75	203,00 00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Wholesale Dealers in Arrack, &c.																											
Salt taxed								16,400 0	—	—	16,400 0	16,400 0	—	—	16,400 0	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Opium	4,000 0	1,000 0	5,000 0	—	—	—	—	1,00	—	—	1,00	1,00	—	—	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Salt sold by retail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,500 75	12,000 75	4,000 0	28,500 0	1,00	—	—	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Licenses to Ply Carriages	4,120 0	—	4,120 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sundries	126 75	—	126 75	—	—	—	—	67,000 0	—	—	67,000 0	1,00	—	—	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Land Revenue.												1,00,915 00	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,915 00	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
Fees.																											
Public	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public unlicensed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Royalty on Arrack	420 97	—	420 97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	130 97	—	—	130 97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sentences	130 0	—	130 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,00	—	—	1,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Royalty on Coral Stone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	411 81	—	—	411 81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fees under Laws of Paradise Lands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fines.																											
Fines under Laws of Lands.																											
Land Sales	18,337 0	23,402 50	41,739 50	29,629 75	—	—	29,629 75	11,918 25	—	—	11,918 25	14,324 25	1,00	—	14,324 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rattan Trade	40,905 0	2,650 0	43,555 0	1,00	—	—	1,00	11,918 25	—	—	11,918 25	2,650 0	1,00	—	2,650 0	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Timber Trade	2,650 0	1,00	2,650 0	—	—	—	—	2,650 0	—	—	2,650 0	1,00	—	—	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Canal Tolls	21,342 50	4,500 0	25,842 50	1,00	—	—	1,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sundries	1,00	1,00	1,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,00	—	—	1,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revenue Division included	4,04 0	10,374 50	14,418 50	4,040 00	1,00 50	40,070 00	15,000 50	4,347 1	1,00 00	10,311 00	15,658 1	34,0	3,00 50	10,311 00	13,001 50	3,040 00	4,00 00	10,000 00	4,00 00	10,000 00	14,000 00	14,000 00	1,00 00	14,000 00	14,000 00	10,000 0	24,000 00
Fines and Forfeitures.																											
Supreme Court	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal Courts	140 0	1,00 50	1,00 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District Courts	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	—	1,00 0	1,00 0	—	—	1,00 0	1,00 0	—	—	1,00 0	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Police Courts	21,00 00	1,00 0	22,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Inferior Courts	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Revenue Courts	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Other Departments	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Sundries	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
4.—Fees of Court or Office, Payments for Specific Services, and Reimbursements in Aid.																											
Judicial Stamps	1,07 85	18,910 50	19,917 35	48,779 25	4,000 00	1,00 50	54,337 25	10,000 00	2,000 50	1,00 00	18,000 50	18,000 50	1,00 00	1,00 00	18,000 50	4,000 00	1,00 00	1,00 00	1,00 00	1,00 00	1,00 00	1,00 00	1,00 00	1,00 00	1,00 00	1,00 00	1,00 00
Registration	11,000 0	1,00 0	11,000 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Government Irrigation Works	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Medical Department	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Refund of Salaries, Pensions, Expenses, &c.	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Collection at Pensioners'	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Sale of Forage	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Medical Aid Fees	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Board of Health	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Cemeteries	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Coroners' Fees	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Police Fees in Towns and Rural Districts	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Police Reimbursements	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Value of Property Stolen	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Salvage Fees	10,00 0	70 0	10,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
School Boards and Superintendence	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Agricultural Society, Printing &c.	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Value of Lands and Improvements	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Value of Property	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Colombo Water Supply	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wasteland Sales	31 0	1,310 00	1,341 0	—	—	—	—	10,310 12	1,00 00	24 50	10,001 50	10,310 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pioneer Premium Stoppages	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Value of Stores	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Fees for Work Done	2,00 0	1,00 0	3,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Stamps	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Maintenance of Prisoners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cost of Crops	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Rents and Hirings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Value lost	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.—Post and Telegraph.																											
Postage Stamps	11,010 75	1,210 00	1,220 75	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Postage on Unpaid Letters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service Stamps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Postage on Money Orders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Telegraph Service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.—Government Railways.																											
Goods	—	—	—	1,00,000 00	—	—	1,00,000 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Passengers	—	—	—	1,00,000 00	—	—	1,00,000 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	50,000 00	—	—	50,000 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.—Rents of Government Property.																											
Rents of Government Buildings and Houses	347 75	62 00	409 75	324 00	—	600 00	924 0	420 75	60 00	300 75	802 50	802 50	—	—	802 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surplus Waters	11,010 0	—	11,010 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Rent of Reclamation Ground	17,500 0	—	17,500 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,00 0	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Rent of Lands	1,220 50	960 00	2,181 0	1,047 50	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
8.—Interest.																											
On Public Funds invested	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On Bank Balances	—	—	—	1,415 50	—	90 25	1,505 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On Instead Pension and Interest Excess	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On Arrears of Revenue	1,220 50	200 75	1,420 25	1,047 50	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
On Loans to Corporations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.—Miscellaneous Receipts.																											
Sale of Old Stores	20 00	—	20 00	—	—	—	—	22 75	15 00	30 00	8 00	84 25	140 47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other miscellaneous	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Unclaimed Deposits	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Sundries	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
10.—Sale of Government Property.																											
Sales	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Produce of Estates Derelict	—	—	—	4,047 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	10,047 0	41,062 50	51,062 0	4,047 50	1,00 0	11,000 00	47,071 75	—	—	—	—	13,010 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.—Profits on Coinage.																											
Profits on Coinage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000 00	—	—	1,000 00	1,000 00	—	—	1,000 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Profits on Exchange	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000 00	—	—	1,000 00	1,000 00	—	—	1,000 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Profits on Bullion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000 00	—	—	1,000 00	1,000 00	—	—	1,000 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.—Miscellaneous.																											
Refunds of Advances	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Refunds of Expenditure	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Refunds of Deposits	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Sale of Bullock Carts	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Sale of Bullocks	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Sale of Buffaloes	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00 0	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Sale of

REPORTS

ON THE

WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCES,

No. 10 of 1861 and No. 31 of 1884.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

THE working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances continues to be satisfactory. The following is a comparative statement of the working during 1899, 1900, and 1901 :—

	1899.		Per-centage on B.	1900.		Per-centage on B.	1901.		Per-centage on B.
COLOMBO DISTRICT.									
1. Population (A) ...	—	341,410	—	—	341,410	—	—	379,631	—
2. Number on lists (B) ...	—	86,271	—	—	89,580	—	—	92,550	—
3. Effectives in the district :—									
(a) Paid Re. 1·50 ...	80,294		93·07	83,292		92·98	85,870		92·78
(b) Paid Rs. 3 ...	319		·36	415		·46	352		·38
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	—		—	—		—	—		—
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	—		—	—		—	—		—
		80,613	93·44		83,707	93·44		86,222	93·16
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—									
(a) Exempted ...	2,031		2·35	2,116		2·36	2,236		2·41
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	1,269		1·47	1,329		1·48	1,372		1·48
(c) Committed to jail ...	21		·02	20		·02	20		·02
(d) Fined ...	70		·08	79		·09	48		·05
(e) Double entries ...	1,473		1·707	1,568		1·75	1,442		1·55
(f) Dead ...	151		·17	136		·15	153		·16
		5,015	5·81		5,248	5·86		5,271	5·69
5. Non-effective :—									
(a) Reported to have left the village ...	643		·74	625		·69	1,057		1·14
(b) Otherwise, not arrested	—		—	—		—	—		—
		643	·74		625	·69		1,057	1·14
NEGOMBO DISTRICT.									
1. Population (A) ...	—	123,600	—	—	123,600	—	—	126,774	—
2. Number on lists (B) ...	—	32,102	—	—	32,892	—	—	32,758	—
3. Effectives in the district :—									
(a) Paid Re. 1·50 ...	30,047		93·59	30,395		92·40	30,734		93·80
(b) Paid Rs. 3 ...	21		·06	34		·10	21		·06
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	—		—	—		—	—		—
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	—		—	—		—	—		—
		30,068	93·66		30,429	92·51		30,751	93·87
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—									
(a) Exempted ...	953		2·96	1,367		4·15	677		2·06
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	705		2·19	762		2·31	894		2·72
(c) Committed to jail ...	4		·01	5		·01	14		·04
(d) Fined ...	10		·03	7		·02	21		·06
(e) Double entries ...	27		·08	17		·05	31		·09
(f) Dead ...	91		·28	91		·27	99		·30
		1,790	5·57		2,249	6·83		1,736	5·29
5. Non-effective :—									
(a) Reported to have left the village ...	244		·76	214		·65	271		·82
(b) Otherwise, not arrested	—		—	—		—	—		—
		244	·76		214	·65		271	·82

	1899.		Per-centage on B.	1900.		Per-centage on B.	1901.		Per-centage on B.
KALUTARA DISTRICT.									
1. Population (A) ...	—	178,795	—	—	178,795	—	—	201,456	—
2. Number on lists (B) ...	—	50,423	—	—	51,874	—	—	52,366	—
3. Effectives in the district:—									
(a) Paid Re. 1·50 ...	44,356		87·97	46,351		89·35	46,710		89·2
(b) Paid Rs. 3 ...	517		1·02	200		·39	306		·58
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	—		—	—		—	8		·02
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	—		—	—		—	—		—
		44,873	88·99		46,551	89·74		47,024	89·8
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability:—									
(a) Exempted ...	1,294		2·57	1,504		2·9	1,226		2·34
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	3,359		6·66	3,143		6·06	1,866		3·57
(c) Committed to jail ...	3		·01	8		·01	7		·01
(d) Fined ...	17		·03	45		·09	73		·14
(e) Double entries ...	65		·13	117		·22	1,654		3·16
(f) Dead ...	223		·44	145		·28	158		·33
		4.961	9·84		4,962	9·56		4,984	9·52
5. Non-effective:—									
(a) Reported to have left the village ...	589		1·17	326		·63	358		·68
(b) Otherwise, not arrested	—		—	35		·07	—		—
		589	1·17		361	·77		358	·68

Roads.—The roads have been maintained in good condition during the year. Difficulty has been experienced in getting metal. It is very desirable that some of the important roads should be taken over as principal roads, which will enable the Committee to take over a few village roads. Applications are frequently made for the improvement of such roads, particularly where large culverts and bridges are required, which cannot be done by village labour, and the cost of which are beyond the resources of the limited funds of Village Committees.

Resthouses.—All the resthouses of the Province are well equipped. The construction of the Matugama resthouse has at last been completed. It has been fully furnished, and is now ready for use. A new resthouse for Henaratgoda has been sanctioned, and will be completed in the course of the year. The erection of a new resthouse at Negombo is in contemplation. The site selected is the plot of ground adjoining the old police station, which the Local Board is prepared to lease to the Committee at a nominal rent. But before a final decision is arrived at, the present resthouse must be sold. It is a commodious building on a valuable site, and should command a ready sale at a fair figure. If the building is sold, it will be arranged that it should be rented to the Committee till a new building is erected.

The statements of receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Road Committee and of the District Road Committees are annexed, together with the reports of the Chairmen of the District Road Committees of Negombo and Kalutara and of the Superintendent of Minor Roads, Colombo District.

April 11, 1902.

J. S. DRIEBERG,
for Chairman.

Annexure.

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements of Funds of the Provincial Road Committee, Western Province, under Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861 and 31 of 1884, during the Year 1901.

Establishment.	Balance on December 31, 1900.	Receipts in 1901.	Total.	Payments in 1901.	Balance on December 31, 1901.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Provincial Road Committee, Colombo ...	19,405 58	56,383 5	75,788 63	56,022 59	19,766 4
District Road Committee, Colombo ...	17,980 34	156,277 82	174,258 16	148,216 34	26,041 82
District Road Committee, Negombo ...	1,328 15	56,108 38	57,436 53	55,108 21	2,328 32
District Road Committee, Kalutara ...	9,546 20	84,669 95	94,216 15	89,309 26	4,906 89
Total ...	48,260 27	353,439 20	401,699 47	348,656 40	53,043 7

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Provincial Road Committee, Colombo, for the Year 1901.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1901	—	19,405 58
Resthouse funds : contribution from District Committees ...	10,432 50	
Value of articles sold, &c.	58 92	
Refund by the Government of tolls levied on minor roads ...	35,856 0	
Contribution from the District Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment	3,995 0	
Resthouse collections	5,983 47	
Miscellaneous	57 16	
		56,383 5
		75,788 63

PAYMENTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Resthouse funds : amount expended for upkeep, repair, and improvement of resthouses	11,547 88	
Toll grant : amount remitted to District Committees ...	35,856 0	
Establishment	3,995 0	
Pay of resthouse-keepers	4,114 60	
Miscellaneous	509 11	
		56,022 59
Balance on December 31, 1901 ...	—	19,766 4
		75,788 63

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Colombo, for the Year 1901.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1901	—	17,980 34
Commutation realized in money and labour	129,864 0	
Toll grant works	24,770 2	
Miscellaneous receipts	1,643 80	
		156,277 82
		174,258 16

PAYMENTS.		
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads, resthouses, and canals	50,577 80	
Amount expended on minor works	68,266 24	
Salaries of establishment, &c.	27,221 34	
Grants in excess of Rs. 50 made to private individuals ...	125 0	
Miscellaneous charges	2,025 96	
		148,216 34
Balance on December 31, 1901 ...	—	26,041 82
		174,258 16

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Negombo, for the Year 1901.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1901	—	1,328 15
Commutation realized in money and labour	46,158 0	
Resthouse collections	1,243 24	
Miscellaneous receipts	4,599 70	
Provincial Road Committee's contribution on account of salaries of resthouse-keepers	697 44	
Government contribution on account of minor roads ...	3,410 0	
		56,108 38
		57,436 53

PAYMENTS.		
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads, canals, and resthouses	20,200 19	
Amount expended on minor roads	19,204 77	
Repairs to resthouses	574 64	
Pay of resthouse-keepers	697 44	
Miscellaneous charges	3,109 51	
Salaries of establishment, &c.	11,321 66	
		55,108 21
Balance on December 31, 1901 ...	—	2,328 32
		57,436 53

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Kalutara, for the Year 1901.

RECEIPTS.	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1901	—	—	9,546 20
Commutation realized in money and labour ...	70,983 0	12 0	
Resthouse collections	1,753 54	—	
Miscellaneous	4,245 43	—	
Total grant contribution	7,675 98	—	
	84,657 95	12 0	
			84,669 95
			94,216 15
PAYMENTS.			
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads and resthouses	32,931 50	—	
Amount expended on minor roads	30,821 94	12 0	
Repairs to resthouses	890 74	—	
Salaries of establishment, commission to division officers, &c.	17,191 98	—	
Pay of resthouse-keepers	1,775 54	—	
Miscellaneous payments	5,685 56	—	
	89,297 26	12 0	
			89,309 26
Balance on December 31, 1901 ...	—	—	4,906 89
			94,216 15

NEGOMBO DISTRICT.

THE annexed comparative statement shows the working of the Road Ordinance in this district for the last three years :—

	1899.		Per-centage on B.	1900.		Per-centage on B.	1901.		Per-centage on B.
1. Population (A) ...	—	123,600	—	—	123,600	—	—	126,770	—
2. Number on lists (B) ...	—	32,102	—	—	32,892	—	—	32,758	—
3. Effectives in this district :—									
(*a*) Paid Rs. 1·50 ...	30,047		93·59	30,395		92·40	30,730		93·80
(*b*) Paid Rs. 3·00 ...	21		·06	34		·10	21		·06
(*c*) Laboured 6 days ...	—		—	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Laboured 12 days ...	—		—	—		—	—		—
		30,068	93·66		30,429	92·51		30,751	93·87
4. Not effective in this district, but discharged their liability :—									
(*a*) Exempted ...	953		2·96	1,367		4·15	677		2·06
(*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere	705		2·19	762		2·31	894		2·72
(*c*) Committed to jail ...	4		·01	5		·01	14		·04
(*d*) Fined	10		·03	7		·02	21		·06
(*e*) Double and erroneous entries	27		·08	17		·05	31		·09
(*f*) Dead	91		28	91		·27	99		·30
		1,790	5·57		2,249	6·83		1,736	5·29
5. Non-effective :—									
(*a*) Reported to have left the village	244		·76	214		·65	271		·82
(*b*) Otherwise, not arrested ...	—		—	—		—	—		—
		244	·76		214	·65	—	271	·82

The revenue from commutation in 1901 amounted to Rs. 46,158, against Rs. 45,694·50 in 1900, an increase of Rs. 463·50, which is satisfactory, as there was a decrease of 134 men on the division officers' rolls. This decrease is probably due to the unusually large number exempted (1,367) in 1900 and to the closing of several plumbago pits in the district.

The number of men who discharged their liability under the Ordinance is 30,786, an increase of 345 over the previous year. Twenty-one men were fined and 14 committed to prison, of whom 6 were discharged on payment of the fine and 1 on account of ill-health.

In addition to the ordinary upkeep of roads, several temporary culverts were converted into permanent ones. The second bridge, 50 feet span, on the Ewariwatta-Yagodamulla road was completed in February at a cost of Rs. 1,500; and the third bridge, 30 feet span, in November at a cost of Rs. 750. This road is now opened to wheeled traffic, though the gravelling has not been completed.

Funds were voted to open a new road from Minuwangoda to Dagonna. The necessary bridges and culverts have been built, and about two-thirds of the road has been gravelled.

The traffic on the Naiwala-Divulapitiya road is very heavy, and this Committee cannot afford the expenditure necessary to maintain it in proper order. It connects two principal roads, viz., the Negombo-Mirigama and Negombo-Veyangoda roads, and should be taken over by the Public Works Department. I invite attention to the recommendations in the reports for 1897 and 1898.

I must again point out the necessity for a better resthouse for Negombo. The present building has not sufficient accommodation for visitors, and is, besides, very badly situated, being on the side of a much-frequented road, and also so near the lake as to be always infested with mosquitoes. There is room to build a new resthouse on the plot of land between the old police station and Kuttiduwa. The building would face the sea, and would not encroach on that portion of the esplanade which is frequented by the public.

Statement of revenue and expenditure is annexed :—

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1901 ...	—	1,328 15	Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads, canals, and resthouses ...	20,200 19	
Commutation realized in money and labour ...	46,158 0		Amount expended on minor roads	19,204 77	
Resthouse collections ...	1,243 24		Repairs to resthouses ...	574 64	
Miscellaneous receipts ...	4,599 70		Pay of resthouse-keepers ...	697 44	
Provincial Road Committee contribution on account of pay of resthouse-keepers ...	697 44		Miscellaneous charges ...	3,109 51	
Government contribution on account of minor roads ...	3,410 0		Salaries of establishment, &c. ...	11,321 66	
		56,436 38			55,108 21
			Balance on December 31, 1901	—	2,328 32
		57,436 53			57,436 53

Negombo, January 28, 1902.

E. F. HOPKINS,
Chairman.

KALUTARA DISTRICT.

THE following statement shows the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in 1901 as compared with 1899 and 1900 :—

	1899.		Per-centage on B.	1900.		Per-centage on B.	1901.		Per-centage on B.
1. Population (A) ...	—	178,795	—	—	178,795	—	—	201,455*	—
2. Number on lists (B) ...	—	50,423	—	—	51,874	—	—	52,366	—
3. Effectives in the district :—									
(a) Paid Re. 1·50 ...	44,356		87·97	46,351		89·35	46,710		89·20
(b) Paid Rs. 3 ...	517		1·02	200		·39	306		·58
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	—		—	—		—	8		·02
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—		44,873	88·99		46,551	89·74		47,024	89·80
(a) Exempted ...	1,294		2·57	1,504		2·90	1,226		2·34
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	3,359		6·66	3,143		6·06	1,866		3·57
(c) Committed to jail ...	3		·01	8		·01	7		·01
(d) Fined ...	17		·03	45		·09	73		·14
(e) Double entries ...	65		·13	117		·22	1,654		3·16
(f) Dead ...	223		·44	145		·28	158		·30
5. Non-effective :—		4,961	9·84		4,962	9·56		4,984	9·52
(a) Reported to have left the village ...	589		1·17	326		·63	358		·68
(b) Otherwise, not arrested	—		—	35		·07	—		—
		589	1·17		361	·07		358	·68

* Based on the Census of 1901.

Though the number of men on the division officers' lists was larger by 492 than in 1900, and the period for commuting labour closed on 31st March instead of as hitherto at the end of February, the percentage of persons who were not proved to have discharged their liability anywhere by the end of the year was only ·68, as compared with ·7 in 1900 and 1·17 in 1899.

For the first time since 1898 a few men elected to labour. Fewer persons were exempted than in either of the two preceding years. It will be noticed that there is a large decrease in the number of men who have paid and laboured elsewhere, and a corresponding increase under the head "Double Entries." The explanation is that in 1901 a man who paid or laboured in any division of this district other than the one in which his name was on the division officer's list was classified under the head "Double Entry," instead of being described as having paid or laboured elsewhere.

The number of men committed to jail was one less than in 1900, but the number who were fined rose from 45 in 1900 to 73 in 1901. The number of defaulters punished by fine or imprisonment thus amounted to three out of every 2,000 persons included in the division officers' lists.

The annexed statement shows the revenue and expenditure of the Committee :—

RECEIPTS.	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1901 ...	—	—	9,452 20
Commutation realized in money and labour ...	70,983 0	12 0	70,995 0
Miscellaneous ...	4,245 43	—	4,245 43
Toll grant contribution ...	7,675 98	—	7,675 98
			92,368 61
PAYMENTS.			
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads ...	29,638 50		
Amount paid on account of resthouses ...	3,293 0	—	32,931 50
Amount expended on minor roads ...	30,821 94	12 0	30,833 94
Salaries of establishment, commission to division officers, &c. ...	17,191 98	—	17,191 98
Miscellaneous payments ...	5,685 56	—	5,685 56
			86,642 98
Balance on December 31, 1901 ...	—	—	5,725 63
			92,368 61

The toll grant contribution was based on the toll rents of 1901, which were sold for a higher figure than those of 1900.

Miscellaneous Receipts consisted mainly of—

(1) Remittances received from Provincial Road Committee to pay resthouse-keepers and on account of resthouse repairs.
(2) Amounts received in settlement of advances.
(3) Deposits of Road Ordinance fines.
(4) Rent of timber kraals in the Panadure river.

As regards expenditure, the increase of Rs. 1,925·65 under the head Salaries of Establishment, Commission to Division Officers, &c., is due to the payment in 1901 of commission amounting to Rs. 1,999·53 to the division officers on account of 1900.

The expenditure on minor roads, Rs. 30,833·94, compares favourably with the figures for 1900, viz., Rs. 24,310·98.

The item Miscellaneous Payments includes—

(1) Additional gratuity to the late Superintendent of Minor Roads.
(2) Refund to Government of Road Ordinance fines.
(3) Refund of deposits of resthouse collections to Provincial Road Committee.
(4) Advances made for road work to be settled within the year.

The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 5,725·63, made up as follows :—

	Rs. c.
(1) Commission to be paid to division officers for 1901	695 72
(2) Amount to be paid for road work done in 1901	70 90
(3) Unexpended balances on votes to be re-voted	2,122 97
(4) Unexpended balances lapsed	2,515 51
(5) Unappropriated balances	320 53
	5,725 63

The amount voted and spent on each minor road was as follows :—

Name of Road.	Miles.	Amount Voted.	Spent on Upkeep.	Spent on Special Works.	Spent on Bridges.	Total.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Alubomulla to Alutgama ...	3½	501 36	451 36	—	25 0	476 36
Agalawatta to Badureliya ...	7¼	3,129 43	1,545 77	777 16	499 72	2,822 65
Beruwala to Moragala ...	1½	234 85	230 81	—	—	230 81
Beruwala to Alutgama ...	1¾	433 47	404 99	—	15 0	419 99
Dodangoda to Tebuwana ...	4	1,239 86	1,154 16	—	72 70	1,226 86
Gonabendiduwa to Rambua-ela ...	2	204 57	202 37	—	1 74	204 11
Gorakapola and Galetotupola road ...	¼	33 30	28 12	—	—	28 12
Horana to Talagala	4	967 45	466 39	—	71 98	538 37
Hinatiyangala to Pitagon Eliya ...	1½	246 0	163 66	—	—	163 66
Hinatiyangala to Etawila ...	1½	165 65	120 97	—	30 0	150 97
Horawela to Pelawatta ...	12	4,609 96	2,047 26	1,124 5	402 10	3,573 41
Henemulla to Madapata ...	1¼	128 0	94 16	—	—	94 16
Kalutara to Etanamada ...	¾	79 50	68 97	—	—	68 97
Leuwanduwa to Ittapana ...	4½	285 14	271 1	—	—	271 1
Nallur to Mahawila	1¾	150 52	60 42	—	11 51	71 93
Nallur to Mahawila *viâ* Madupitiya ...	2½	283 50	211 22	—	17 17	228 39
Nagoda to Agalawatta ...	14½	5,616 8	1,952 71	2,776 50	678 6	5,407 27
Palatota to Nagoda	2½	300 0	299 57	—	—	299 57
Palannaruwa to Kotikangoda ...	8	1,422 46	1,010 17	—	364 96	1,375 13
Palatota to Toragala-ela ...	3	730 59	448 50	—	—	448 50
Palatota to Duwe Pansala ...	1¼	533 33	156 9	—	245 56	401 65
Paiyagala to Dodangoda ...	3½	966 76	416 76	491 65	48 41	956 82
Paiyagala to Halkandawila ...	3½	341 74	307 27	—	24 0	331 27
Pantiya to Polgahakanda ...	2½	425 47	404 7	—	—	404 7
Panadure gravets	1½	256 82	209 14	—	—	209 14
Panadure to Gonabendiduwa ...	4	630 0	445 74	28 5	21 48	495 27
Pokunuwita to Kahatuduwa ...	4	975 0	741 66	35 40	80 98	858 4
Ratmalgoda to Handapangoda ...	4¾	758 34	466 58	—	290 51	757 9
Tebuwana to Anguruwatota ...	4	2,380 0	—	1,326 58	420 38	1,746 96
Tudugala to Nehinna	1¼	189 85	140 0	—	31 31	171 31
Udaowita to Agalawatta ...	8½	1,869 9	1,161 34	—	542 6	1,703 40
Waskaduwa to Bandaragama ...	7½	825 43	594 86	—	105 0	699 86
Wisidagama to Kindelpitiya ...	5	571 13	341 86	—	51 46	393 32
Walana to Hirana	2½	189 62	108 59	—	1 95	110 54
Wadduwa to Morontuduwa ...	3¼	417 96	323 88	—	72 32	396 20
Yala road	10	2,426 36	1,134 1	350 92	837 60	2,322 53
Bellana-Moragala village road ...	6	25 0	—	10 0	—	10 0
Iron rails for bridge on village road from Paiyagala to Palayangoda ...	¼	64 28	—	64 28	—	64 28
Repairing ferry boat	—	750 5	687 45	—	—	687 45
Cost of tar supplied for minor road	—	14 50	14 50	—	—	14 50
Total ...	—	35,372 42	18,886 39	6,984 59	4,962 96	30,833 94

At the beginning of 1901 many of the roads, especially those in Pasdun korale, were in a bad condition owing to failure in previous years to pay proper attention to surface drainage. The new Superintendent of Minor Roads, Mr. P. Gunaratna, did good work during the year in barrelling the roads and in improving their surface generally.

Special attention was devoted to the three important roads—

(1) Horawala to Pelawatta ;
(2) Nagoda to Agalawatta ;
(3) Agalawatta to Badureliya—

the sums spent on them being Rs. 3,573·41, Rs. 5,407·27, and Rs. 2,822·65, respectively, as compared with Rs. 2,655·87, Rs. 2,679·70, and Rs. 1,313·55 in 1900. More money would have been spent on the first-named road had there not been a difficulty in obtaining labour in such close proximity to plumbago pits. At the end of the year the section from Horawala to Moragala of this road was handed over to the Public Works Department.

The next road which, owing to the heavy traffic it has to bear, should cease to be a minor road is the one from Nagoda to Agalawatta.

Other roads on which considerably more money was spent than in 1900 are—

(1) From Dodangoda to Tebuwana.
(2) From Paiyagala to Dodangoda.
(3) From Udaowita to Agalawatta.
(4) Yala road.

Bridges and unsafe abutments of bridges were substantially rebuilt on the following roads :—

(1) Udaowita to Agalawatta ;
(2) Nagoda to Agalawatta ;
(3) Ratmalgoda to Handapangoda ;
(4) Palannaruwa to Kotiangoda ;
(5) Yala road—

and a culvert was rebuilt on the Nagoda-Agalawatta road.

In October, 1901, the road from Badureliya to Kukulegama (4¼ miles in length) was handed over to the Committee by the Public Works Department. Its condition is very bad, with the exception of the bridges, and its improvement will for some time involve heavy expenditure. Progress was made with the extension of the bridle path (which runs from Tebuwana to Narthupana factory) towards the bank of the Kalu-ganga opposite Anguruwatota, but a flood in the river prevented the bridges from being finished by the end of the year. It is hoped that the path will be open for hackery traffic early in the current year. The Committee voted Rs. 2,000, to which private contributions amounting to Rs. 380 were added. The amount spent during the year was Rs. 1,746·96.

On the other side of the Kalu-ganga the only work done on the road that is to connect the Yala road at Indilanda estate with Anguruwatota was the construction of five small bridges, the contribution of Odris Vidane, a retired headman interested in the road. Three bridges are required on the section between Neuchatel estate and Anguruwatota, for which it is expected that the Committee will be able to make provision during the current year.

The villagers residing near the Moragala-Bellana village road did a good deal of earthwork on it under the superintendence of the Mudaliyar in 1901. Their request for a vote from the Committee for the construction of culverts and bridges now deserves consideration. This road which connects the two main thoroughfares of Pasdun korale east will be very useful when it has been made available for cart traffic.

The new resthouse at Matugama was completed by the Colombo Superintendent of Minor Roads and opened to the public in December. A substantial resthouse is now wanted at Moragala to take the place of the temporary building that has hitherto served the purpose.

Proceedings for the acquisition of a strip of land behind the Panadure resthouse for the extension of the premises, which were commenced during the previous year, were continued, but as the claimant would not accept the compensation offered, the matter has been referred to the District Court.

In 1900 Government offered a contribution of Rs. 10,000 towards the cost of a bridge at Galpata on the Yala road over the Kepu-ela canal. A revised estimate for the bridge was made by the Public Works Department in 1901 amounting to Rs. 30,444. The Committee decided that such an expensive bridge was beyond their means, and are about to submit an estimate for a cheaper type of bridge for the approval of the Government.

The constitution of the Committee remained unchanged throughout the year.

H. O. FOX,
Chairman.

March 16, 1902.

REPORT ON THE MINOR ROADS IN THE COLOMBO DISTRICT FOR 1901.

THE amount expended on each of the minor roads in the year is given in the annexed statement, making a total of Rs. 41,070·42 on metal roads and Rs. 7,850·69 on gravel roads, an average of Rs. 253·91 and Rs. 105·73 per mile respectively, as against Rs. 271·19 on the former and Rs. 115·88 on the latter for the previous year.

The contract system, first introduced in 1899, has been since continued, and was during this year availed of to the fullest extent ; thus a sum of Rs. 48,921·11 was expended in upkeep and Rs. 19,935·69 for special purposes, that is, in the renewal of bridges, improvements to roads, upkeep of resthouses, repair of ferry boats, hand and water carts, out of which only Rs. 2,453·47 was disbursed by me in small sums for transport charges and on pay and check-rolls, whilst Rs. 66,403·33 has been paid to the contractors on presentation of vouchers in their names at the Kachcheri.

I have again found some difficulty in getting in within the year all metal provided for, and thus Rs. 1,639·54 remains unexpended from upkeep votes, which lapses, and for the same reason a sum of Rs. 7,641·20 is brought forward for expenditure this year for improvements to roads. The difficulty in obtaining the metal is not because the quantity required is large, but because the different roads for which it is wanted are spread in so many directions, that in place of two or three contractors, who would in a very short time deliver the supply, I have to secure at least eleven or twelve to do the work.

Rock blasting and metal breaking are not the kinds of work the Sinhalese villager is used to, hence my wants in this direction have to be supplied by the Tamil labourer, and contractors find it difficult to secure Tamils without large advances, resulting frequently in heavy loss from a gang of sometimes as many as twenty disappearing in one night, leaving no trace by which they could be successfully followed.

In the renewal of bridges and culverts, I would specially mention five platform culverts of 11 feet to 12 feet built on the road from Tudella to Pamunugama with rubble masonry abutments, old rail girders, and durable timber platforms. The estimate for this work amounted to Rs. 4,548, which was sanctioned in November, 1900, so that I was in a position to make all arrangements and have all the necessary material on the spot within the first six months of the year. I was also thus prepared, with the cessation of the south-west monsoon rains, to start work, and with four contractors for the five bridges to so far complete them in two months as to have the masonry abutments well above flood waters, which at times submerge the road during the monsoon rains; these are all now completed, and with the masonry cross drains put in the previous year all the bridges and culverts on the road are now placed on a permanent footing. It is worthy of note that it has taken the District Road Committee over twenty-five years to place this road of less than 4 miles, with its surface gravelled, wheel tracks metalled, bridges and culverts completed, in as satisfactory a condition as other minor roads. It is, however, only fair to add that the formation of the road is uninterruptedly over tracts of fields and low ground through its entire length; it is therefore one of the most costly to maintain in a satisfactory condition, especially owing to the absence of any gravel or cabook earth within 4 to 5 miles from its nearest point, and metal within a distance of 8 to 9 miles.

Several small drainage culverts have been built on special votes on some of the other roads in place of those requiring renewal, and a 33-ft. platform bridge at Polgasowita on the Colombo-Kesbewa road has been replaced by a one-span bridge with suitable iron girders.

I have been unable to undertake the renewal of six culverts on special votes which were sanctioned too late in the year, but which will be now commenced and, I hope, completed within the first quarter of the year.

The present improved condition of the minor roads, I am pleased to say, bears favourable comparison with that of previous years; much more could be done to them if some relief were afforded by the transfer of one or two of the more important thoroughfares to the Public Works Department, which has been repeatedly urged, but without avail; and until this is done, I cannot recommend any of the District Road Committee's funds should be expended in the improvement of any Gansabhawa or village roads, for which constant applications are made.

The new Matugama resthouse was commenced in September, 1900. I regret to say I was unable to complete it as early as I anticipated, being much handicapped by having to secure the artificers and to despatch the necessary labour from Colombo. These men being unused to the district after a few days suffered greatly from fever, and returned to their homes creating quite a panic, and it was with difficulty that I was able to secure sufficient labour to finish the work satisfactorily.

I am pleased, however, to add that I was able to hand over the building in November last well finished, at a total cost of Rs. 7,654·50, being Rs. 923·50 less than the estimate submitted by the District Road Committee of Kalutara; to this saving must also be added as much again on account of the difference in the value of the timber used by me in its erection as compared with the inferior description of wood recommended by the District Road Committee when forwarding the estimate, so that at least about Rs. 1,800 must now be reckoned as having been saved altogether in the building of this resthouse.

HENRY L. DANIEL,
Superintendent of Minor Roads.

Colombo, February 18, 1902.

Annexure.

Statement of Expenditure incurred on the Minor Roads in the Colombo District during the Year 1901.

Roads.	Length in Miles.	Expenditure on Metalled Roads.	Expenditure on Gravelled Roads.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Heiyagam Korale.			
Battaramulla to Kottawa	4	1,399 19	—
Kotte to Talangama and Bope	18	6,453 26	—
Kohilawatta to Welikada and Talangama ...	5	618 25	—
Talangama to Kaduwela	3	—	268 62
Bope to Dambore	3¼	—	308 0
Arangala to Kottawa	4	—	240 0
Aturugiriya to Kottawa	3	910 50	—
Panagoda to Henpita	4	844 75	—
Four-feet road, Dambore to Labugama ...	1	—	55 0
Mipe to Padukka and Millewa	3½	—	509 35
Walgama to Diyagama	3	—	259 0
Talawatugoda to Hokandara	2	—	102 50
Talangama to Kalapaluawa	2	—	244 38
Bridle path from Tunmodara to Puwakpitiya ...	5	—	175 0
	60¾	10,225 95	2,161 85
Salpiti Korale.			
Welikada to Nawala and Rattanapitiya ...	6	1,977 54	—
General Cemetery to Bambalapitiya	2	579 0	—
Welikada to Yakbedda	1	—	87 50
Polgasowita to Kottawa	4	—	225 0
Boralesgamuwa to Pannipitiya	2	—	195 0
Galkissa to Miribana	3	710 26	—
Mampe to Galle road	3	—	309 75
Mirihana to Kottawa	6⅓	1,432 82	—
Moratuwa to Lunawa	1	—	197 50
Mampe to Kottawa	4	—	466 50
Mampe to Diggala	4	—	198 98
Kohuwala to Kesbewa and Kahatuduwa ...	12	2,461 38	—
Uyana to Henemulla ferries	1	—	37 50
Attidiya to Ratmalana	2½	671 92	—
Etul Kotte to Talawatugoda	2⅓	—	189 0
Digarolla to Panadure	4	1,168 50	—
Kesbewa to Gonabenditduwa	2⅔	—	275 9
Madiwala to Embuldeniya	1½	—	82 50
Hiripitiya to Horagalla	10	2,205 7	—
Boralesgamuwa to Nikape	2	474 21	—
Jawatta road	1	—	158 50
Madapata to Moraenda	1⅓	—	103 37
Narahenpita to Nugegoda	1	545 50	—
	78	12,226 20	2,526 19
Siyane Korale West.			
Wattala through Hunupitiya to Mahara ...	4¾	1,883 28	—
Kelaniya to Dalugama	3	—	376 55
Hunupitiya to Ragama	2½	—	258 0
Biyagama to Henaratgoda	9¾	2,427 19	—
Gampaha to Alutgama and Radawana ...	10½	2,246 73	—
Pattalagedara to Tihariya	2	859 25	—
Biyanwila to Galahitiyawa	4	—	545 0
Pattalagedara to Kal-eliya	4½	1,311 91	—
Talawatuhenpita to Udupilla	7½	1,242 37	—
	48¾	9,970 73	1,179 55
Siyane Korale East.			
Weke to Weliweriya	7½	999 75	—
Urapola to Weke and Hanwella	15	3,046 68	—
Pugoda to Kosgama	3	398 50	—
Udupilla to Dompe and Giridara	7	—	1,544 60
	32½	4,444 93	1,544 60
Alutkuru Korale South.			
Ekala to Henaratgoda	6¾	1,964 51	—
Hunupitiya to Hendala	2½	508 83	—
Tudella to Pamunugama	3	1,503 27	—
Siduwa to Kotugoda	2	—	438 50
Ja-ela canal road	—	—	—
Ragama to Kandana	2	226 0	—
	16	4,202 61	438 50
Total ...	236	41,070 42	7,850 69

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

COMPARATIVE statements showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during the years 1900 and 1901 are given below :—

	1900.		Percentage on B.	1901.		Percentage on B.
KANDY DISTRICT.						
1. Population (A)	—	288,535	—	—	375,665	—
2. Number on lists (B)	—	47,334	—	—	47,500	—
3. Effective in this district :—						
(a) Paid Re. 1·50	43,050		90·95	43,084		90·70
(b) Paid Rs. 3	484		1·02	548		1·15
(c) Laboured 6 days	9		·02	3		·01
(d) Laboured 12 days	—		—	—		—
		43,543	91·99		43,635	91·86
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(a) Exempted	1,263		2·67	1,467		3·08
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	1,962		4·14	1,671		3·52
(c) Committed to jail	9		·02	21		·04
(d) Fined	5		·01	12		·02
(e) Double entries, &c.	165		·35	172		·36
(f) Dead	128		·27	210		·46
		3,532	7·46		3,553	7·48
5. Non-effective :—						
(a) Reported to have left the village ...	240		·51	301		·63
(b) Otherwise, not arrested ...	19		·04	11		·02
		259	·55		312	·65
MATALE DISTRICT.						
1. Population (A)	—	72,317	—	—	87,350	—
2. Number on lists (B)	—	14,728	—	—	15,138	—
3. Effective in this district :—						
(a) Paid Re. 1·50	13,412		91·06	13,984		92·38
(b) Paid Rs. 3	78		·53	76		·50
(c) Laboured 6 days	38		·26	41		·27
(d) Laboured 12 days	—		—	1		—
		13,528	91·85		14,102	93·15
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(a) Exempted	478		3·25	430		2·84
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	550		3·73	456		3·01
(c) Committed to jail	1		—	3		·02
(d) Fined	1		—	23		·15
(e) Double entries, &c.	27		·18	21		·13
(f) Dead	62		·42	38		·25
		1,119	7·58		971	6·40
5. Non-effective :—						
(a) Reported to have left the village ...	81		·55	65		·44
(b) Otherwise, not arrested ...	—		—	—		—
		81	·55		65	·44
NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT.						
1. Population (A)	—	21,379	—	—	29,787	—
2. Number on lists (B)	—	14,074	—	—	14,373	—
3. Effective in this district :—						
(a) Paid Re. 1·50	12,768		90·72	13,047		90·77
(b) Paid Rs. 3	137		·97	151		1·05
(c) Laboured 6 days	23		·17	28		·19
(d) Laboured 12 days	3		·02	—		—
		12,931	91·88		13,226	92·01
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(a) Exempted	206		1·47	299		2·08
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	304		2·16	321		2·24
(c) Committed to jail	—		—	1		·01
(d) Fined	1		·01	3		·03
(e) Double entries, &c.	361		2·57	373		2·59
(f) Dead	25		·16	14		·09
		897	6·37		1,011	7·04
5. Non-effective :—						
(a) Reported to have left the village ...	246		1·75	136		·95
(b) Otherwise, not arrested ...	—		—	—		—
		246	1·75		136	·95

In the Kandy District the decrease in the percentage of effectives was ·13, against 2·35 in 1900. In the Matale and Nuwara Eliya Districts the increase was 1·30 and ·13, respectively. Twenty-five persons were imprisoned and 38 fined Rs. 10 each, against 10 imprisoned and 22 fined in 1900. Of the 25 imprisoned in 1901, 8 paid the fine of Rs. 10 each after imprisonment. The increase in "imprisonments" and "fined" was due to the necessity of more rigorously enforcing penal provisions of the Ordinance against Road Ordinance defaulters.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 1901.

Revenue.	Rs.	c.	Expenditure.	Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1901 ...	9,165	94	Apportioned to principal roads ...	20,844	75
Receipts	66,721	73	Apportioned to resthouses ...	5,211	25
Government grant: Nugatenna-Bintenna road	5,000	0	Expended on minor roads ...	30,626	60
Government contribution in aid of minor works	500	0	Establishments, &c.	8,673	6
Toll grants	1,130	0	Commission to division officers, &c. ...	7,197	92
			Travelling allowances to Superintendents of Minor Roads	1,350	0
			Stationery, forms, tools, &c. ...	1,256	24
			Miscellaneous expenditure ...	346	59
				75,506	41
			Balance	7,011	26
	82,517	67		82,517	67

The balance of Rs. 7,011·26 carried forward to 1902 includes the balance vote of Rs. 6,317·28 from Legislative Council for extension of the road from Nugatenna to Bintenna. The survey of the further trace of this road up to Weragama was made, and the construction of 3 miles of the road, viz., 36th, 37th, and 38th, given on contract, to be completed and opened to cart traffic at end of June, 1902.

Work done in 1901.

The sum of Rs. 9,804·49 was voted for the ordinary maintenance of roads, and the following votes were sanctioned for improvements, &c., viz.:—

Kadugannawa to Paranapattiya road: Rs. 16 for renewing planks of a bridge, and Rs. 121·80 for construction of a culvert at Kadugannawa at entrance to the road from Kadugannawa to Gampola.

Embilmigama to Allagalla road: Rs. 122·55 for removing landslips.

Katugastota to Bokkawela road: Rs. 30·20 for repairs to Arulu-ela bridge.

Nugatenna to Madugalla road: Rs. 100 for putting the road in order.

Ampitiya to Uduwela road: Rs. 37 for repairing two culverts.

Gampola to Paranapattiya road: 10·58 for removing landslips.

Gampola through Udahentenna to Dolosbage road; Rs. 577·50, being moiety of cost of construction of a culvert, Rs. 82·35 for reconstruction of a culvert on the 5th mile-post, and Rs. 55 for spreading and consolidating metal in wheel tracks on 1st and 2nd miles.

Maha oya to Ahupine-ela road: Rs. 54 for renewing planks of the bridge at Ahupine-ela.

Udahentenna to Appalawatta ford road: Rs. 294 for construction of a retaining wall at Panwatta.

Planters' Roads.—A sum of Rs. 1,110 was voted towards the maintenance of the following roads in the planting districts, the estates interested also contributing, viz. :—

	Rs.	c.
Ancoombra to Alawatugoda road	250	0
Udispattu to Rangalla road	100	0
Horagalla to Blackstone road	100	0
Coolbawn to Strathellie road	100	0
Moragahagalla bridge to Tunisgala Gap road	100	0
Kandal-oya to Rambukpitiya road	100	0
Nugatenna to Kobonella road	50	0
Vernacular school to Angroowella road	50	0
Vernacular school to Wattagalla factory road	50	0
Cottaganga to Tunisgala road	50	0
Madulkele and Elkaduwa to Matale District road	100	0
Connecting road between the Nugatenna to Kobonella and Rangalla-Nitre Cave road	30	0
Waitalawa to Urugala road	30	0
Total ...	1,110	0

A sum of Rs. 445·18 was voted for construction of a wire bridge over the Situla-ganga on the Pilgrim's road, the wooden bridge having been swept away by the flood; Rs. 100 for blasting rocks in dangerous places on the Udispattu-Rangalla road; Rs. 26·93 for repairs to Galagedara-Bokkawela road; Rs. 100 for repairs to Bogawantalawa-Horton Plains road; Rs. 100, being moiety of cost of two bridges on the Ferndale-Nitre Cave road, the estates interested contributing the other moiety; and Rs. 75, moiety of cost of repairs to the bridge over the Kelani-ganga on Broadlands estate.

The following sums were granted for the upkeep of the under-mentioned inter-district or travellers' roads in the districts of Ambagamuwa, Dikoya, Maskeliya, Hewaheta, Pussellawa, and Kandy, the apportionments having been made as recommended by the Planters' Associations concerned :—

	Rs.	c.
Deltota hospital to Le Vallon road	50	0
Patiagama to Great Valley road	50	0
Amblamana to Gallantenna road	50	0
Deltota to Patiagama road	50	0
Kirimetiya to Bowlana road	50	0
Loolecondera to Stellenberg gap road	50	0
Vedehette to Le Vallon road	60	0
Galaha to Kitoolamulla road	50	0
Oodewelle to Kitoolamulla road	200	0
Severnake to Nayapana road	250	0
Rajatalawa to Yarrow gap road	100	0

	Rs.	c.
Pussellawa to Nilambe road	200	0
Pussellawa to Deltota road	150	0
Pussellawa to Nawalapitiya road	50	0
Gampola to Bukanda road	100	0
Kehelgama to Agra-oya road	65	0
Watawala to Agrawatta road	55	0
Binoya to Chalmers road	30	0
Abergeldie-Westhall road (Binoya section)	75	0
Do. (Templestowe section)	100	0
Agraoya-Shannon road	30	0
Kotiyagalla-Balangoda road	100	0
Poolbank-Dimbula road	25	0
Annfield gap road	50	0
Norwood-Stockholm road	40	0
Warleigh bridge-Maskeliya gap road	50	0
Campion-Horton Plains road	75	0
Lethenty-Marlborough road	25	0
Osborne bridge road	50	0
Norwood-Bathford Valley road	30	0
Ireby-Elbedde road	20	0
Claverton-Nyanza road	70	0
Warleigh bridge-Church road	100	0
Osborne-Hatton road	75	0
New Valley-Gorthie road	20	0
Fordyce gap road	100	0
Queenwood gap road	25	0
Warleigh bridge-Walker's shop road	20	0
Kottagalakelle road	10	0
Osborne-Glengariffe road	40	0
Kew gap-Maskeliya road	25	0
Stockholm road	60	0
Luccombe road	100	0
Cleaveland-Balangoda road	25	0
Kincora-Kew road	30	0
Glenugie road	25	0
Tarf road	25	0
Total ...	3,030	0

The annexed reports from Messrs. Wallbeoff and De Motte show the work carried out by them and the permanent improvement effected during 1901.

There has been a marked improvement in the condition of the roads in the divisions taken over by Mr. de Motte from the late Superintendent of Minor Roads, Mr. A. M. Perera, during the past year. The condition of the roads in charge of Mr. Wallbeoff still leaves much to be desired.

Revenue and Expenditure on Account of Resthouses in the Province.

Revenue.	Rs.	c.	Expenditure.	Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1901 ...	17	60	Maintenance, repairs, and improvements...	7,409	87
Voted in Supply Bill	8,776	75	Equipment	2,679	9
Resthouse collections	6,049	30	Salaries	4,212	20
Miscellaneous receipts	109	38		14,301	16
			Balance ...	651	87
	14,953	3		14,953	3

Resthouses.—The following sums were voted for maintenance, repairs, and improvements, viz.:—

Weragantota resthouse : Rs. 240·50 for certain repairs.
Madugoda resthouse : Rs. 755 for certain repairs and improvements to roof and outhouses.
Nalanda resthouse : Rs. 240 for certain repairs.
Wattegama resthouse : Rs. 411 for certain repairs and improvements.
Matale resthouse : Rs. 2,510 for certain alterations, additions, and improvements.
Ragalla resthouse : Rs. 64 for repairing and whitewashing.
Galagedara resthouse : Rs. 59·55 for certain repairs to resthouse and approach road.
Teldeniya resthouse : Rs. 700 for certain repairs and alterations to drainage.
Panwila resthouse : Rs. 555·80 for certain repairs and additions.
Kadawala resthouse : Rs. 695 for certain repairs and improvements.
Wattegama Post Office : Rs. 285·22 for repairing and cleaning, and for new surface drains round the building.

The resthouses throughout the Central Province are now in good condition and well equipped.

Ambalams.—A sum of Rs. 450 was voted for upkeep of ambalams and bungalows in the Matale District, Rs. 41·50 for repairs to the Ampitiya ambalam, Rs. 124 for Katugastota ambalam, Rs. 96·50 for Polgasdeniya ambalam, Rs. 22·75 for Pussellawa ambalam, and Rs. 75 for water service for the Headmen's Lodge, Nuwara Eliya.

The resthouse at Maskeliya was closed from 1st July, 1901, for reasons stated in my last report.

A vote for Rs. 15,200 was taken in the Supply Bill of 1900 for construction of a resthouse at Peradeniya, and the work was approaching completion at end of 1901.

Kandy, June 21, 1902.

H. WACE,
Chairman.

Annexure.

REPORT from Mr. H. J. Wallbeoff, Superintendent of Minor Roads.

I HAVE the honour to report that, besides the annual upkeep of the minor roads in my charge in 1901, the following permanent improvements were effected on the following roads :—

Kadugannwa to Paranapattiya.—A sum of Rs. 292·16 was spent in cutting hill and diverting road and turfing same near Alpitikanda, Rs. 73·12 for reconstructing a cover drain on the 2nd mile, and Rs. 16 for renewing four planks of bridge on the 1st mile.

Gampola to Dolosbage.—A sum of Rs. 82·35 was spent in reconstructing a culvert on the 5th mile.

Atabage to Dunukeulla.—A sum of Rs. 47·70 was spent in reconstructing a 2-ft. single cover drain.

Nanu-oya to Daulagala.—A sum of Rs. 47·25 was spent in constructing a culvert on the 1st mile.

Kadugannawa to Gampola.—A sum of Rs. 121·80 was spent in constructing a culvert across the road at Kadugannawa.

Katugastota to Bokkawala.—A sum of Rs. 30·20 was spent in reconstructing a wing wall of Arulu-ela bridge and repairs to pillars.

Maha-oya to Ahupine-ela.—A sum of Rs. 54 was spent in renewing twenty planks of Ahupine-ela bridge and tarring same.

Udahentenna to Applawatta.—A sum of Rs. 294 was spent in building a retaining wall at Panwatta.

Galagedara to Henabowa.—A sum of Rs. 280 was spent in metalling and gravelling parts of the road.

Gampola to Lantern Hill.—A sum of Rs. 55 was spent in metalling wheel tracks in parts of the road.

Landslips were removed in the following roads at a cost of Rs. 171·79, viz.:—

	Rs.	c.
Gampola to Dolosbage	3	96
Embilmigama to Alagalla	122	55
Nanu-oya to Daulagala	13	48
Gampola to Paranapattiya	15	34
Ginigathena to Laxapana	16	46
Total ...	171	79

Certain portions of the following roads were metalled on the upkeep estimates, viz. :—

Gampola to Lantern Hill.
Angunawala to Daulagala.
Barigama to Halloluwa.
Katugastota to Halloluwa.
Galagedara to Henabowa.

Certain repairs were effected to the Galagedara resthouse building and to the approach road at a cost of Rs. 59·55.

HENRY J. WALLBEOFF,
Superintendent of Minor Roads.

REPORT from Mr. G. de Motte, Superintendent of Minor Roads.

I HAVE the honour to forward two separate statements on roads and buildings of works carried out by me in 1901:—

Statement of Expenditure on Ordinary Works on Maintenance Estimates for 1901.

	Rs.	c.
Ampitya to Uduwela	94	0
Talatu-oya to Kershaw's bridge	200	0
Talatu-oya to Hanguranketa	640	0
Nugatenna to Bintenna	1,416	0
Nugatenna to Weragantota	400	0
Nugatenna toll grant	450	0
Udispattu to vernacular school	50	0
Guru-oya to Kimbulgantota	180	0
Lewella to Madawala	150	0
Sirimalwatta to Hakketugalla	160	0
Napana to Walala	262	0
Walala to Wawinna	340	0
Walala to Pitiagedara	130	0
Hurikaduwa to Naranpanawa	135	0
Naranpanawa to Putuhapua	70	0
Putuhapua to Gabbela	60	0
Teldeniya to Panwila	260	0
Polgolla to Etgala	240	0
Wattegama to Andayama	75	0
Total ...	5,312	0

Note.—General maintenance of roads throughout the year, including the cleaning and tarring of bridges, mileposts, and renewing and painting the signposts.

Road Works Extraordinary.

Kanahanpitiya to Madugoda, Rs. 100.—Rocks and boulders blasted and road surface improved.

Road called "The Flash," Rs. 100.—Surface repaired, drains and scuppers opened, jungle cleared, &c.

Ampitiya to Uduwela, Rs. 37.—Two culverts at junction of Uduwela and Gurudeniya roads raised.

Nugatenna to Madugula, Rs. 100.—Surface filled, rocks blasted, and road improved to the school.

Napana to Walala, Rs. 250.—Retaining wall by Hunuange bridge built to retain embankment

Ferndale-Nitre Cave Road, Rs. 200.—Two bridges fitted on rail iron with wooden platforms and hand rails

Urugalla-Rangalla, Rs. 184.—Dangerous side rocks blasted and the bridge at Bambra-oya concreted and improved.

Nugatenna-Bintenna Road Extension, Rs. 14,300.—Three miles of new cart road from 35th to 38th miles in progress on contract work, to be completed in June, 1902.

Statement of Expenditure on Resthouses and Buildings Ordinary.

Teldeniya Resthouse, Rs. 700.—Repairs to roof, shifting tiles, white and colour washing walls, painting, oiling, and tarring, relaying verandah floor, renewing decayed timber in stables, repairs to gate and floor, and metalling and gravelling the approach road.

Panwila Resthouse, Rs. 262.—Repairs to outhouses, renewing decayed timber, white and colour washing, painting, oiling, and tarring, and repairs to cement floor, &c.

Wattegama Post Office, Rs. 146.—Shifting tiles and whitewashing walls, thatching shed, and renewing temporary bathroom, &c.

Weragantota Resthouse, Rs. 38.—Repairs to leaks, &c.

Madugoda Resthouse Rs. 755.—Re-shingling roof, providing new valleys, shifting tiles, whitewashing walls, cleaning roof timber, and oiling doors, &c.

Katugastota Ambalam, Rs. 124.—Renewing decayed timber, rebuilding broken walls and pillars, re-setting roof, whitewashing, and general cleaning up.

Ampitiya Ambalam, Rs. 41·50—Whitewashing, shifting tiles, general repairs to broken walls, plaster, valley gutters, and cleaning up.

Wattegama Post Office, Rs. 150.—New surface drains built all round the building.

Panwila Resthouse, Rs. 293·80.—New bath and earth closet built and new window inserted and glass panes stained, &c.

G. DE MOTTE,
Superintendent of Minor Roads.

MATALE DISTRICT.

Summary of the Revenue and Expenditure for the Year 1901.

RECEIPTS.	Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.
Commutation realized in money and labour ...	21,247 50	Amount paid in cash and labour expended on principal roads and resthouses ...	9,888 25
Miscellaneous receipts	470 70	Amount spent on minor works ...	7,071 18
Unexpended balance of 1900 ...	5,163 75	Grant to Mr. J. Westland, Gammaduwa road	500 0
		Grant to Mr. R. Wilson, Kandenuwara road	300 0
		Salaries of establishment and commission to division officers	3,437 20
		Advance to Assistant Government Agent on Sigiri road account	1,275 0
		Miscellaneous expenses	260 85
		Balance	4,149 47
	26,881 95		26,881 95

The following is a comparative statement of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during 1900 and 1901 :—

	1900.		Per-centage on B.	1901.		Per-centage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	72,317	—	—	87,350	—
2. Number on lists (B)	—	14,728	—	—	15,138	—
3. Effective in the district :—						
(*a*) Paid Re. 1·50	13,412		91·06	13,984		92·38
(*b*) Paid Rs. 3	78		·53	·76		·50
(*c*) Laboured 6 days	38		·26	41		·27
(*d*) Laboured 12 days	—		—	1		—
4. Not effective in the district, but discharged their liability :—		13,528	91·85		14,102	33·15
(*a*) Exempted	478		3·25	430		2·84
(*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	550		3·73	456		3·01
(*c*) Committed to jail	1		—	3		·02
(*d*) Fined	1		—	23		·15
(*e*) Double entries	27		·18	21		·13
(*f*) Dead	62		·42	38		·25
5. Non-effective :—		1,119	7.58		971	6.40
(*a*) Reported to have left the village ...	81		·55	65		·44
(*b*) Otherwise, not arrested	—		—	—		—
		81	·55		65	·44

Beyond the usual upkeep and repairs of the roads, &c., culverts and bridges were built on the following roads :—

(1) A platform bridge on the Maningomuwa road.
(2) One culvert on Koholanwela road.
(3) One culvert on Balakaduwa minor road.
(4) One culvert on Wariyapola road at the turn to Ulpotapitiya.
(5) Two culverts on the Yatawatta-Mahawela road.
(6) A bridge with iron plates on Kaikawela-Kohongahawela road.
(7) A culvert on Yatawatta road.
(8) A wire rope, dandumaruwa, over Elagomuwa-Kadawata.
(9) Two new canoes were supplied to Hembarastota ferry.

E. B. ALEXANDER,
Chairman.

NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT.

THE usual comparative statement of the working of the Ordinance is annexed :—

	1900.		Percentage on B.	1901.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	21,379	—	—	29,787	—
2. Number on lists (B)	—	14,074	—	—	14,373	—
3. Effective in the district :—						
(a) Paid Re. 1·50	12,768		90·72	13,047		90·77
(b) Paid Rs. 3	137		·97	151		1·05
(c) Laboured 6 days	23		·17	28		·19
(d) Laboured 12 days	3		·02	—		—
4. Not effective in the district, but discharged their liability :—		12,931	91·88		13,226	92·01
(a) Exempted	206		1·47	299		2·08
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	304		2·16	321		2·24
(c) Committed to jail	—		—	1		·01
(d) Fined	1		·01	3		·03
(e) Double entries, &c.	361		2·57	373		2·59
(f) Dead	25		·16	14		·09
5. Non-effective :—		897	6·37		1,011	7·04
(a) Reported to have left the village ...	246		1·75	—		·95
(b) Otherwise, not arrested ...	—		—	136		—
		246	1·75		136	·95

The satisfactory figures of 1900 were not only maintained, but slightly exceeded. The collections were larger than any preceding year, and the number unaccounted for at the end of the year was the smallest on record. The only man committed to jail was a wilful and persistent defaulter.

The extension of the time for single rate payment to the 31st March was a great boon to villagers, who had time to reap their crops and so avoid borrowing the money at exorbitant rates. It is estimated that the villager who has to borrow his Re. 1·50 does not clear himself of the debt under Rs. 5 to Rs. 6.

The amount spent on minor works was Rs. 8,644·32, distributed as follows :—

Name of Road.	Mileage.	Rs. c.
Nuwara Eliya-Pedrotalagala road ...	3 ...	100 0
Suriyagahapatana-Gomalie road ...	2 ...	100 0
Gonapattiya-Kandapola road ...	6 ...	173 2
Gonapattiya-Padiapelella road ...	4 ...	300 0
High Forest-Mahakudugala road ...	1 ...	75 0
Gonapattiya-Mandaran Nuwara road...	5 ...	110 19
Mandaran Nuwara-Elamala road ...	— ...	17 76
Elamala-Galella road ...	5 ...	104 3
Padiapelella-Kurunduoya road ...	— ...	10 0
Marigold to High Forest and Alacola-wewa	1 ...	120 0
Bridge on the Ragala-Kandapola road	— ...	52 70
Loolkandura-Karagastalawa road ...	5 ...	250 0
Lamasuriyagama ferry ...	— ...	21 0
Nildandahinna-Udamadura Upper road	5 ...	41 80
Nildandahinna-Udamadura Lower road	8 ...	123 92
Horton Plains-Agrapatana road ...	8 ...	100 0
Amherst Gap-Portswood new road ...	3 ...	346 92
Sheen-Pundaluoya road ...	3 ...	50 0
Labukelle road	1 ...	20 0
Mudunapitiya-Illagolla road ...	8 ...	82 50
Nildandahinna-Madulla road ...	5 ...	57 50
Pallarakelle road	1 ...	50 0
Westward Ho-Dunsinane road ...	8 ...	60 0
Kodigaha road	6 ...	300 0
Stellenberg Gap road ...	3 ...	150 0
Gonavy-Rahatungoda road ...	4 ...	315 0
Darnoya-Hope road	2 ...	30 0
Rutland-Denike road ...	— ...	70 0
Rookwood road	6 ...	715 64
Ambanella-Yatimadur road ...	5 ...	50 0
Nainkelinatota ferry boat ...	— ...	60 0
Rahatungoda-Denike road ...	2 ...	35 0
Munwatta-Rikillagaskada road ...	4 ...	72 50
Ramboda-Wilkada road ...	8 ...	150 0
Manacola-Wilkada road ...	10 ...	75 50
Dambagastalawa-Inverness road ...	2 ...	250 0
Waltrim-Matakelle road ...	2½ ...	250 0
Ritnageria-Palmerston road ...	1⅜ ...	50 0
Talawakele-Eildon Hall road ...	3 ...	50 0
Dimbula-Kotagala road ...	4 ...	100 0
Waltrim-Fordyce Gap road ...	4½ ...	250 0
Talawakele-Nanuoya road ...	11 ...	150 0
Tillicoultry-Agras road ...	3¼ ...	100 0
Tangakelle-Abbotsford road ...	3 ...	50 0
Craigie Lea-Troup road ...	½ ...	50 0
Madakumbura-Pussellawa road ...	13 ...	100 0
Ramboda-Pusulpitiya road ...	7 ...	70 0
Depagoda-Hapugastalawa road ...	4 ...	60 0
Depagoda-Helboda road ...	2 ...	40 0
Ekiriya-Udagama road ...	4 ...	47 50
Hanguranketa-Lower Badulla road ...	3 ...	47 50
Nildandahinna-Rupaha road ...	5 ...	100 0
Hanguranketa-Unantenna road ...	3 ...	47 50
Lamasuriyagama-Lower Badulla road	5 ...	37 50
Kurunduoya-Pannala-Lower Badulla road	10 ...	67 50
Maturata-Mandaran Nuwara road ...	6 ...	47 50
Rupaha-Suriyagahapatana road ...	5 ...	155 0
Chiosy-Ramboda road ...	5 ...	75 0
Makuruppe-Illagolla road ...	5 ...	47 50
Bridge over Labukel-oya on Dunsinane road	— ...	241 97
Bridge on Elamala road ...	— ...	150 0
Padiapelella-Leanwela road ...	6 ...	110 50
Halveltota wire bridge ...	— ...	169 0
Agras-Bopatalawa road ...	7·26 ...	150 0
Mahakudugala-Glendevon road ...	10 ...	100 0
Ambanella bridge	— ...	18 50
Pallewela-Lamasuriyagama road ...	3 ...	42 50

Name of Road.	Mileage.	Rs. c.	Name of Road.	Mileage.	Rs. c.
Ambawela-Pattipola road	... 2·60 ...	100 0	Pussellawa-Nawalapitiya road	... 12 ...	147 12
Ragala-Carey's Gap road	... 4 ...	100 0	Harasbedda road ...	... — ...	25 0
Udamadura-Teripeha road	... 5 ...	30 0	Pine Hill-Beramana road	... 6 ...	75 0
Concordia road ...	... 1·40 ...	50 0			
Nildandahinna-Rugalla road	... 8 ...	100 0			8,644 32
Nildandahinna-Kurunduoya road	... 4·40 ...	242 25			
Kurunduoya-Mahauva road	... 5 ...	70 0			

The list includes the upkeep of 320 miles of bridle road, repairs to five bridges at a cost of Rs. 632·17, and the upkeep of two ferry boats.

Thanks to the interest taken in the matter by Messrs. N. C. Davidson and C. H. Bagot, a new bridle path was opened during the year from the Amherst Gap to the Kandapola road *vid* Hethersett estate. This road opens up direct communication between Nuwara Eliya and Uda Pussellawa, and adds another to the list of useful connections between Nuwara Eliya and the outlying districts; half the cost of the road was paid by the estates interested.

Two-thirds of the population of the district consists of Tamil immigrants, who pay no road tax, and hence the limited funds at the disposal of the Committee.

E. M. DE C. SHORT,
Chairman.

Nuwara Eliya, February, 1902.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

THE statement given below shows in comparison the results of the operation of the Ordinances during the years 1900 and 1901 in the Jaffna District :—

	1900.		Percentage on B.	1901.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	279,629	—	—	300,774	—
2. Number on lists (B)	—	70,392	—	—	72,147	—
3. Effective in the district :—						
(*a*) Paid Re. 1	57,790		82·09	63,776		88·40
(*b*) Paid Rs. 2	1,071		1·52	567		·78
(*c*) Laboured 6 days	590		·84	162		·22
(*d*) Laboured 12 days	—		—	2		—
		59,451	84·46		64,507	89·41
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(*a*) Exempted	1,432		2·03	979		1·36
(*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	1,980		2·81	2,371		3·29
(*c*) Committed to jail	10		—	4		—
(*d*) Fined	70		·09	102		·14
(*e*) Double entries	250		·35	311		·43
(*f*) Dead	430		·61	872		1·20
		4,172	5·93		4,639	6·43
5. Non-effective :—						
(*a*) Reported to have left the village ...	2,957		4·20	978		1·36
(*b*) Otherwise, not arrested ...	3,807		5·04	2,023		2·80
		6,764	9·62		3,001	4·16

The Collection of Commutation and calling out of Labour.—The collection of commutation and calling out of labour was carried on as usual.

The annexed statement shows the amount collected under the Thoroughfares Ordinances and the amount expended during the year 1901 :—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure under the Thoroughfares Ordinances for 1901.

	Balance on December 31, 1900.	Collected in 1901.	Total.	Expended in 1901.	Balance on December 31, 1901.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Jaffna ...	15,874 55	65,764 13	81,638 68	63,527 66	18,111 2
Mannar ...	10 40	8,390 36	8,400 76	8,100 81	299 95
Mullaittivu	1,279 47	5,876 93	7,156 40	5,610 35	1,546 5
Total ...	17,164 42	80,031 42	97,195 84	77,238 82	19,957 2

The Apportionment of One-third Labour and Money.—The one-third labour and money available for minor works was devoted to the upkeep and improvements of the existing minor roads in the Jaffna District.

A sum of Rs. 2,522·91 was spent in constructing new roads, and a further sum of Rs. 249·42 was spent in planting trees by the road sides.

Annexed statement shows the expenditure by the Provincial and District Road Committees for 1901:—

Vote No.	Service.	Treasury Money.	Road Ordinance Money.	Total.
	JAFFNA.			
	Principal Roads.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
	Achuvely to Tondamannar ...	174 85	175 0	349 85
	Roads within the gravets of Jaffna	2,291 17	5,126 17	7,417 34
	Jaffna to Karaitivu ...	1,487 74	1,500 0	2,987 74
	Jaffna to Kankesanturai ...	2,543 18	1,570 0	4,113 18
	Jaffna to Point Pedro ...	1,785 72	2,736 67	4,522 39
	Jaffna to Kaitadi ...	1,047 6	1,308 33	2,355 39
	Manipai to Kaitadi ...	558 92	833 33	1,392 25
	Jaffna to Punnalai ...	719 43	1,300 0	2,019 43
	Pannaitturai to Kayts ...	387 79	400 0	787 79
	Point Pedro to Punnalai ...	1,114 99	1,833 33	2,948 32
	Tellipalai to Pandateruppu ...	256 78	500 0	756 78
	Vallai to Valluvettitturai ...	171 55	250 0	421 55
	Vzlukkiyar to Velanai ...	165 44	153 33	318 77
	Kaitadi to Kokkavil ...	12,276 76	4,918 83	17,195 59
	Point Pedro to Kodikamam ...	786 89	883 33	1,670 22
	Puttur to Kodikamam ...	601 51	666 66	1,268 17
	Coast road to Colombo ...	2,249 99	600 0	2,849 99
	Total ...	28,619 77	24,754 98	53,374 75
	Buildings.			
	Urgent and immediate repairs to resthouses in the Province ...	—	2,503 59	2,503 59
	For building a residence for the resthouse-keeper at Kankesanturai ...	—	801 46	801 46
	Total ...	—	3,305 5	3,305 5
Vote No.	*Minor Roads.*			
6, 12	Roads in the town of Jaffna, repair ...	—	823 75	823 75
8	Kondavil-Irupalai road repair ...	—	123 94	123 94
10	Passaiur cross roads repair ...	—	28 79	28 79
11	Navanturai cross roads repair ...	—	74 14	74 14
16,19,31,49	Chankanai-Vallai road repair ...	—	669 33	669 33
17,20,27 29	Urumpirai road repair ...	—	326 31	326 31
18, 22, 30	Chunnagam-Puttur road repair ...	—	362 27	362 27
25, 36	Acheloe road repair ...	—	70 40	70 40
26, 37	Maviddapuram-Kirimalai road repair ...	—	135 63	135 63
28, 38	Kankesanturai cross roads repair ...	—	157 6	157 6
32, 55	Chunnakam-Kantherodai road repair ...	—	110 55	110 55
33, 47	Thavady-Suthumalai road repair ...	—	178 40	178 40
34	Tellippalai-Kadduvan road repair ...	—	64 34	64 34
35, 51	Chandilippai-Senthankulam road repair ...	—	197 45	197 45
44, 57	Changarapillai road repair ...	—	57 11	57 11
45, 58	Lawton's road repair ...	—	66 62	66 62
46, 48	Arali-Mathagal road repair ...	—	577 58	577 58
50	Chandilippai-Pandateruppu road repair ...	—	188 8	188 8
52	Moolai road repair ...	—	49 0	49 0
54	Chullipuram road repair ...	—	19 3	19 3
56	Anaikkoddai-Vaddukkoddai road repair ...	—	300 0	300 0
59	Sankarattai tank, Arali road, repair ...	—	74 73	74 73
66, 84,92,96	Road from Vallipuram temple to Marutenkeni, opening and constructing ...	—	2,422 91	2,422 91
67, 70	Road from Point Pedro Customs to Court-house repair ...	—	61 85	61 85
68, 72	Alvai-Tunnalai road repair ...	—	492 98	492 98
69	Roads in the town of Point Pedro repair ...	—	48 85	48 85
71	Tumpalai road repair ...	—	103 21	103 21
73	19th mile, Point Pedro, to Seashore road repair	—	74 24	74 24
74	20th mile, Point Pedro, to Vallipuram temple repair ...	—	114 3	114 3
75	Drainage channel road repair ...	—	28 0	28 0
76	Point Pedro East Coast road repair ...	—	155 17	155 17
77	Malisanthai-Udupiddy road repair ...	—	232 24	232 24
78	Road from 20th mile, Point Pedro, to Alvai repair	—	29 70	29 70
79	Point Pedro 1st Cross road repair ...	—	21 85	21 85
80	Point Pedro 2nd Cross road repair ...	—	16 80	16 80
81	Point Pedro 3rd Cross road repair ...	—	16 40	16 40
82	Point Pedro 4th Cross road repair ...	—	13 20	13 20
83	Road between Point Pedro across Kaddaively road to Point Pedro and Kodikamam road repair ...	—	8 40	8 40
89, 97	Misalai-Varany road repair ...	—	166 38	166 38
90, 99	Kodikamam-Kachchai road repair ...	—	164 32	164 32
91, 101	Chavakachcheri-Kachchai road repair ...	—	80 78	80 78
93, 104	Warburton's road repair ...	—	72 42	72 42
95, 100	Navatkuly-Tanankilappu road repair ...	—	217 90	217 90
98	Chavakachcheri-Vempiray road repair ...	—	253 88	253 88
112, 116	Pallai road repair ...	—	268 79	268 79
133, 134	Roads in Karaichi repair ...	—	265 0	265 0
135, 141	Road from Karukaitivu to Kavaikulam upkeep	—	139 84	139 84
136	Road from Mandaikilar to Maniakulamupkeep...	—	27 64	27 64

Vote No.	Service.	Treasury Money. Rs. c.	Road Ordinance Money. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
	JAFFNA.			
	Minor Roads.			
137, 142	Road from Karukaitivu towards Paranthan upkeep	—	190 0	190 0
139	Roads in Punakary upkeep	—	130 0	130 0
140	Road from Kalmunai towards Paranthan upkeep	—	50 0	50 0
144	Road from Chettiakurichi to Gnanimadam upkeep	—	25 0	25 0
145	Road from Mandaikilar to Maniakulam and Tunukkai through Chelliavil upkeep	—	100 0	100 0
147, 148	Roads in Tunukkai upkeep	—	125 0	125 0
149, 159	Suruvil-Kayts road repair	—	99 47	99 47
152, 157	Velanai to Pungudutivuturai road repair	—	203 20	203 20
153	St. Jame's Church road repair	—	64 33	64 33
154, 160	St. Peter's Church road, Narantanai, repair	—	64 92	64 92
156	Velanai Bungalow, Kayts road, repair	—	227 95	227 95
162	St. Peter's Church to Karampan, opening	—	100 0	100 0
163, 168	Karativu West road repair	—	206 81	206 81
164, 169	Valanthalai-Thankodai road repair	—	133 20	133 20
165, 167	Karativu South road repair	—	36 79	36 79
171, 173	Velanai ferry Church road, repair	—	246 75	246 75
172, 174	Irupiddykali to Ammonkoil repair	—	99 50	99 50
176, 179	Analativu Central road repair	—	84 92	84 92
177, 180	Road from Kandasamykoil to Nachimakoil repair	—	114 4	114 4
181, 186	Nainativu East Coast road repair	—	141 39	141 39
182, 187	Nainativu 1st Cross road repair	—	39 60	39 60
192, 196	Boat channel, Vallaikeni, repair	—	68 82	68 82
193, 197	Nolan's dam and channel repair	—	66 16	66 16
194, 198	Mavali-Periaturai road repair	—	7 50	7 50
204	Delft East road repair	—	262 3	262 3
	Cost of tools	—	991 87	991 87
	Labour performed on minor roads	—	166 0	166 0
	Planting trees on roadsides	—	249 42	249 42
	Total	—	14,445 96	14,445 96
	MANNAR.			
	Principal Roads.			
	Yakewa to Pesalai	10,635 90	2,783 33	13,419 23
	Coast road to Colombo	—	925 0	925 0
	Unexpended balance of votes of 1900	—	177 94	177 94
	Total	10,635 90	3,886 27	14,522 17
	Minor Roads.			
	Town roads	300 0	850 0	1,150 0
	Pesalai road	—	100 0	100 0
	Karisal road	—	25 0	25 0
	Erukkalampiddy road	—	50 0	50 0
	Talvupadu road	—	100 0	100 0
	Well road to Toddakadu	—	50 0	50 0
	Madu road	—	250 0	250 0
	Pallamadu road	—	100 0	100 0
	Vellankulam to Tekilamavillu	—	15 0	15 0
	Iranai Iluppaikkulam to Pali-ar	—	73 15	73 15
	Palampiddy to Iranai Iluppaikkulam	150 0	—	150 0
	Mankulam to Mallavi	—	75 0	75 0
	Chilavatturai to Periyapilachchipotkeni	—	300 0	300 0
	Manatkulam to Arippu	—	75 0	75 0
	Jungle clearing	—	38 75	38 75
		450 0	2,101 90	2,551 90
	MULLAITTIVU.			
	Principal Roads.			
	Kokkavil to Galkandamadu	20,075 75	667 71	20,743 46
	Central road to Mullaittivu new trace	3,748 63	949 79	4,698 42
		23,824 38	1,617 50	25,441 88
	Minor Roads.			
	Mullaittivu to Kokkulai	—	39 0	39 0
	Andankulam to Vadduvanveli	—	6 0	6 0
	Tanniyuttu to Kumulamunai	—	15 0	15 0
	Puttukkudi-iruppu to Mannakandal	—	15 0	15 0
	Puttukkudi-iruppu to Mattalan	—	9 0	9 0
	Kumulamunai to Nedunkeni	—	12 0	12 0
	Mullaittivu town roads	—	320 25	320 25
	Oddisuddan to Mannakandal	—	18 0	18 0
	Oddisuddan to Nedunkeni	—	71 0	71 0
	Oddisuddan to Kalikkadu	—	15 0	15 0
	Tanduvan to Periyakulam	—	13 50	13 50
	Nedunkeni to Kulankulam	—	55 0	55 0
	Samalankulam to Nainamadu	—	49 0	49 0
	Kanakarayankulam to Peraru	—	6 0	6 0
	Pooverasankulam to Iranai Iluppaikulam	—	21 0	21 0
	Pooverasankulam to Vengalacheddikulam	—	61 0	61 0
	Olukkulam to Kappachchi	—	15 0	15 0
	Omantai to Samalankulam	—	33 0	33 0

Service. MULLAITTIVU. *Minor Roads—contd.*	Treasury Money. Rs. c.	Road Ordinance Money. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Nelukkulam to Mankulam ...	—	39 0	39 0
Vavuniya Circular roads ...	—	65 0	65 0
Tudarikulam to Venkalacheddikulam	184 70	—	184 70
Makilankulam to Iranai Illuppaikulam	120 46	—	120 46
Irampaikulam to Palaimoddai	40 4	—	40 4
Mundumurippu to Palaimoddai	55 56	—	55 56
Iratperiyakulam to Madukanda	75 20	—	75 20
Velikkulam to Mamadu ...	—	25 0	25 0
Piramanalankulam to Madu ...	—	27 50	27 50
Mamadu to Marai Illuppai ...	18 0	—	18 0
Kulankulam to Marai Illuppai...	—	1,000 0	1,000 0
Mulliavalai to Vattapalai ...	—	6 0	6 0
Labour performed on minor roads	—	10 0	10 0
	493 96	1,948 25	2,440 21

Abstract of Money spent by the Public Works Department on Principal Roads.

		Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Jaffna	Treasury money	28,619 77	
	Road Ordinance money	24,754 98	
			53,374 75
Mannar	Treasury money	10,635 90	
	Road Ordinance money	3,886 27	
			14,522.17
Mullaittivu	Treasury money	23,824 38	
	Road Ordinance money	1,617 50	
			25,441 88
	Total		93,338 80

Abstract of Money spent by the Provincial and District Road Committees on Minor Roads and Buildings.

		Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Jaffna	Treasury money	—	
	Road Ordinance money	14,445 96	
			14,445 96
Mannar	Treasury money	450 0	
	Road Ordinance money	2,101 90	
			2,551 90
Mullaittivu	Treasury money	493 96	
	Road Ordinance money	1,946 25	
			2,440 21
Urgent and immediate repairs to resthouses in the Province (from Road Ordinance funds)		—	3,305 5
Repairs to markets (from Markets Fund)		—	515 56
	Total		23,258 68

Abstract of Total Money spent.

By Public Works Department	93,338 80
By Provincial Road Committee	23,258 68
Total	116,597 48

Resthouses.—A sum of Rs. 3,305·05 was spent on the repairs and improvements of the resthouses and madams in the Province.

Government Grant.—The Government grant of Rs. 600 allowed for 1901 was apportioned to Mannar and Mullaittivu as follows :—Mannar, Rs. 300 ; Mullaittivu, Rs. 300.

The collections shown in statement give a considerable improvement on the figures of the previous year.

The unexpended balance of 1901 was somewhat larger than in 1900. There is always a considerable balance at the end of the financial year, which is expended in the early months of the succeeding year before the collections come in.

A new road to serve the isolated villages on the north-east of the central lagoon is being pushed on, and will connect with a Government road which is being traced from Pallai as a railway feeder road. Both will be of great benefit to the cocoanut industry in Pallai and Vadamaradchi east.

During the year under review the Committee lost the services of Mr. J. N. Sandrasagra, with much regret. He had well and faithfully served for nearly thirty years.

I think it well to repeat the remarks made in the report for 1900 as to the increased difficulty experienced from the low rate of the existing labour commutation rate. I think the time has come when the rate should be uniform with that of the other Provinces :—

> Owing to the rise in price of provisions and of labour it becomes increasingly difficult for this Committee to upkeep the roads properly on the existing one-third labour commutation. The Committee has to refuse to open roads, which are very necessary, from want of funds. It is becoming a serious question whether the existing rate of one rupee poll tax should not be increased, as the existing rate does not suffice for proper upkeep of roads, much more the opening and upkeep of new roads.

R. W. IEVERS,
Chairman.

Jaffna, February 26, 1902.

MANNAR DISTRICT.

THE working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances continues satisfactory, as the following statement will show:—

	1900.		Per-centage on B.	1901.		Per-centage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	25,396	—	—	25,062	—
2. Number on lists (B)	—	6,232	—	—	6,417	—
3. Effective in the district:—						
(a) Paid Re. 1·25	6,053		97·13	6,183		96·35
(b) Paid Rs. 2·50	2		·03	6		·09
(c) Laboured 6 days... ...	—		—	—		—
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	—		—	—		—
		6,055	97·16		6,189	96·44
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability:—						
(a) Exempted	37		·59	18		·28
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	59		·95	116		1·81
(c) Committed to jail ...	—		—	—		—
(d) Fined	1		·02	2		·03
(e) Worked 24 days in labour centres	—		—	—		—
(f) Double entries, &c. ...	6		·10	14		·22
(g) Dead	47		·75	53		·83
		150	2·41		203	3·17
5. Non-effective:—						
(a) Reported to have left the village	27		·43	25		·39
(b) Otherwise, not arrested ...	—		—	—		—
		27	·43		25	·39
		6,232	100		6,417	100

Though the effective percentage is less, the number on the lists is more, and the percentage unaccounted for is smaller than in 1900.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Mannar, for 1901.

REVENUE.

	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1900	—	10 40
Commutation realized	7,745 0	
Government contribution in aid of minor works	300 0	
Amount received on account of relief labour roads	150 0	
Miscellaneous	17·42	
		8,212 42
Total ...	—	8,222 82

EXPENDITURE.

	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Establishment	440 0	
Commission to division officers ...	1,068 26	
Miscellaneous	154 38	
		1,662 64
Principal Roads.		
Yakkawai to Pesalai ...	2,783 33	
Coast road to Colombo ...	925 0	
		3,708 33
Minor Roads.		
Mannar town roads ...	1,150 0	
Pesalai road	100 0	
Karisal road	25 0	
Erukkalampiddy road ...	50 0	
Talvupadu road	100 0	
Well road to Toddakkadu ...	50 0	
Madu road	250 0	
Pallamadu road	100 0	
Vellankulam to Tekilamavillu ...	15 0	
Iranai Iluppaikulam to Palia-ar ...	73 15	
Palampiddy to Iranai Ilappaikulam	150 0	
Mankulam to Mallavi ...	75 0	
Chilavatturai to Periyapillaehchi-potkeni	300 0	
Manatkulam to Arippu ...	75 0	
Jungle clearing	38 75	
		2,551 90
		7,922 87
Balance on December 31, 1901 ...	—	299 95
Total ...	—	8,222 82

As usually noted, the amount at the disposal of the District Road Committee for minor roads is sufficient only for jungle clearing and filling up ruts and holes. The only other work carried out by the District Road Committee has been constructing the second half of the road from Chilavatturai to Periyapillachchipotkeni, the first half having been completed last year. The Mannar town streets have been kept in good order at a cost of Rs. 1,150.

The Public Works Department reports the following work on the principal roads:—"Yakkavai to Pesalai: length worked on 52·2 miles, metalling road, gravelling road, cutting side drains, clearing jungle, repairing culverts, upkeep of bungalows, supervision, repairing flood damages, levelling surface of natural portions of roads, &c. Coast road: length worked on 77·4 miles, repairing flood damages, gravelling, levelling road surface, clearing jungle, upkeep of bungalows, repairing culverts, &c."

There is yet no road to Mannar along which a carriage can be driven, but it is hoped that the Mannar-Madawachchi road will be made a good first class road at an early date.

District Road Committee,
Mannar, February 5, 1902.

B. CONSTANTINE,
Chairman.

MULLAITTIVU DISTRICT.

THE following comparative statement shows the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in the years 1900 and 1901 :—

	1900.		Per-centage on B.	1901.		Per-centage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	13,925	—	—	15,160	—
2. Number on lists (B)	—	4,171	—	—	4,172	—
3. Effective in the district :—						
(*a*) Paid Re. 1·25	3,888		93·21	3,902		93·53
(*b*) Paid Rs. 2·50	22		·53	11		·26
(*c*) Laboured 6 days ...	15		·36	8		·19
(*d*) Laboured 12 days ...	—		—	—		—
		3,925	94·10		3,921	93·98
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(*a*) Exempted	79		1·90	52		1·25
(*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	31		·74	41		·98
(*c*) Committed to jail ...	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Fined	5		·12	3		·07
(*e*) Double entries	76		1·82	61		1·46
(*f*) Dead	25		·60	38		·91
		216	5·18		195.	4·67
5. Non-effective :—						
(*a*) Reported to have left the village	20		·48	32		·77
(*b*) Otherwise, not arrested ...	10		·24	24		·58
		30	·72		56	1·35

The non-effectives show an increase, but the percentage of effectives in the district, 93·98, very nearly 94 per cent., is satisfactory, being only just behind last year's, and better than any other in Ceylon, except Mannar.

The revenue and expenditure of the Committee are shown in the following statement :—

Revenue in 1901.	Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1901	1,279 47
Collection in money	4,905 0
Collection in labour	10 0
Government grant in aid of minor works	300 0
Government grant for upkeep of relief work roads	550 0
Miscellaneous receipts	111 93
Total ...	7,156 40

Expenditure in 1901.	Rs. c.
Salary of Committee clerk	360 0
Additional pay of bungalow-keepers	69 72
Commission to division officers	356 14
Pay of boatmen	178 49
Allowance of District Road Committee storekeepers	60 0
Contribution to principal roads	1,617 50
Expenditure on minor roads	2,440 21
Commission to headmen for supervising work on minor roads ...	186 15
Miscellaneous charges	287 10
Unexpended balance of Government grant remitted to the Chairman, Provincial Road Committee, Northern Province	55 4
Balance carried forward	1,546 5
Total ...	7,156 40

The particulars of the expenditure on minor works are as follows :—

	Road Ordinance Funds. Rs. c.	Government Grant. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Jungle clearing on 190¼ miles of minor roads ...	463 50	156 0	
Cutting a new road from Kulankulam to Mara Iluppai	1,000 0	—	
Cement pipe culverts and repairing bridges ...	320 25	96 0	
	1,783 75	252 0	2,035 75
Sloping rivers, alavakkais, repairing, levelling, and cutting side drains :—			
Mullaittivu to Kokkulai	20 0	—	
Mullaittivu town roads	2 50	—	
Oddusuddan to Nedunkeni	50 0	—	
Nedunkeni to Kulankulam	25 0	—	
Nainamadu to Chamalankulam	25 0	—	
Puvarasankulam to Vengalacheddikulam ...	40 0	—	
Tuderikulam to Vengalacheddikulam ...	—	69 20	
Makilankulam to Iranai Iluppaikulam ...	—	88 96	
Irampaikkulam to Palaimoddai	—	19 4	
Mundumurippu to Palaimoddai	—	25 56	
Iratperiyakulam to Madukanda	—	39 20	
	162 50	241 96	404 46
Total ...			2,440 21

The expenditure of Rs. 1,000 in opening a new road from Kulankulam to Mara Iluppai, a distance of 10 miles, is likely to afford a useful connection between Nedunkeni and Mamadu, and to benefit the villages of the interior by opening up communication with Vavuniya. It is at present a cart track, cut straight through the forest, and passable even in wet weather; but it requires a little more attention and expenditure to make it really serviceable.

I have remarked the need for some expenditure on certain roads in the district, including the town roads in Mullaittivu and Vavuniya.

The market account stands as follows:—

Revenue.	Rs.	c.	Expenditure.	Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1901... ...	551	47	Cementing floor of the Mullaittivu market ...	200	0
Collection on account of Mullaittivu market	152	0	Repairing Tanniyuttu market ...	20	0
Collection on account of Tanniyuttu market	101	0	Balance carried forward... ...	584	47
Total ...	804	47	Total ...	804	47

The balance due for cementing the floor of the Mullaittivu market, which cost Rs. 400, was paid this year.

The Committee met twice in the year. The following composed the Committee:—Messrs. J. O'K. Murty, succeeded in November by L. W. C. Schrader, Chairman; J. O. Ebert, District Engineer; T. B. Ralapanawa, Ratemahatmaya; E. R. MacDonnell; A. Ariacutty.

L. W. C. SCHRADER,
Chairman.

Mullaittivu, January 18, 1902.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

THE statement of receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Road Committee and of the District Road Committees, with the annual reports of the Chairmen of the District Road Committees, are annexed.

The following sums were expended on the improvement of resthouses during 1901:—

	Rs.	c.
Temporary resthouse, Uragaha	75	0
Improvements to Matara resthouse	160	0
Venetian doors and windows to Matara resthouse	500	60
Repairing roof of outhouses, Weligama resthouse	301	0
Repairing roof of outhouses and passage, Kamburupitiya resthouse ...	317	56
Repairing roof of Dikwella resthouse	346	0
Additions, &c., Deniyaya resthouse	1,082	73
Approach road, Deniyaya resthouse	100	0
Improving ground round Urubokka resthouse	255	0
For stalls and well at Urubokka resthouse	1,046	98
Native resthouse, Tangalla	1,366	12
Repairs, &c., to Tangalla resthouse	413	57
	5,964	56

GEORGE M. FOWLER,
Chairman.

April 11, 1902.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Provincial Road Committee, Southern Province, Galle, for the Year 1901.

Receipts.	Amount. Rs.	c.	Total. Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1901...	—	...	2,148	5
Resthouse collections	4,949	55		
Resthouse funds: contributions from District Committees	15,444	25		
Refund by the Government of tolls levied on minor roads ...	17,270	0		
Grant in aid of minor works	400	0		
Miscellaneous receipts	163	33		
Value of articles sold, &c.	323	65		
Contribution from District Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment	1,200	0		
Refund by the District Committee, Matara, of toll grant, Matara-Akuressa road	4,833	0		
			44,583	78
Total ...	—		46,731	83

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Salaries of resthouse-keepers, &c.	5,000 50	
Equipment	2,455 83	
Amount expended for upkeep, repair, and improvement of resthouses	7,950 44	
Toll grants: amount remitted to District Committees ...	17,270 0	
Grant in aid of minor works paid to District Committee, Hambantota	400 0	
Supervision of resthouses	600 0	
Native resthouse at Tangalla	1,366 12	
Miscellaneous charges	179 3	
Establishment	1,200 0	
Crockery from England	769 49	
Repayment of advance made by District Committee, Matara, on account of additions, &c., to Deniyaya resthouse ...	1,709 70	
Refund to Government of toll grant, Matara-Akuressa road	4,833 0	
		43,734 11
Balance on December 31, 1901 ...	—	2,997 72
Total ...	—	46,731 83

GALLE DISTRICT.

THE result shown by the comparative statement cannot be considered satisfactory. Though the number of taxpayers has materially increased, the percentage of non-effectives has risen also. This is due partly to increased care in making up the lists of taxpayers on the one hand, and on the other to the large number of taxpayers who have left the district in search of employment.

There is a considerable increase in the number of defaulters imprisoned and fined, owing to strict observance of the rule prohibiting acceptance of tax after issue of warrant. The practice in this respect seems to vary in different districts.

The usual return showing the receipts and expenditure is annexed.

Statement of expenditure on minor roads, together with the report of the Superintendent of Minor Roads, Galle, are annexed.

April 11, 1902.

GEORGE M. FOWLER,
Chairman.

Comparative statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during 1900 and 1901.

	1900.		Percentage on B.	1901.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	187,040	—	—	187,040	—
2. Number on lists (B)	—	48,099	—	—	49,067	—
3. Effective in the district :—						
(a) Paid Re. 1·50	43,448		90·33	43,554		88·76
(b) Paid Rs. 3	449		·93	622		1·26
(c) Laboured 6 days	36		·07	94		·19
(d) Laboured 12 days	1		·02	1		·02
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—		43,934	91·35		44,271	90·22
(a) Exempted	1,364		2·84	1,638		3·33
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	1,883		3·91	2,073		4·22
(c) Committed to jail	18		·04	45		·09
(d) Fined	38		·08	59		·12
(e) Double entries, &c.	348		·72	256		·52
(f) Dead	179		·37	215		·43
5. Non-effective :—		3,830	7·96		4,286	8·73
(a) Reported to have left the village ...	324		·67	289		·58
(b) Otherwise, not arrested ...	11		·02	221		·45
		335	·69		510	1·03

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Galle, for the Year 1901.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1901 ...	—	2,445 96
Commutation realized in money ...	67,197 0	
Do. in labour ...	144 0	
		67,341 0
Arrears of previous years recovered in 1901	3 0	
Deposit account	1,128 49	
Miscellaneous receipts ...	35 54	
Toll grants	7,300 0	
		75,808 3
Total ...	—	78,253 99

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Amount paid on account of principal roads and resthouses in money ...	29,062 38	
Amount expended on minor roads in money ... Rs. c. 25,951 77		
Amount expended in labour 144 0		
	26,095 77	
Salaries of establishment, commission to division officers, &c. ...	13,989 57	
Stationery and printed forms ...	530 54	
Cost of tools	590 74	
Deposits withdrawn ...	532 99	
Office contingencies and travelling allowance	544 34	
		71,346 33
Balance on December 31, 1901...	—	6,907 66
Total ...	—	78,253 99

Statement of expenditure on Minor Roads in the Galle District during 1901.

No. of Estimate.	Name of Road.	Mileage.	Amount.	Total.
	Section I.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1.	Old street	¾ ...	49 0	
2.	Circular road... ...	3⅜ ...	341 25	
3.	Bentota to Uragaha, 1st section	4 ...	297 35	
				687 60
	Section II.			
4.	Bentota to Uragaha, 2nd section ...	4¾ ...	297 72	
5.	Kosgoda to Elpitiya	11⅝ ...	1,225 78	
				1,523 50
	Section III.			
6.	Ambalangoda to Elpitiya	10½ ...	3,698 31	
7.	Randomba cross road	¾ ...	98 40	
8.	Elpitiya to Pitigala	10⅝ ...	670 0	
9.	Karandeniya to Batapola	5¼ ...	492 35	
				4,959 6
	Section IV.			
10.	Madampe to Gonapinuwala	8½ ...	784 63	
11.	Halpatota to Batapola	6 ...	486 65	
12.	Alutwala to Ampegama	1 ...	100 0	
13.	Ambana road extension	8 ...	288 0	
				1,659 28
	Section V.			
14.	Hirimbura to Baddegama	9¼ ...	1,899 25	
15.	Sandarawela to Wanduramba ...	6½ ...	598 15	
16.	Ratgama to Dodangoda	4¾ ...	444 80	
17.	Baddegama to Wakwella towpath ...	10 ...	48 0	
18.	Wakwella to Dodangoda (foot road) ...	4 ...	144 50	
				3,134 70
	Section VI.			
19.	Uluwitike to Hapugala	2 ...	167 41	
20.	Kitulampitiya to Batuwantudawa ...	1⅜ ...	70 0	
21.	Bope to Wataraka	1½ ...	96 0	
22.	Municipal limits to Wakwella ...	3¼ ...	498 54	
23.	Gintota to Wakwella	3½ ...	337 21	
24.	Kitulampitiya to Hapugala	1¾ ...	245 0	
				1,414 16
	Section VII.			
25.	Municipal limits to Kurunduwatta	3⅛	1,688 10	
26.	Morris road to Bataduwa	2 ...	158 15	
27.	Akmimana to Poddala	4½ ...	348 13	
28.	Akmimana to Pinnaduwa	2 ...	150 0	
				2,344 38
	Section VIII.			
29.	Kottowa to Imaduwa	8¾ ...	1,139 27	
30.	Imaduwa to Ahangama	7 ...	899 25	
31.	Borale tank road	½ ...	100 0	
				2,138 52
	Section IX.			
32.	Pilane to Habaraduwa	3¾ ...	371 60	
33.	Unawatuna to Hinatigala	3½ ...	297 0	
34.	Unawatuna to Talpe	1¾ ...	99 80	
35.	Katukurunda to Angulugaha ...	3¾ ...	346 50	
				1,114 90
	Section X.			
36.	Ganegoda to Wanduramba	5 ...	898 50	
37.	Wanduramba to Udugama	12 ...	786 67	
38.	Wanduramba to Nagoda	3½ ...	150 0	
				1,835 17
	Section XI.			
39.	Udugama to Hiniduma (bridle road) ...	10 ...	97 30	
40.	Hiniduma to Dehigaspe (cart road and bridle road)	18 ...	498 80	
41.	Towpath Baddegama to Hiniduma towpath	30 ...	648 95	
				1,245 5
	Ferries.			
42.	Madu-ganga ... ... Hiniduma ... ... Kannaliya ... ... Udugama ... ... Mapalagama ... ... Homedolla	— ...	...	228 0
43.	Bridges and culverts	— ...	...	1,990 32
44.	Continuation of Hiniduma-Opata road ...	— ...	...	995 50
45.	Tool vote	— ...	...	590 74
	Special Works.			
46.	Puhulduwa bridge on road from Sandarawella to Wanduramba		...	389 38
47.	Rukmalagoda bridge on road from Wanduramba to Udugama		...	436 25
		Total	...	26,686 51

	Mileage.
Cart roads	185½
Bridle roads	20
Towpath	40

REPORT ON MINOR ROADS IN THE GALLE DISTRICT FOR 1901.

THERE has only been a small increase to the mileage of cart roads, about 3 more miles of the Opata road extension being made passable, so that the mileage is as follows :—

185½ miles cart road.
20 miles bridle road.
40 miles towpath.
6 ferries (increased by one).

The cost of maintenance has not been enhanced, although year by year the district is opening out and developing, with the material consequence of an increase in the number of carts; amounts that sufficed in former years for material and superficial repairs are now found totally inadequate to meet present requirements; further, the cost of labour and material has gone up, and gravel pits, which were once found close by, are now alienated from the Crown and owners look for compensation; all these items tell against a small working vote of under Rs. 100 per mile per annum. It was very fortunate that the system of wheel track metalling was taken up in small sections where traffic was heavy; this has saved many roads from being rendered difficult for carts, especially in a district like this, with a heavy rainfall and really no good gravel, but red cabook earth. The plumbago "boom" having collapsed, the roads have since greatly improved; and the rainfall last year was moderate, there being only three or four abnormal falls, which washed out many places, but these were soon repaired. On the whole, the road surface throughout the 185½ miles at the end of the year could be considered as in very fair order.

Bridges and Culverts.—Under this head I have nothing special to report; the sum allowed for this work is Rs. 2,000 annually. Sixteen new culverts of wedged stone were constructed, displacing a few of the many old "cross drains." The total lineal feet of bridging now exceeds the great length of 3,600 feet; a portion of this length has to be covered every year, which I estimate at one-fifth, so it can be readily understood how the vote has to be tardily spent to keep this length of bridging (some of the bridges have piles) passable and prevent complaints. In future years no attempt will be made to build culverts under this vote, as the bridges must receive more attention.

New Works.—Considering that the older and more important roads through populous villages have so little expended on them, it would almost appear to be a suicidal policy to spend Rs. 1,000 annually on a new road through far off Hinidum pattu, a place that I have known for over twenty years showing little or no progress; this is easily accounted for by the nature of the country, which is hilly. The sides of the hills being washed out, and there being no flat lands to asweddumize, this road once it reaches Opata, the limit of the pattu, will have to be opened for some miles in the Matara District, to effect a connection with the Galle-Morawak korale road. I expect the road to be passable for carts in two years more at present rate of progress. Government very considerately allowed Rs. 1,000 to help towards its advance.

Towpath and ferries are kept up by the Committee; both these are a great boon to a populous and thriving pattu (Gangaboda), in fact the boat traffic is always on the increase. Many "na wood edandas," or foot bridges on the path, were renewed this year, and there are still a large number required to displace cocoanut logs.

Labour Rates.—I am glad to say these are on the decline. I hope the old rate of 30 cents per diem will be reached next year. As for stone wedgers, masons, and other artificers, they have all temporarily left the district for the railway extensions, where the pay is very high.

J. W. ERSKINE,
Superintendent of Minor Roads.

MATARA DISTRICT.

THE usual comparative percentage statement is annexed, showing the working of the Road Ordinance for 1900 and 1901 :—

	1900.		Percentage on B.	1901.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	167,079	—	—	188,408	—
2. Number on lists (B)	—	41,455	—	—	41,366	—
3. Effective in the district :—						
(*a*) Paid Re. 1·50	34,739		83·79	33,902		81·95
(*b*) Paid Rs. 3	653		1·57	578		1·39
(*c*) Laboured 6 days	363		·87	866		2·09
(*d*) Laboured 12 days	14		·03	15		·03
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—		35,769	86·28		35,361	85·48
(*a*) Exempted	2,277		5·49	1,878		4·53
(*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	1,803		4·34	2,022		4·88
(*c*) Committed to jail	7		·01	219		·52
(*d*) Fined	3		—	69		·16
(*e*) Double entries, &c.	318		·76	248		·59
(*f*) Dead	143		·34	203		·49
5. Non-effective :—		4,551	10·97		4,639	11·21
(*a*) Reported to have left the village ...	1,135		2·73	1,349		3·26
(*b*) Otherwise, not arrested ...	—		—	17		·04
		1,135	2·73		1,366	3·30

The record left by Mr. Hill on the District Road Committee work is annexed to the Assistant Government Agent's Administration Report on the Matara District for 1901. I annex an extract of it with regard to the decrease in the number of those who paid commutation, as compared with the previous year :—

> The road tax collections were poor this year, as compared with last. Only 33,902 paid at single rate, as compared with 34,739 in 1900 ..... The unsatisfactory nature of the collections is attributed to the decline of the plumbago industry, which formerly provided many with employment, and to the fact that many left the district early in the year to work

on the Kelani Valley Railway. Many, too, were under the impression that they would be exempted from payment of their road tax owing to the death of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria.

The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure of 1901:—

RECEIPTS.	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1901 ...	—	—	11,635 37
Commutation realized in money and labour	52,602 0	1,356 11	53,958 11
Arrears of previous years collected in 1901	87 0		
Miscellaneous receipts	20 0		
Toll grant	5,137 0		
Advance made to Provincial Road Committee in 1900 refunded	1,709 70		
		—	6,953 70
			72,547 18
EXPENDITURE.			
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads and resthouses	25,069 48	516 0	25,585 48
Amount expended on minor works	24,528 15	840 11	25,368 26
Salaries of establishment and commission to division officers, &c.	12,327 37		
Miscellaneous charges	2,579 60		
		—	14,906 97
			65,860 71
Balance on December 31, 1901			6,686 47
			72,547 18

The following statement shows the expenditure on minor roads during the year:—

Name of Road.	Length in Miles.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Four Gravets.			
Madiha road	2	332 50	
Gabadawidiya-Walgama	2¾	772 83	
Naimana road	3¾	500 80	
			1,606 13
Weligam Korale.			
Weligama-Telijjawila	10	3,103 32	
Borala road	5	348 49	
Henagama road	5	706 0	
Korahana road	2½	440 84	
Kolaedanda road	1	99 56	
Kotawila road	5	298 78	
Culverts on Maliduwa road	—	465 0	
			5,461 99
Wellaboda Pattu.			
Meddewatta-Hunnadeniya road	9	990 7	
Aparekka road	7½	347 78	
Dondra streets	2	101 38	
Madawala road	2	149 61	
Pategama road	1½	148 56	
Road to Gandara bay	½	75 0	
			1,812 40
Gangaboda Pattu.			
Tihagoda-Akuressa *viâ* Kamburupitiya	14½	3,225 41	
Kamburupitiya-Kirinda	6	562 83	
Kamburupitiya *viâ* Ellewela to Hakmana	9	399 45	
Kadduwa road	8	1,217 4	
Palatuwa bridge	—	94 0	
			5,498 73
Kandaboda Pattu.			
Hakmana-Miella	4½	849 82	
Kamburupitiya-Makandura	6	699 4	
Makandura-Mulatiyana	3½	497 0	
Mulatiyana-Denagama, including cost of two bridges	8	2,457 71	
			4,503 57
Morawak Korale.			
Kotapola-Urubokka	12	1,387 90	
Old Morawak korale road	12	503 36	
Mulatiyana-Urubokka	18	1,154 55	
Beralapanatara-Deniyaya	6	149 88	
Hulankanda road	4	98 3	
			3,293 72
Construction of permanent culverts	—	1,126 0	
Upkeep of bridges	—	1,900 72	
Milestones	—	165 0	
			3,191 72
		Total	25,368 26

A sum of Rs. 1,291 was spent on permanent culverts and milestones. Two new bridges were constructed on the Mulatiyana-Denagama road at a cost of Rs. 1,166·50.

A report on the minor roads of the district by Mr. Erskine, Superintendent of Minor Roads, has been annexed to my Administration Report as Assistant Government Agent.

District Road Committee's Office,
Matara, February 10, 1902.

K. MACLEOD,
Chairman.

HAMBANTOTA DISTRICT.

THE following comparative statement shows the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in the Hambantota District in 1901 as compared with 1900 :—

	1900.		Per-centage on B.	1901.		Per-centage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	89,091	—	—	104,863	—
2. Number on lists (B)	—	22,136	—	—	22,783	—
3. Effective in the district :—						
(a) Paid Re. 1·50	18,601		84·01	18,222		79·98
(b) Paid Rs. 3	190		·85	462		2·02
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	906		4·09	1,090		4·78
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	31		·14	7		·03
		19,728	89·12		19,781	86·82
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(a) Exempted	1,075		4·85	1,695		7·43
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	682		3·08	634		2·78
(c) Committed to jail ...	16		·07	3		·01
(d) Fined	14		·06	6		·02
(e) Double entries	33		·14	83		·35
(f) Dead	83		·37	104		·45
		1,903	8·59		2,525	11·08
5. Non-effective :—						
(a) Reported to have left the village	—		—	32		·14
(b) Otherwise, not arrested ...	505		2·28	445		1·95
		505	2·28		477	2·09

2. The percentage of effectives is slightly less than last year owing to an increase of non-effectives on the division officers' lists, but it will be seen that, though the number on the lists is greater than in 1900, the total number left unaccounted for is less.

3. There is an increase in the number who worked and paid double commutation, due to a belief, which found ground in some of the more remote villages, that the tax would be remitted on account of the Queen's death, a belief which was strengthened by the extension by one month of the last date of payment.

4. It is too early yet to judge of the effects of the extension, but the postponement of the receipt of the revenue of the Committees seems to me to render advisable an alteration of the year of working and account, which should now be from 1st April to 31st March, instead of as now 1st January to 31st December.

5. The year being a dry one, the minor roads, which are all either gravel or natural surface, remained in good order, and good progress was made with the work, referred to in previous reports, of renewing the old bridges. More culverts are also required.

6. The following is the report of Mr. Brunton, Superintendent of Minor Roads :—

In my last report I mentioned that towards the close of 1900 the roads got into bad condition owing to continuous wet weather. The rains ceased towards the end of January, 1901, and in February the roads were put in order again, and have continued so throughout the year.

It is true that during the rains in June and July portions of the Beliatta-Katuwana road got much cut up, especially near Beliatta, but that is unavoidable, the cart traffic at the point being heavier than any gravel road can bear, and it must re-occur every wet season until funds can be provided to metal it, or even the wheel tracks. The road was put in order again at the end of July, when the rains ceased, and has stood well since.

A better class of overseers for supervising the road work has been procured (without raising the wages), and the number reduced by nearly one-half, giving those remaining more regular work and consequent interest in their labour, and also making it more easy for me to check their work.

Bridges and Culverts.—Weliamuna bridge, near 10th milepost on Beliatta-Katuwana road : a pile bridge of 60 ft. span on three rows of piles was entirely rebuilt, solid masonry abutments and one row of piles with 40 ft. span being substituted. The work was completed in July at a cost of Rs. 2,142·84.

Beragama-aar bridge No. 2, near the 13th milepost : a 36 ft. pile bridge was rebuilt at a cost of Rs. 400, new piles and beams being used, and such sound timber as was available from the other rebuilt bridges being utilized for the platform, hand rails, &c.

Beragama-aar bridge No. 3, near the last, was rebuilt in the same manner as the last, at a cost of Rs. 585·56.

Kadigamuwa bridge, near 7th milepost, same road, with a span of 28 ft., with masonry abutments, was thoroughly repaired (practically rebuilt) at a cost of Rs. 338·23.

All other bridges and culverts in the district have been kept in repair during the year, but about thirty new culverts are required to replace temporary ones as funds become available.

Resthouses.—The resthouses in the district have been kept in thorough repair during the year.

A vote amounting to Rs. 448·77 for special repairs to Tangalla resthouse was sanctioned in November, and the work carried out before the end of the year.

Sawn timber gates hung to masonry pillars have been provided for Tissa and Wirawila resthouses, and the compounds properly fenced in.

The native resthouse in Tangalla was opened to the public in March.

7. I annex comparative statement of revenue and expenditure of the Committee for the last five years, with a detailed statement of receipts and expenditure and work done in minor roads in 1901. Both revenue and expenditure are the largest in the history of the Committee :—

Statement showing Revenue and Expenditure from 1897 to 1901.

Year.	Revenue. Rs. c.	Expenditure. Rs. c.
1897	26,892 66 ...	24,836 1
1898	27,551 42 ...	27,259 40
1899	29,884 93 ...	31,876 93
1900	30,422 91 ...	31,085 54
1901	31,307 76 ...	32,226 74

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Committee of Hambantota for the Year 1901.

RECEIPTS.	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1901	— ...	— ...	2,103 54
Commutation realized in money and labour ...	28,965 0 ...	1,656 0 ...	30,621 0
Miscellaneous receipts	286 76 ...	— ...	286 76
Government contribution in aid of minor roads	400 0 ...	— ...	400 0
			33,411 30
EXPENDITURE.			
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads and resthouses ...	6,715 7. ...	— ...	6,715 7
Amount expended on minor works ...	16,399 82 ...	1,656 0 ...	18,055 82
Miscellaneous charges	1,265 59 ...	— ...	1,265 59
Salaries of establishment, commission to division officers, &c.	6,190 26 ...	— ...	6,190 26
			32,226 74
Balance on December 31, 1901 ...			1,184 56
			33,411 30

List of Minor Roads and the Sums expended on their Upkeep.

Name of Road.	Length in Miles.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
West Giruwa Pattu.			
Tangalla streets	2 ...	634 89	
Beliatta-Katuwana	19 ...	2,364 98	
Beliatta-Getamanna	5¾ ...	573 27	
Tangalla-Wiraketiya ...	11 ...	1,451 0	
Walasmulla-Wiraketiya ...	4½ ...	581 17	
Dammulla-Wiraketiya ...	6½ ...	706 53	
Ranna-Wiraketiya	10 ...	1,271 97	
Talahaganwaduwa-Miella ...	2 ...	865 76	
Marakoliya-Walganeliya ...	3 ...	312 22	
			8,761 76
East Giruwa Pattu.			
Hatagala-Katuwana ...	23 ...	1,916 22	
Ambalantota-Nonagama ...	3 ...	249 96	
			2,166 18
Magam Pattu.			
Ambalantota-Wanduruppe ...	1½ ...	149 39	
Ambalantota-Koggala ...	8 ...	249 20	
Sittrakala-Koggala ...	8 ...	249 70	
Hambantota streets ...	4½ ...	1,446 28	
Lewaya road	1¾ ...	273 73	
Maha Lewaya-Migahajandura ...	19¼ ...	240 94	
			2,609 24
	Total ...		13,537 21

District Road Committee,
Hambantota, April 4, 1902.

B. HORSBURGH,
Chairman.

EASTERN PROVINCE

BATTICALOA DISTRICT.

A COMPARATIVE statement of collections for the District of Batticaloa is annexed :—

Comparative statement of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in the Batticaloa District for 1900 and 1901.

	1900.		Percentage on B.	1901.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	122,573	—	—	134,173	—
2. Number on lists (B)	—	29,428	—	—	30,424	—
3. Effective in the district :—						
(*a*) Paid Re. 1·50	24,094		81·87	26,332		86·55
(*b*) Paid Rs. 3	2,072		7·04	962		3·16
(*c*) Laboured 6 days	172		·58	58		·19
(*d*) Laboured 12 days	—		—	27		·08
		26,338	89·49		27,379	89·99
4. Not effective, but have discharged their liabilities :—						
(*a*) Exempted	965		3·27	926		3·04
(*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	630		2·14	653		2·14
(*c*) Committed to jail	5		·01	14		·04
(*d*) Fined Rs. 10	14		·04	—		—
(*e*) Worked 24 days in labour centres ...	—		—	—		—
(*f*) Double entries	224		·96	276		90
(*g*) Dead	279		·94	308		1·01
		2,117	7·19		2,177	7·15
5. Non-effective :—						
(*a*) Reported to have left the district ...	973		3·30	868		2·85
(*b*) Otherwise not accounted for ...	—		—	—		—
		973	3·30		868	2·85

There was a considerable increase in the collections at single rate, which is attributed to the extension of time allowed under Ordinance No. 10 of 1900 to a season when the majority of the poorer classes of the people are in a position to pay the tax, *i.e.*, after reaping the munmari crops. The outturn of labour and the number who paid at the double rate in consequence of the extension granted have in consequence become reduced, with a corresponding increase in the percentage of effectives.

A statement of the revenue and expenditure for the year is annexed :—

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1901 ...	—	345 57
Commutation realized in money ...	42,384 0	
Do. in labour ...	127 50	
		42,511 50
Resthouse collections ...	—	1,775 34
Miscellaneous receipts ...	—	1,234 36
Government contribution on account of resthouse-keepers' salaries	—	900 0
Government grant in aid of minor works	—	1,500 0
		48,266 77

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Amount expended on account of principal roads, resthouses, and canals :—		
In money	17,010 0	
In labour	87 0	
		17,097 0
Repair of resthouses, &c. ...	—	2,987 14
Salaries of establishment, commission to division officers, &c. ...	—	7,353 16
Amount expended in minor works :—		
In money	6,416 22	
In labour	40 50	
		6,456 72
Pay of resthouse-keepers ...	—	2,783 62
Miscellaneous	—	2,491 53
		39,169 17
Balance	—	9,097 60
		48,266 77

The work on minor roads during the year was not satisfactory owing to neglect of duty on the part of the Superintendent of Minor Roads, whose services have been dispensed with.

A statement of work done on the minor roads during the year is annexed:—

Statement of Work done, with Expenditure.

Name of Road.	Miles.	Nature of work performed.	Amount.
			Rs. c.
Valaichenai-Kalkuda	2½	Constructed two wooden bridges of 12 ft. and 8 ft., and one temporary causeway, laid coral and gravel, cleared side jungle	958 81
Urani-Vallerevu road, called Mariammankoil road	2½	Sides cleared, gravel laid, two culverts repaired ...	203 38
Veechikalmunai-St. Ann's ...	½	Earthwork in surface and embankments, sides cleared, mangroves planted	55 84
Chettukuda-Vallerevu... ...	1	Laid gravel, sides cleared, side drains renewed ...	149 91
Vavunativu-Tumpalancholai ...	12½	Sides cleared, earthwork in surface repaired, grass weeded	353 43
Cheddipalayam-Pulugunawa ...	10½	Constructed two bridges 30 ft. and 16 ft., sides cleared, earthwork in breaches, grass weeded ...	681 24
Naippadimunai to sea	2	Laid gravel, sides cleared, surface drains re-opened	140 62
Kalmunai to sea	½	Sides cleared, gravel laid, surface drains cleared ...	56 62
Saindemandu village road ...	½	Laid gravel, earthwork in fillings	66 76
Karaitivu village and temple ...	1½	Gravel laid as upkeep	96 58
Mandur-Samanturai ...	12	Constructed 1 wooden bridge 20 ft. length, clay work in approaches	368 84
Bintenna village roads... ...	6	Overgrown jungle cleared on roads leading to Veddah settlement (by labour)	40 50
Punanai to North-Central Province boundary	4	Jungle cleared and road opened	150 0
Kattankudi village road ...	¼	Live fence removed and put further back, laid clay, drains cleared	543 84
		Total ...	3,866 37

The resthouses in the district were maintained in fair order. An excellent new resthouse at Senkaladi, designed by Mr. Tomalin, was finished in April last, and another similar but more commodious one, also designed by him, is at present under construction at Kalmunai, half the cost of which has been contributed by Government.

The report for the Trincomalee District has not yet been received from the Chairman, District Road Committee, who is, I regret to say, in indifferent health, but it may be mentioned that the work of the Provincial Road Committee in that district for the year includes the completion of an excellent new resthouse at Kanthalai.

S. HAUGHTON,
Chairman.

Provincial Road Committee's Office,
Batticaloa, February 25, 1902.

TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT.

THE following statement showing the result of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in 1900 and 1901 is satisfactory, for though there were fewer names shown on the division officers' lists (due probably to fewer immigrants from the Jaffna peninsula), there was an increase in the number of persons effective in the district and a considerable decrease in the "non-effectives," and only 31 persons remained at the end of the year reported to have left the district :—

Particulars.	1900.		Percentage on B.	1901.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	14,811	—	—	18,010	—
2. Number on lists (B) ...	—	4,153	—	—	4,046	—
3. Effective in the district :—						
(*a*) Paid Re. 1·50	3,670		88·36	3,688		91·15
(*b*) Paid Rs. 3	7		·16	26		·64
(*c*) Laboured 6 days	167		4·02	161		3·98
(*d*) Laboured 12 days	—		—	—		—
		3,844	92·54		3,875	95·77
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(*a*) Exempted	85		2·04	34		·84
(*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	56		1·34	53		1·31
(*c*) Committed to jail	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Fined	—		—	—		—
(*e*) Worked 12 days in labour centres ...	—		—	—		—
(*f*) Double entries, &c.	47		1·13	15		·37
(*g*) Dead	55		1·32	38		·94
		243	5·83		140	3·46
5. Non-effective :—						
(*a*) Reported to have left the district ...	66		1·58	31		·77
(*b*) Otherwise, not arrested ...	—			—		—
		66	1·58		31	·77

The total amount of road tax amounted to Rs. 5,610 in cash and Rs. 241·50 in labour. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 2,098·50 was remitted to the Provincial Road Committee for expenditure on the principal roads and Rs. 525 was apportioned to the resthouses, while a sum of Rs. 1,708·35, including the Government grant of Rs. 500, was expended on the minor roads as per annexed statement :—

Expenditure incurred on Minor Roads, &c., in the Trincomalee District during 1901.

Name.	Length in Miles.	Expenditure.			Total.
		Labour.	Commutation.	Government Grant.	
Koddiyar Pattu.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Mallegaitivu road	1	78 0	9 0	18 0	105 0
Sampur road	5	85 50	—	15 0	100 50
Kaddukulam Pattu.					
Sinhalese section road, from the 17th milepost to Tiriyai end	21	—	370 60	102 0	472 60
Tamblegam Pattu.					
Tamblegam road	2	—	515 25	105 0	620 25
Ferrymen's salary	—	—	150 0	—	150 0
Allowance to Superintendent of Minor Roads ...	—	—	—	260 0	260 0
Total ...	29	163 50	1,044 85	500 0	1,708 35

In addition to these works, the Road Committee now undertakes the upkeep of the North Coast road from Nilaveli to the boundary of the Mullaittivu District and the section of natural road in Koddiyar pattu known as the old Toppur road. For this work it receives from Government a vote of Rs. 1,202·50, which is at the rate of Rs. 15 per mile, with an allowance for upkeep of ferries.

A considerable improvement has been commenced and partially carried out by the construction of about 2¼ miles over high ground from Kuchchaveli to Salappaiaru. This section avoids five river fords and a long expanse of swampy ground, substituting a single river crossing by ferry, while the whole trace is along high firm ground.

Further improvements of a similar nature along the whole route are planned and a new trace examined, which will take the road from Nilaveli to Kuchchaveli along 11 miles of high firm ground, with two ferries, instead of 13 miles of low marshy ground with eight fords. The present trace is quite impassable during rainy weather.

His Excellency the Governor passed over the whole of this road early in the year and had a somewhat rough experience, though the rainy season was past. He was so much struck by the fertility of the lands which *ought to be* served by the road, as well as by the improved section near Kuchchaveli, that he at once sanctioned an annual grant of Rs. 4,000 for the improvement of the road. Unfortunately the vote for 1901 was lost owing to some question as to the proper authorities who should undertake the expenditure, and the vote for 1902 is to be expended on iron factory-built ferry boats to replace the double canoes hitherto in use. It is hoped, however, that after the proposed new trace has been examined and reported on, work in this direction, which will make the road passable all the year round, may be sanctioned.

At present there is no means of communication between Trincomalee, Tiriyai, and Pulmoddai for weeks together owing to the flooding of the old track, and all paddy and other produce has to be kept unsold until the sea is sufficiently smooth for coasting vessels to take up goods at those places. A good road over high ground will open up some of the best cocoanut land in the district.

Resthouses.—A grant in aid of Rs. 500 is given towards the salaries of resthouse-keepers, which amount to Rs. 653·25. Repairs cost a sum of Rs. 340·53 and equipment Rs. 420·84, while the collections amounted only to Rs. 339·44.

There was no resthouse accommodation for nine months at Kanthalai, as the materials of the old resthouse were utilized in building the new one, which was only completed in the middle of December. This is a handsome stone building at the north-east end of the bund and overlooking the Kanthalai tank.

The old resthouse at Kuchchaveli collapsed at the end of the year, but as very few travellers visit this resthouse it is proposed to erect only a small one-roomed building in its place.

An account in the usual form is annexed :—

Revenue.	Amount. Rs. c.	Expenditure.	Amount. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1901	141 10	Salaries of resthouse-keepers ...	653 25
Resthouse collections	339 44	Furnishing resthouses	420 84
Two-thirds commutation for resthouses ...	525 0	Repairs to resthouses	340 53
Government grant in aid of resthouse-keepers' salaries	500 0	Miscellaneous	12 0
Miscellaneous receipts	141 25		1,426 62
		Balance	220 17
Total ...	1,646 79	Total ...	1,646 79

District Road Committee's Office,
Trincomalee, March 20, 1902.

C. M. LUSHINGTON,
Chairman.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

KURUNEGALA.

THE annexed comparative statement shows the working of the Road Ordinance in the Kurunegala District for the years 1900 and 1901 :—

	1900.		Per-centage on B.	1901.		Per-centage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	227,530	—	—	240,000	—
2. Number on lists (B)	—	60,406	—	—	63,701	—
3. Effective in the district :—						
(a) Paid Re. 1·50	55,454		91·80	57,778		90·70
(b) Paid Rs. 3	543		·89	307		·48
(c) Laboured 6 days	28		·04	34		·05
(d) Laboured 12 days	—		—	3		—
		56,025	92·74		58,122	91·24
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(a) Exempted	2,541		4·20	3,302		5·18
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	1,396		2·31	1,806		2·83
(c) Committed to jail	2		—	6		—
(d) Fined	3		—	15		·02
(e) Double entries	81		·13	63		·09
(f) Dead	351		·58	379		·59
		4,374	7·22		5,571	8·71
5. Non-effective :—						
(a) Reported to have left the district ...	—		—	—		—
(b) Otherwise, not arrested ...	7		·01	8		·01
		7	·01		8	·01

The tax continues to be collected without difficulty, and there were only eight persons entirely non-effective at the end of the year. In 1899 there were over 500 unaccounted for on the 31st December. Although the percentage of recoveries to the names on the division officers' lists was slightly lower than in the previous year, the actual number who paid showed an increase of over 2,000, the figures being—

1900	56,025
1901	58,122

Expenditure on Minor Roads.—A sum of Rs. 30,840·79 was spent in the course of the year for the maintenance and repair of 383 miles of minor roads, being more than Rs. 3,000 in excess of the expenditure for the previous year. Even this increased sum is insufficient, for the reasons given in last year's report, to adequately maintain many of the roads under the strain of the heavy traffic to which they are subjected. The roads are thirty-three in number :—

	Miles.
Metalled cart roads	7
Gravelled cart roads	62¾
Natural cart roads...	308¼
Bridle roads	5
	383

It is proposed to hand over five of the natural roads in the western and five in the eastern divisions on which there is little or no cart traffic to the care of the Village Committees, who will in all probability keep them in better condition as Gansabhawa roads than they are at present. The money thus saved is to be devoted to permanent improvements, such as building culverts on the more important roads, where traffic is considerable. At present the sums spent on many of these natural roads are too small to be of any practical benefit, and in wet weather these thoroughfares are practically impassable. The Superintendents of Minor Roads will be able to devote more of their attention to roads of real importance, and this concentration of effort should enable the Committee to make up in quality for the lack of quantity. It is better to have 200 miles of road which are passable in all weathers than 300 which are impassable during a considerable portion of the year.

In last year's report it was pointed out by the late Mr. Fisher that there were but few tolls allowed in this district, though the increasing traffic justifies their imposition. A cart can now go from the extreme south of the district (Katugampola hatpattu) to the extreme north, the Kala-oya, on the main road to Anuradhapura, a distance of over 50 miles, without paying a single toll. Nearly the whole of this mileage is in charge of the Public Works Department, and the few miles of minor road are up to the standard of the principal roads. It is doubtful whether there is any similar stretch of principal road in any other Province without a toll.

Resthouses.—The resthouses throughout the Province were maintained in excellent order, those in the Chilaw District being specially good. At Hiripitiya a resthouse has been built, from which the first feeder road to the railway starts, and a second is in contemplation at Polpitigama near the junction of the second feeder to the railway. The Chilaw resthouse, complaints of which were referred to in last year's report, has been greatly improved.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Provincial Road Committee, North-Western Province for 1901.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1901 ...	—	14,924 9
Resthouse funds: contribution from District Road Committees	9,276 75	
Toll grants on minor roads	12,485 0	
Contribution from District Road Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment	342 0	
Government grant in aid of minor works	650 0	
Resthouse collections ...	2,717 22	
Miscellaneous	67 48	
		25,538 45
		40,462 54

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Amount expended for upkeep, repair, and improvement of resthouses and bungalows ...	10,319 97	
Pay of resthouse and bungalow keepers	4,668. 2	
Pay of establishment ...	452 0	
Toll grants remitted to District Road Committees ...	12,485 0	
Government grant in aid of minor work remitted to District Road Committees ...	650. 0	
Miscellaneous	200 73	
		28,775 72
Balance	—	11,686 82
		40,462 54

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Kurunegala, for the Year 1901.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1901 ...	—	12,166 59
Commutation realized in money and labour	87,529 50	
Unexpended balance on account principal roads ...	2,819 35	
Miscellaneous	176 29	
Government grant in aid of minor works	400 0	
Toll grants on minor roads ...	2,000 0	
Contribution from estate proprietors, &c., on account of minor roads	475 0	
		93,400 14
		105,566 73

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads ...	27,830 75	
Amount expended on minor works	30,840 79	
Resthouse funds paid to Provincial Road Committee ...	9,276 75	
Salaries of establishment, commission to division officers, &c. ...	21,866 83	
Miscellaneous	1,492 17	
		91,307 29
Balance	—	14,259 44
		105,566 73

Expenditure in Money and Labour on Principal Roads in the Kurunegala Districts during 1901.

Name of Road.	Labour. Men.	Value. Rs. c.	In Money. Rs. c.
Kurunegala to Nikaweratiya ...	7 ...	10 50 ...	4,774 75
Kurunegala to Beligomuwa ...	— ...	— ...	2,457 75
Kurunegala to Giriulla	2 ...	3 0 ...	2,428 0
Narammala to Dummalasuriya ...	— ...	— ...	2,259 75
Kurunegala to Galagedara... ...	— ...	— ...	3,938 75
Padeniya to Kala-oya	5 ...	7 50 ...	2,416 25
Polgahawela to Kurunegala ...	— ...	— ...	3,527 50
Dankotuwa to Giriulla	18 ...	27 0 ...	2,179 0
Maharagama to Polgahawela ...	5 ...	12 0 ...	2,352 75
Wariyapola to Compaspara ...	— ...	— ...	1,436 25
	37	60 0	27,770 75
			27,830 75

Expenditure on Minor Roads in the Kurunegala District during 1901.

Name of Road.	Amount. Rs. c.
Eastern Division.	
Galgomuwa to Nikawewa	392 90
Ambanpola to Ehetuwewa	148 56
Atawarella to Madagala.	396 31
Muttettugala to Siyambalangomuwa ...	2,735 44
Ibbagamuwa to Galatanwewa ...	746 77
Wilakatupota to Rangama	247 0
Tittawella to Gonagama	249 0
Wellawa to Peddawa and Peddawa to Kanawa	224 10
Talgodapitiya to Yattawatta (toll grant road)	1,983 76
Mallowapitiya to Lineyewehera ...	902 70
Barandara to Mawatagama	320 0
Ridigama to Gonegoda	300 0
Gonegoda to Weuda	1,379 51
Mawatagama to Rambukkana ...	553 85
Dambokka to Rambukkan-oya ...	351 14
Nubirittawewa to Kumbukgeta ...	199 82
Western Division.	
Rajangana to Demala pattu	455 95
Galgomuwa to Siyambalawa	323 0
Ambale to Mahagalkadawala	679 87
Nikaweratiya to Ambanpola	1,078 35
Nikaweratiya to Balalla	1,482 9
Koswatta to Nabadawewa	637. 1
Kadawalagedara to Witikula ...	283 79
Kuliyapitiya to Hettipola	4,664 85
Udubaddawa to Nattandiya... ...	737 41
Katupota to Mahakeliya	638 27
Munamaldeniya to Katupota ...	349 91
Kadahapola to Rambawewa... ...	2,057 95
Pannala to Kuliyapitiya	2,163 57
Kahawatta to Bemmullegedara ...	759 95
Potuhera to Wadakada	641 45
Malpitiya to Piduruwella	120 0
Miwewa to Wilakatupota	1,088 52
New trace from Circular road to Miwewa road	50 0
Vilathewa to Pairauduwa section of Compaspara	925 0.
Cost of tools	572 99
	30,840 79

Kurunegala, February 8, 1902.

H. L. CRAWFORD,
Chairman.

PUTTALAM DISTRICT.

THE following comparative statement shows the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in 1900 and 1901:—

	1900.		Percentage on B.	1901.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	21,615	—	—	24,897	—
2. Number on lists (B)	—	6,524	—	—	7,024	—
3. Effective in this district :—						
(a) Paid Re. 1·50	5,954		91·26	6,587		93·78
(b) Paid Rs. 3	67		1·03	38		·54
(c) Laboured 6 days	12		·18	3		·04
(d) Laboured 12 days	7		·11	4		·05
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability :—		6,040	92·58		6,632	94·41
(a) Exempted	141		2·16	99		1·40
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	173		2·65	108		1·54
(c) Committed to jail	1		·02	1		·01
(d) Fined	12		·18	2		·03
(e) Worked 24 days in labour centres ...	—		—	—		—
(f) Double entries	23		·35	32		·46
(g) Dead	46		·70	38		·54
5. Non-effective :—		396	6·06		280	3·98
(a) Reported to have left the district ...	28		·42	68		·97
(b) Otherwise, not arrested ...	60		·92	44		·62
		88	1·34		112	1·59

The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure of the District Road Committee in 1901 :—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Puttalam, of the North-Western Province, for the Year 1901.

RECEIPTS.	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1901	— ...	— ...	4,863 25
Commutation realized in money and labour ...	9,994 50 ...	16 50 ...	10,011 0
Resthouse collections	409 77 ...	— ...	409 77
Miscellaneous receipts	837 62 ...	— ...	837 62
Government contribution on account of salaries of resthouse-keepers	1,314 0 ...	— ...	1,314 0
Government contribution in aid of minor works	250 0 ..	— ...	250 0
			17,685 64
EXPENDITURE.			
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads, resthouses, and canals ...	3,337 86 ...	— ...	3,337 86
Amount expended on minor works ...	2,019 71 ...	16 50 ...	2,036 21
Repairs to resthouses, &c.	746 6 ...	— ...	746 6
Salaries of establishment, commission to division officers, &c.	1,932 77 ...	— ...	1,932 77
Pay of resthouse-keepers	1,301 50 ...	— ...	1,301 50
Miscellaneous charges	464 67 ...	— ...	464 67
Balance on December 31, 1901 ...	— ...	— ...	7,866 57
			17,685 64

The following statements show the amounts remitted to the Public Works Department on account of principal roads and the amounts expended on minor works :—

Statement of Amounts remitted to the Public Works Department on account of Principal Roads in the Puttalam District during the Year 1901.

Name of Road.	In Labour. Rs. c.	In Money. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Akkaraipattu road	— ...	799 94	
Puttalam-Nikaweratiya road	— ...	755 0	
Puttalam-Kalaoya road	— ...	400 0	
Puttalam-Battuluoya road	— ...	605 95	
Puttalam-Madurugama road	— ...	173 0	
			2,733 89

Statement showing the Amounts expended on Minor Works in the Puttalam District during 1901.

Particulars.	Rs. c.	Particulars.	Rs. c.
Work done on—		Kottukachchiya-Kubukkadawela road ...	86 87
Anamaduwa-Andigama road ...	160 1	Pomparippu to Kokkavi	90 0
Halmillewa to Kottukachchiya ...	29 75	Pomparippu to lake shore	40 0
Andigama-Madurankuli road ...	323 87	Nawagattegama to Karuwalagaswewa ...	120 0
Jaffna road to ambalam	20 0	Kadayamottai causeway	425 20
Vannativillu to Karaitivu... ...	50 0	Keeniyankalli-Andigama road ...	79 39
Kanamullai to Kandatoduwa ...	39 50	Anamaduwa-Palugaswewa road ...	109 62
Kanamullai causeway	135 50		
Approach road to resthouse, Madurankuli...	36 0	Total ...	1,782 21
Kattakadu road	36 50		

The former head overseer was appointed Korala of Karambe pattu, and as his work had not been satisfactory, and the District Road Committee could not afford to pay an adequate salary to a qualified superintendent, the appointment was not filled, but the chief headmen were requested to look after the minor roads in their divisions. This system has not worked successfully.

The chief headmen do not apparently take much interest in road work, and the large unexpended balance at the end of 1901 shows that the work has not been pushed forward with energy. The District Road Committee have, therefore, decided to appoint an overseer with salary and allowances amounting to Rs. 480 a year.

The great majority of the minor roads in this district are mere bridle paths, and the expenditure on such roads is restricted to clearing the jungle at intervals.

The road from Anamaduwa to Andigama has been considerably improved, and it is now possible to drive a carriage over it. This section should be further improved, and the section from Anamaduwa to Nawagattegama should also be improved into a driving road. The road is important, as it will connect the two proposed feeder roads to the railway at Galgomuwa and Maho.

The two causeways at Kanamullai and Kadayamottai, giving access to the Akkarai pattu south, require further improvement, and a road should be constructed across the plain to the bridge at Kattakadu.

The metalling and gravelling of the Kalpitiya town roads was commenced in 1901.

One of the road reservations connecting the Kurunegala and Anuradhapura roads near the 4th milepost should be opened up for cart traffic.

A sum of Rs. 746·06 was spent in repairs to resthouses. The bungalow at Andigama has been taken over by the Provincial Road Committee and requires some improvements, and resthouses will be required at Nawagattegama and Andigama when the feeder roads are constructed. The new trace from Nikaweratiya to Andigama should be carried through to Kiriyankalli on the Chilaw road as a main road. The road is at present only a bridle path.

The two Public Works Department bungalows at Karuwalagaswewa and Kala-oya, which had been allowed to fall into a ruinous state, were repaired in 1901, and the Provincial Road Committee has supplied some furniture for them.

Puttalam, January 31, 1902.

H. W. BRODHURST,
Chairman.

CHILAW DISTRICT.

THE following statement shows the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in this district in 1900 and 1901 :—

	1900.		Per-centage on B.	1901.		Per-centage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	65,495	—	—	74,336	—
2. Number on lists (B)	—	18,155	—	—	19,129	—
3. Effective in this district :—						
(*a*) Paid commutation ...	16,672		91·83	17,368		90·79
(*b*) Laboured 6 days ...	3		·01	4		—
(*c*) Laboured 12 days ...	—		—			—
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability :—		16,675	91·84		17,372	90·79
(*a*) Exempted	279		1·50	238		1·24
(*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	721		3·97	825		4·31
(*c*) Committed to jail ...	10		·05	3		·01
(*d*) Fined	10		·05	36		·20
(*e*) Double and erroneous entries ...	97		·53	124		·70
(*f*) Dead	65		·35	69		·39
5. Non-effective :—		1,182	6·51		1,295	7·45
(*a*) Reported to have left the village ...	298		1·64	462		2·66
(*b*) Otherwise, not arrested ...	—		—	—		—
		298	1·64		462	2·66

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Chilaw, North-Western Province, for the Year 1901.

RECEIPTS.	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1901	1,600 84	—	1,600 84
Commutation realized in money and labour ...	26,293 50	6 0	26,299 50
Resthouse collections	765 40	—	765 40
Miscellaneous receipts	4,712 20	—	4,712 20
Toll grants	10,485 0	—	10,485 0
Arrears of commutation	401 0	—	401 0
			44,263 94
EXPENDITURE.			
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads	8,560 0	6 0	8,566 0
Amount expended on minor works ...	9,837 7	—	9,837 7
Repairs to resthouses, &c.	881 7	—	881 7
Salaries of establishment, commission to division officers, &c.	6,297 12	—	6,297 12
Pay of resthouse-keepers	923 50	—	923 50
Miscellaneous charges	4,189 90	—	4,189 90
Arrears of commutation	721 86	—	721 86
Resthouse collections remitted to Provincial Road Committee	31 7	—	31 7
Toll grants	10,460 56	—	10,460 56
Balance on December 31, 1901 ...	2,355 81	—	2,355 81
			44,263 94

Statement of Amounts remitted to Public Works Department on account of Principal Roads in Chilaw District during the Year 1901.

Name of Road.	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
1. Toppu to Battulu-oya	5,750 0	—	5,750 0
2. Nattandiya to Marawila ...	750 0	—	750 0
3. Madampe to Dummalasuriya ...	1,521 0	—	1,521 0
4. Chilaw to Wariyapola	545 0	—	545 0
			8,566 0

Expenditure on Minor Roads during 1901.

Name of Road.	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
1. Pulichchakulama ...	589 87	—	
2. Bangadeniya-Mandalana ...	215 99	—	
3. Bangadeniya-Karukkupono ...	277 15	—	
4. Wattakkaliya ...	320 0	—	
5. Tambagalla ...	426 98	—	
6. Uraliyagara-Paiyrendawa ...	2,877 84	—	
7. Madampe-Bazaar street ...	392 56	—	
8. Mahawewa-Toduwawa ...	220 0	—	
9. Walahapitiya-Compaspara ...	399 95	—	
10. Marawila Beach road ...	508 62	—	
11. Nattandiya-Dunkannawa ...	717 77	—	
12. Tummodara-Bolawatta ...	961 20	—	
13. Mawatagama-Lihiriyagama ...	211 25	—	
14. Bolawatta-Dankotuwa ...	1,106 17	—	
15. Bolawatta-Ginoya ...	192 63	—	
16. Waikkal-Nanjundankarai ...	177 72	—	
17. Waikkal-Tambarawila ...	212 16	—	
18. Singakkuliya-Lihiriyagama ...	29 21	—	
			9,837 7
Toll Grant Roads.			
19. Madampe-Dankotuwa ...	7,002 87	—	
20. Vennappuwa-Kirimetiyana ...	1,297 45	—	
21. Haldanduwana-Dummaladeniya ...	2,160 24	—	
			10,460 56
			20,297 63

1, The principal item in the expenditure incurred was the working of the important lines of communication, and this expenditure statement, showing the amount spent on each of the roads, will sufficiently explain.

2. The policy adopted in the previous year was followed this year with regard to the improving of roads. It is a matter worthy of mention, and not one in the annals of this Committee, that the landowners along the various sections of these roads contributed about Rs. 3,000 for the upkeep and improvements of their respective roads, mainly through the exertion of the late Chairman. The roads taken up for improvement on this basis are :—

(1). Uraliyagara-Paiyrendawa road.
(2) Pulichchakulama road, one mile.
(3) Vilattawa-Paiyrendawa road.
(4) Bangadeniya-Karukkupone road, one mile.
(5) Wattakkaliya road, one mile.
(6) Walahapitiya-Muttibendiwila road, one mile.
(7) Construction of an 18 ft. bridge on Bolawatta-Dankotuwa road.
(8) Building side drains at Madampe and Nattandiya.

3. The "considerable progress" reported on the Uraliyagara-Paiyrendawa road during the year 1900 has now ended in final completion. The section of the Compasara road from Paiyrendawa to Vilattawa has now been extended 3 miles to meet the Chilaw-Wariyapola main road. On these roads over 600 cubes of earthwork was done in raising, 620 cubes gravel were transported and spread, and 9 culverts were constructed. The one important piece of work required to make these roads suitable for any kind of traffic is the raising of the section of this road at Puliyankara.

4. The total amount of gravel spread on the minor roads exceeded by 300 cubes the quantity spread in the previous year.

5. The "wretched condition of the Bangadeniya-Mandalana road" was alluded to in the previous year's report. With the contribution of some of the estate proprietors, and this Committee contributing an equal sum, there is a likelihood of the work of improving this road to the extent of one mile from the Puttalam-Chilaw main road being taken in hand in 1902.

6. The recommendation of the Committee to establish a toll on the Nattandiya-Dunkannawa road having been approved, a toll has now been established since June, 1901. The sum of Rs. 2,176·77 realized by the sale may now well be utilized for improving this road, and the work will be undertaken in 1902.

7. All the toll grant roads were kept in fair order. The condition of Madampe-Dankotuwa road was further improved by metalling the wheel tracks for another 1¼ mile. No trouble was experienced as regards the two ferry boats at Bandirippuwa and Lunuwila.

8. The only addition made to the plant of the Committee was the ordering out of a new theodolite and levelling staff.

9. A start has been made in the direction of building side drains in important places. The side drains have been completed both at Madampe and Nattandiya and have proved a great success. In both cases the boutique-keepers contributed towards the improvement.

10. Nothing of any importance has been done towards the improvement of resthouses beyond general repairs. The opinion of the late Chairman that the Haldanduwana resthouse should be removed to a better site is worthy of consideration.

11. The amounts voted for the carrying out of works during the year under reference have all been expended, save that for the construction of Koswatu-oya bridge, which had to be held over till 1902, owing to the difficulty in getting the necessary timber.

12. The condition of the roads in general has been fairly maintained. Great difficulty is experienced in obtaining labour owing to the great demand on the part of cocoanut estate proprietors. This difficulty is likely to increase rather than decrease.

J. H. LEAK,
Chairman.

District Road Committee's Office,
Chilaw, March 11, 1902.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Statement showing the comparative working of Thoroughfares Ordinances in 1900 and 1901.

	1900.		Percentage on B.	1901.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	74,606	—	—	78,985	—
2. Number on lists (B)	—	22,253	—	—	23,073	—
3. Effective in the district :—						
(a) Paid Re. 1·50	19,879		89·33	20,924		90·68
(b) Paid Rs. 3	268		1·20	133		·57
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	45		·20	27		·11
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	—		—	—		—
		20,192	90·73		21,084	91·37
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(a) Exempted	582		2·61	570		2·47
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	485		2·17	567		2·45
(c) Committed to jail ...	3		·01	—		—
(d) Fined	16		·07	11		·04
(e) Worked 24 days at labour centres	—		—	—		—
(f) Double entries, &c. ...	139		·62	118		·51
(g) Dead	162		·72	113		·48
		1,387	6·23		1,379	5·97
5. Non-effective :—						
(a) Reported to have left the village	661		2·97	606		2·62
(b) Otherwise, not arrested ...	15		·05	4		·01
		674	3·02		610	2·64

Return of Local Revenue raised and appropriated under the Authority of the Provincial Road Committee in the North-Central Province and not accounted for in the General Revenue of the Colony for the Year 1901.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1901 ...	—	4,401 34
Collected for the year 1901 under the provisions of the Road Ordinances of 1861, 1884, and 1900, viz. :—		
Commutation realized in money ...	21,785 0	
Do. in labour ...	43 50	
Miscellaneous receipts, &c. ...	1,638 80	
		33,467 30
Resthouses.		
Balance on January 1, 1901 ...	215 23	
Collection in 1901 ...	2,882 34	
		3,097 57
Markets and Galas.		
Balance on January 1, 1901 ...	262 59	
Collection in 1901 ...	1,516 22	
		1,778 81
		42,745 2

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Payments made on account of principal roads and resthouses from the commutation money during the year 1901, under the provisions of the Road Ordinances of 1861, 1884, and 1900	13,040 0	
Minor roads, &c.	10,682 5	
Miscellaneous payments, &c. ...	2,067 83	
		25,789 88
General Charges.		
Pay of establishment, including pay of Superintendent of Minor Roads	3,682 0	
Percentage to division officers ...	3,448 4	
Petty expenses	453 58	
Purchase of tools	443 39	
		8,027 1
Resthouses.		
Payments made in 1901 ...	—	2,092 44
Markets and Galas.		
Payments made in 1901 ...	—	1,778 81
Balances of 1901.		
Balance on Road Ordinance Fund ...	4,051 75	
Do. Resthouse Fund ...	1,005 13	
Do. Market Fund ...	—	
		5,056 88
		42,745 2

The total revenue for the year was Rs. 33,467·30, made up as follows :—

	Rs. c.
In cash	31,785 0
In labour	43 50
Miscellaneous receipts	1,638 80

The single and double rate commutation recoveries, excluding miscellaneous receipts, exceeded all previous recoveries by Rs. 1,138·50, as will be seen from the following statement :—

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
1893	27,118 50	1898	29,355 0
1894	27,481 50	1899	29,688 0
1895	29,436 50	1900	30,690 0
1896	29,470 50	1901	31,828 50
1897	28,474 50		

The number of men remaining unaccounted for at the end of the year out of the 23,073 on the division officers' lists was 4.

The expenditure on account of establishment, commission to division officers, petty expenses, and purchase of tools was Rs. 8,027·01. The amount expended on principal roads and resthouses was Rs. 13,040 and on minor roads Rs. 10,682·05.

During the year the road to the Irrigation Officer's quarters was extended to join the cart track from the Puttalam road. Mileposts were fixed on the Madawachchiya-Horowapotana road and on portions of the Eppawala-Timbiriwewa and Alutoya-Minneriya roads. Two deviations were made on the latter road at the 16th and 19th mileposts in order to improve the gradients. Small improvements were made on other roads, but the funds of the Committee do not admit of more than bare provision for the upkeep of most of them. I am considering whether, when all the village tanks have been restored and the villagers are consequently relieved of earthwork on them (a work which I intend to take up in Hurulu palata in 1902, in Kalagam palata in 1903, and in Nuwaragam palata in 1904), it will not be advisable to hand over the less important minor roads, temporarily, to the Village Committees to keep open. We shall then be able to concentrate the resources of the Road Committee on the more important roads and affect really substantial improvements to them one by one, instead of, as now, having to spread our funds over such a large mileage that very little permanent benefit is secured.

Punkahs have been provided in all resthouses—a very desirable improvement—for some of them are intolerably hot in the dry season. Boarded ceilings have been put up in Kahatagasdigiliya and Alut-oya resthouses, also with a view to mitigating the heat. The bathroom at Habarana resthouse has been improved by opening communication between it and the bedroom.

A shed for the barbers was erected at Anuradhapura; hitherto these men had had to ply their trade under the trees near the market, not at all a nice arrangement.

The town minor roads, markets, and galas were transferred to the Local Board on its establishment on 1st July.

The following sums were spent on the upkeep and improvement of the existing minor roads, &c.:—

Particulars.	Amount. Rs. c.
Upkeep of Town minor roads	486 55
Upkeep of Green Path	16 25
Upkeep of road from Bassawakulam to Sacred road	1 25
Upkeep of road from Tissa bund to Kurunegala road	37 16
Upkeep of Ellakattu road	13 50
Upkeep of Anuradhapura-Arippu road	346 29
Upkeep of Alankulam-Turuwilla road	164·30
Upkeep of Andarawewa-Ottappuwa road	130 0
Upkeep of Eppawela-Timbiriwewa road	400 0
Upkeep of Southern minor road	269 56
Upkeep of Maradankadawala-Kunchikulam road	115 0
Upkeep of Tonigala road	60 0
Upkeep of Madatugama-Andiyagala road	160 0
Upkeep of Eastern minor road	650 0
Upkeep of Galenbindunuwewa-Sipukulam road	219 62
Upkeep of Alutoya-Horowapotana road	500 0
Upkeep of Alutoya-Minneriya road	360 0
Upkeep of Madawachchiya-Horowapotana road	459 56
Upkeep of Madawachchiya-Kebitigollewa road	319 35
Improving the cart track from Irrigation Officer's quarters ...	205 46
Improving Madawachchiya-Kebitigollewa road	560 83
Improving Madawachchiya-Horowapotana road	29 0
Improving Eastern minor road	400 0
Fixing mileposts on minor roads	81 90
Fixing punkahs for resthouses	194 0
Additional culvert on Anuradhapura-Arippu road	85 5
Additions to Provincial Road Committee Head Clerk's quarters ...	68 98
Upkeep of Provincial Road Committee Head Clerk's quarters ...	56 15
Upkeep of Superintendent of Minor Road's quarters	90 0
Improvements to Alut-oya resthouse	78 0
Gates for Anuradhapura resthouse	48 0
Additions to the bathroom at Habarana resthouse	42 14
Building culverts on the Eastern minor road	3 75
Gates for Mihintale resthouse	25 0
Clearing weeds a second time on the Green Path	18 0
Strong door for the Superintendent of Minor Road's stores ...	16 0
Purchase of tools	378 71
Transferred to Local Board on account of town minor roads estimate ...	683 45
Construction of road from Sacred road to Bassawakulam bund ...	13 67
Improving Green Path	1,627 0
Improving Kahatagasdigiliya resthouse	4 70
Deviation at the 16th mile on the Alutoya-Horowapotana road ...	142 0
Deviation at the 19th mile on the Alutoya-Horowapotana road ...	256 0
Ceiling for Alut-oya resthouse	285 43
Ceiling for Kahatagasdigiliya resthouse	259 44
For gravelling the Green Path	221 0
Additional bathroom and closet for the Kekirawa resthouse ...	100 0
Total ...	10,682 5

L. W. BOOTH,
Chairman.

Provincial Road Committee's Office,
Anuradhapura, February 27, 1902.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

THE working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during the past two years is shown in the following comparative table :—

	1900.		Percentage on B.	1901.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	159,201	—	—	188,964	—
2. Number on lists (B)	—	32,885	—	—	33,696	—
3. Effective in the district :—						
(*a*) Paid Re. 1·50	27,535		83·73	28,933		84·86
(*b*) Paid Rs. 3	413		1·25	648		1·92
(*c*) Laboured 6 days	335		1·02	317		·95
(*d*) Laboured 12 days	—		—	—		—
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—		28,283	86·00		29,898	88·00
(*a*) Exempted	1,724		5·24	1,014		3·01
(*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	2,003		6·09	1,826		5·43
(*c*) Committed to jail	30		·09	9		·03
(*d*) Fined	5		·02	1		·03
(*e*) Double entries ...	33		·01	17		·05
(*f*) Dead	135		·41	265		·79
5. Non-effective :—		3,930	11·95		3,132	9·31
(*a*) Reported to have left the district ...	672		—	666		—
(*b*) Otherwise not arrested	—		—	—		
		672	2·04		666	
						2·00
		32,885			33,696	

2. The funds administered by the Provincial Road Committee and the District Road Committees are separately shown in the following statements :—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Provincial Road Committee, Uva, for the Year 1901.

RECEIPTS.	Rs. c.	PAYMENTS.	Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1901 ...	1,227 50	Resthouse funds : amount expended for upkeep, repairs to resthouses, &c. ...	1,755 93
Resthouse funds, &c., contributed from District Road Committees ...	11,022 0	Meda-oya bridge	1,000 0
Resthouse collections	5,189 76	Provincial Road Committee's establishment	2,788 92
Miscellaneous	324 16	Pay of resthouse-keepers and bungalow-keepers	4,735 2
Government grant in aid of minor works...	700 0	Office contingencies	839 31
Government grant for Bandarawela-Diyatalawa road	3,259 0	Furnishing resthouses	724 33
		Tools purchased for District Road Committees	669 91
		Bandarawela-Diyatalawa road ...	3,253 81
		Advances recoverable	423 50
			16,190 73
		Balance on December 31, 1901 ...	5,531 69
	21,722 42		21,722 42

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of District Road Committee, Lower Uva, for 1901.

RECEIPTS.	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.	PAYMENTS.	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1901 ...	—	—	1,334 12	Contribution to Provincial Road Committee for resthouses, &c. ...	4,237 0	—	4,237 0
Commutation realized	19,069 0	379 50	19,448 50	Principal roads ...	2,310 0	—	2,310 0
				Salary of Superintendent of Minor Roads	3,030 0	—	3,030 0
				Commission to division officers ...	2,070 23	—	2,070 23
				Meda-oya bridge ...	1,760 59	—	1,760 59
				Minor roads ...	5,942 50	379 50	6,322 0
				Advance recoverable...	915 50	—	915 50
							20,645 32
				Balance ...	—	—	137 30
			20,782 62				20,782 62

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of District Road Committee, Upper Uva, for 1901.

RECEIPTS.	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.	PAYMENTS.	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1901 ...	—	—	586 40	Contribution to Provincial Road Committee for resthouses, &c. ...	—	—	7,985 0
Commutation realized	26,284 50	96 0	26,380 50	Principal roads ...	7,381 41	96 0	7,477 41
				Commission to division officers	—	—	2,964 16
				Minor roads ...	—	—	7,062 33
							25,488 90
				Balance ...	—	—	1,478 0
			26,966 90				26,966 90

3. The following are the details of the contribution to principal roads :—

Particulars.	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Badulla-Taldena road ...	544 50	7 50	552 0
Badulla-Halpe road ...	3,725 0	6 0	3,731 0
Dikwella-Madulla road ...	494 0	6 0	500 0
Dikwella-Hakgala road ...	1,055 50	1 50	1,057 0
Lower Badulla road ...	178 0	72 0	250 0
Badulla-Batticaloa road ...	3,497 0	3 0	3,500 0
Wellawaya-Tanamalwila road ...	450 0	—	450 0
Total ...	9,944 0	—	—
Deduct unexpended balance of amount remitted for 1900 retained for expenditure in 1901 ...	252 59	—	—
	9,691 41	96 0	10,040 0

4. The receipts and expenditure on account of resthouses during the year 1901 are shown below :—

RECEIPTS.	Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.
Resthouse collections	5,189 76	Salary of resthouse-keepers ...	4,735 2
		Equipment	724 33
		Repairs	1,755 93
	5,189 76		7,215 28

5. The erection of the suspension bridge across Meda-oya, towards the cost of which Government contributed a sum of Rs. 1,000 in 1899, was satisfactorily completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 1,760·59.

6. The following were the grants for the upkeep of minor roads in Lower Uva :—

List of Minor Roads, Lower Uva, 1901.

Name of Road.	Mileage.	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour Rs. c.
Wellassa.			
Medagama to Kumbukkan *via* Nakkala ...	20	230 0	24 0
Alupota to Namal-oya *via* Medagama ...	44	337 0	190 50
Bibile to Nilgala junction ...	18	180 0	—
Lunugala to Kinnarabowe *via* Cocowatta ...	10	300 0	—
Medagama to Kongahapitiya *via* Dambagalla ...	33	360 0	78 0
Dambagalla to Muppane road ...	4	75 0	—
Kotabowa to Badulluwella ...	10	100 0	—
Dambagalla to Badulluwella ...	12	60 0	22 50
Nilgala to Siyambala-anduwa ...	35	185 0	36 0
Roeberry to junction of Bibile road ...	7	260 0	—
Buttala.			
Alupota to Kataragama and boundary *via* Buttala.	45	537 0	—
Kataragama to Tanamalwila ...	22	100 0	—
Hindakiula to Kandawa ...	9	120 0	—
Kataragama to Elagalla ...	9	120 0	—
Muppane to Monaragala Hill ...	6	150 0	—
Bintenna.			
Taldena to Bubula and Andaulpota junction ...	17	470 0	28 50
Migahakula to Alutnuwara ...	15	227 50	—
Alutnuwara to Wewatta ...	17	120 0	—
Alutnuwara to Uraniya ...	8	50 0	—
Wellawaya.			
Passara to Ulwita ...	15	446 0	—
Haldummulla cart road to Hambegamuwa ...	27	320 0	—
Tanamalwila to Hambegamuwa ...	20	250 0	—
Telulla to Hambegamuwa *via* Balaharuwa ...	18	50 0	—
Ella to Wellawaya ...	17	625 0	—
Miyanakandura to Namunukula gap ...	—	150 0	—
For flood damages on above roads ...	—	120 0	—
		5,942 50	379 50
		6,322 0	

7. The following were the grants for the upkeep of minor roads in Upper Uva :—

List of Minor Roads, Upper Uva, 1901.

Name of Road.	Mileage.	Amount. Rs. c.
Udukinda.		
Haputale to Wilson's Bungalow	18 ...	400 0
Wilson's Bungalow to Kindiagoda (Gampaha) ...	20 ...	400 0
Bandarawela to Amherst gap *via* Welimada ...	19 ...	548 0
Welimada to Boralanda	12 ...	120 0
Fort MacDonald to Gorandihela	10 ...	125 0
Bandarawela to Koslanda	13 ...	450 0
Bandarawela to Dehiwinna	10 ...	150 0
Kotakina to Madulla	3½ ...	75 0
Kotagoda *via* Alagolla to Provincial boundary ...	4 ...	40 0
Moratota to Katugaha	5 ...	100 0
Pattipola-Erabedda road	— ...	20 0
Flood damages	— ...	57 0
Yatikinda.		
Lunugala to Madulsima *via* Shawlands	5 ...	150 0
Madulsima to Yapama	9 ...	75 0
Lunugala to Tavalampelessa	10 ...	60 0
Demodara to Passara—Kumbalwela road at 16th milepost *via* Mausagala	10¾ ...	500 0
Welikemulla to Wewelhena rice store	5 ...	125 0
Badulla to Hindugala road *via* Spring Valley ...	14 ...	1,122 33
Hingurugamuwa to monument on above road ...	2½ ...	75 0
Badulla to Ketawala	4⅔ ...	260 0
Badulla to Madulsima *via* Angoda and connecting link to bo-tree on Passara road	20 ...	300 0
Gongaltenna ambalam to Kinakele	7 ...	100 0
Mausagala junction to Namunukula Post Office ...	4 ...	75 0
Kotagoda ambalam to Oetumbe gap	3 ...	105 0
Wewekele to Passara	5 ...	150 0
Naulla to Ella	3½ ...	100 0
Telbedda bridge	— ...	100 0
Wiyaluwa.		
Tavalampelessa to Roeberry	10 ...	155 0
Meditale to Kinakele	5 ...	125 0
Welihinda to Maliyadda *via* Pussellawa	10 ...	175 0
Wellawaya.		
Lemastota to Haputale	5 ...	220 0
Poonagala to Ampitikanda	5 ...	170 0
Nikapota to cart road	4 ...	50 0
Kalupahana Valley road	3 ...	60 0
Lemastota to Meeriyabedda	6 ...	150 0
Gampaha to Alutwela	12 ...	50 0
Totillagala to Haputale	5 ...	125 0
		7,062 33

Provincial Road Committee's Office,
Badulla, January 24, 1902.

F. H. PRICE,
Chairman.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

RATNAPURA DISTRICT.

THE statement of receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Road Committee of the Province of Sabaragamuwa for the year 1901 is annexed :—

Receipts.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1901	—	3,280 50
Amount received from Road Committees on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads and resthouses	38,245 50	
Refund by Government of tolls levied on minor roads ...	6,424 0	
Resthouse collections	4,440 52	
Government grant in aid of minor works	650 0	
Contribution from District Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment	1,099 0	
Miscellaneous receipts	4,964 35	
		55,823 37
Total ...	—	59,103 87

Payments.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Amount remitted to Director of Public Works on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads ...	31,436 50	
Amount expended on upkeep, repair, and improvements of resthouses	9,898 4	
Toll grant amounts remitted to District Committees ...	6,424 0	
Pay of resthouse-keepers	3,643 25	
Contribution in aid of minor works remitted to District Committees	650 0	
Salary of Provincial Road Committee establishment ...	1,098 0	
Miscellaneous charges	5,001 84	
		58,151 63
Balance on December 31, 1901 ...	—	952 24
Total ...	—	59,103 87

2. The resthouses in the Province were maintained in good order. The new resthouse at the Horton Plains was furnished.

3. The receipts and expenditure of the District Road Committee, Ratnapura, are as follows :—

	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
RECEIPTS.		
Balance on January 1, 1901...	—	7,368 87
Commutation realized in labour	70 50	
Commutation realized in lieu of labour	36,093 50	
		36,164 0
Government contribution in aid of minor works ...	450 0	
Toll grant on minor roads	1,140 0	
Miscellaneous receipts	281 0	
		1,871 0
		45,403 87
PAYMENTS. Total ...	—	
Amount expended in money and labour on account of principal roads and resthouses	12,545 50	
Amount expended on minor works, including toll grants and Government contribution in money and labour ...	12,553 18	
		25,098 68
Salary of establishment and commission to division officers...	6,832 28	
Miscellaneous charges	1,219 79	
		8,052 7
		33,150 75
Balance on December 31, 1901 ...	—	12,253 12
Total ...	—	45,403 87

4. A comparative statement of road tax collections for the years 1899, 1900, and 1901 is annexed :—

	1899.		Percentage on B.	1900.		Percentage on B.	1901.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A) ...	—	95,954	—	—	96,556	—	—	100,539	—
2. Number on lists (B) ...	—	26,233	—	—	26,755	—	—	27,575	—
3. Effective in the district :—									
(a) Paid Re. 1·50 and Re. 1 ...	23,848		90·90	24,638		92·08	24,910		90·33
(b) Paid Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 ...	173		·65	137		·51	162		·58
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	71		·27	36		·13	53		·19
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	1		—	1		—	1		—
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability:—		24,093	91·84		24,812	92·73		25,126	91·11
(a) Exemptions ...	906		3·45	825		3·08	1,260		4·56
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere	810		3·08	825		3·08	926		3·35
(c) Committed to jail ...	17		·06	12		·04	20		·07
(d) Fined ...	12		·04	17		·06	14		·05
(e) Double entries ...	15		·05	13		·04	21		·07
(f) Dead	76		·28	65		·24	152		·55
5. Non-effective :—		1,836	6·99		1,757	6·56		2,393	8·67
(a) Reported to have left the district ...	304		1·15	186		·69	56		·20
(b) Otherwise, not arrested ...	—		—	—		—	—		—
		304	1·15		186	·69		56	·20

5. The amounts collected in money and labour during the last ten years are shown in the annexed statement :—

Year.	Amount collected in Money. Rs. c.	Value of Labour exacted. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
1892 ...	28,023 50	1,682 0	29,705 50
1893 ...	29,819 0	659 50	30,478 50
1894 ...	29,706 50	941 50	30,648 0
1895 ...	31,470 0	322 50	31,792 50
1896 ...	31,787 50	245 0	32,032 50
1897 ...	32,573 0	135 50	32,708 50
1898 ...	33,609 0	134 0	33,743 0
1899 ...	34,660 50	90 50	34,751 50
1900 ...	35,622 50	48 50	35,671 0
1901 ...	36,093 50	70 50	36,164 0

6. The annexed statement shows the number of men liable, and how they were accounted for, in the last ten years :—

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Number of men on list ...	23,446	23,653	23,875	24,541	24,429	24,785	25,557	26,233	26,755	27,575
Paid single ...	19,040	20,262	20,168	21,430	21,730	22,399	23,054	23,848	24,638	24,910
Percentage ...	81·40	85·66	84·47	87·32	88·95	90·37	90·20	90·99	92·08	90·37
Paid double ...	278	296	310	274	223	179	203	173	137	162
Percentage ...	1·18	1·25	1·30	1·11	·91	·07	·79	·65	·51	·58
Worked 6 days ...	1,165	427	660	226	187	96	95	71	36	53
Percentage ...	4·96	1·80	2·76	·09	·76	·03	·03	·27	·13	·19
Worked 12 days ...	25	26	3	5	4	1	2	1	1	1
Percentage ...	1·10	·10	·01	·02	·01	—	—	—	—	—
Fined and committed ...	237	90	108	53	56	34	29	29	29	34
Percentage ...	1·01	·38	·45	·21	·22	·13	·11	·11	·10	·12
Total deficiencies ...	2,701	2,552	2,626	2,553	2,228	2,076	2,174	2,111	1,914	2,415
Percentage ...	11·52	10·52	10·99	10·40	9·12	8·35	8·50	8·50	7·15	8·75

The minor roads were maintained with the amounts available at the disposal of the Committee.

Provincial Road Committee's Office,
Ratnapura, May 9, 1902.

G. SAXTON,
Chairman.

KEGALLA DISTRICT.

THE following statement shows the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances :—

	1899.		Per-centage on B.	1900.		Per-centage on B.	1901.		Per-centage on B.
1. Population (A) ...	—	150,490	—	—	150,490	—	—	186,255	—
2. Number on lists (B) ...	—	38,026	—	—	37,951	—	—	38,633	—
3. Effective in the district :—									
(*a*) Paid Re. 1·50 ...	34,584		90·95	34,942		92·07	34,717		89·87
(*b*) Paid Rs. 3 ...	325		·85	231		·61	385		1·00
(*c*) Laboured 6 days ...	45		·12	13		·03	24		·06
(*d*) Laboured 12 days ...	1		·002	—		—	1		·003
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability:—		34,955	91·92		35,186	92·71		35,127	90·93
(*a*) Exempted ...	1,156		3·04	1,056		2·78	1,351		3·50
(*b*) Laboured and paid elsewhere	1,318		3·47	1,089		2·87	1,331		3·44
(*c*) Committed to jail ...	20		·05	17		·05	14		·04
(*d*) Fined ...	45		·12	37		·10	40		·10
(*e*) Double and erroneous entries ...	27		·07	47		·12	13		·03
(*f*) Dead ...	90		·24	92		·24	150		·39
5. Non-effective :—		2,656	6·99		2,338	6·16		2,899	7·50
(*a*) Reported to have left the district ...	415		1·09	427		1·13	607		1·57
(*b*) Otherwise, not arrested ...	—		—	—		—	—		—
		415	1·09		427	1·13		607	1·57

The figures for 1901 are not so satisfactory as those for either of the two preceding years. The persons who have discharged their liability form a smaller percentage of the number on the division officers' lists than in 1899 or 1900, and more persons have had to be exempted. But three fewer persons were committed to jail than in 1900. Three more, however, were fined.

The expenditure on each path and cart road in 1901 was as follows:—

Name of Road.	Length as Cart Road.	Length as Bridle Path.	Toll Grant.	Private Contributions.	District Road Committee Funds, including Labour.	Total.
			Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Karandupone-Rambukkana ...	5¾	—	765 46	—	439 49	
Rambukkana-Katupitiya ...	6	—	—	—	911 47	
Kansalagomuwa-Dunukewatta ...	3½	—	—	—	299 90	
Mawanella-Alpitiya ...	6	—	—	—	697 90	
Hingula-Alupota ...	2	1⅛	—	—	503 80	
Galagedara ...	½	—	—	—	188 50	
Utuwankanda-Ussapitiya ...	4½	—	—	—	247 0	
Kegalla-Andiramada ...	—	4¼	—	—	849 60	
Ussapitiya-Hettimulla ...	—	6	—	—	205 40	
Werallapota-Dombemada ...	—	4	—	—	229 55	
Gordon's bridge, Talagolla-oya ...	—	—	—	—	121 95	
Hatgampola-Hettimulla ...	8½	—	—	182 80	1,057 30	
Ranwala ...	½	—	—	—	92 28	
Aranayaka-Ahupinnela ...	—	2½	—	—	50 0	
Aranayaka-Kellie ...	—	8	—	—	275 40	
Kehelwatta-Morontota ...	—	1½	—	—	336 47	
Mipitiya-Paragammana ...	—	3¼	—	—	149 55	
Golahela-Walagama ...	—	2¾	—	—	83 25	
Udambe-Pussella ...	—	2¾	—	—	69 50	
Undugoda-Bulatkohupitiya ...	—	—	—	—	50 0	
Circular and Cemetery ...	2½	—	—	—	449 92	
Pitihuma-Raddaleya ...	—	—	—	—	20 0	
North Circular ...	—	—	—	—	500 0	
Demalahiriya bridge ...	—	—	—	—	10 0	
Bukanda-Dumbalagolla ...	—	—	—	—	100 0	
Arandara-Ritigahaoya ...	10	—	2,824 55	—	499 60	
Warakapola-Ruanwella ...	14	—	850 0	—	2,773 80	
Nelundeniya-Alawwa ...	—	2¾	—	—	46 75	
Yattagoda-Yatattawala ...	2	5⅜	—	15 0	512 88	
Galigomuwa-Arandara ...	4	—	850 0	—	—	
Nelundeniya-Dedigama ...	1½	—	—	—	548 20	
Kiriwana-Deraniyagala ...	—	8	—	—	200 0	
Talduwa-Moralioya ...	—	6¾	—	—	475 22	
Nawata-Panawitiya ...	—	1	—	—	16 50	
Dehiowita-Mahaoya ...	2	—	—	—	500 0	
Rambukpitiya-Kandaloya ...	—	—	—	—	50 0	
Clunes road ...	—	—	—	—	100 0	
Polatagama-Halgolla ...	—	—	—	—	400 0	
Lavant road ...	—	—	—	—	50 0	
Wire bridge over We-oya at Punugala ...	—	—	—	—	100 0	
Bridge at We-oya estate ...	—	—	—	—	50 0	
Punugala-Amanawala track ...	—	—	—	—	25 0	
Halgolla-Bibilioya ...	—	—	—	—	75 0	
Kiriponuwa estate road ...	—	—	—	—	25 0	
Amount spent on the purchase of tools ...	—	—	—	—	598 2	
Government grant in aid of minor works :— Amount spent on the purchase of tools ...	—	—	—	—	202 35	
			5,290 1	197 80	15,186 55	20,674 36

I have not been able since my arrival in the district a few weeks ago to inspect many of these roads. The Galigomuwa-Arandara and Arandara-Ritigahaoya roads are not at present in sufficiently good order. The section from Galapitamada to Ruanwella of the road from Warakapola to Ruanwella is in bad order. Late in the year the bridge at Niyadandupola on this road collapsed. The repairs will be effected this year.

The following new works and improvements were completed in 1901 :—

	Total Cost. Rs. c.
(1) Cutting of 1½ mile of cart road from Kegalla to Andiramada to facilitate transport of gravel into Kegalla	849 60
(2) Completion of the new North Circular path through the forest to the north of Kegalla town, 1 mile cut	500 0
(3) Cutting of another mile of cart road from Nelundeniya towards Dedigama	548 20
(4) Wire footbridge across the Watura-ela at Kehelwatta on the Kehelwatta-Morontota road	256 0

The construction of a causeway or bridge across the Maha-oya at Andiramada on the Karandupone-Rambukkana road is still under the consideration of Government.

The resthouse account is given below :—

Statement showing the Total Receipts and Expenditure on account of Resthouses in the Kegalla District during the Year 1901.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance of 1900	—	1,090 75	Amount spent on equipment ...	603 40	
Amount apportioned for resthouses	3,672 75		Do. repairs ...	2,063 60	
Resthouse collections ...	1,760 20		Do. improvements, &c.	997 69	
Amount remitted to Provincial Road Committee on account of lost and broken articles ...	115 42		Pay of resthouse-keepers ...	1,372 50	
			Unexpended balance remitted to Provincial Road Committee ...	1 61	
		5,548 37			5,038 80
			Balance on December 31, 1901* ...	—	1,600 32
Total ...	—	6,639 12	Total ...	—	6,639 12

* This includes a sum of Rs. 991·38 in the hands of the District Road Committee to meet claims on account of work sanctioned in 1901.

Additional stable accommodation and a coach-house were constructed at Kegalla resthouse at a cost of Rs. 651·88, and a sum of Rs. 317·50 was spent in providing Kegalla ambalam with an outhouse.

A statement of revenue and expenditure of the District Road Committee is annexed :—

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Kegalla, for the Year 1901.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1900 ...	—	2,611 61	Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads and resthouses ...	25,710 50	
Commutation realized in money...	53,230 50		Amount expended on minor roads, including toll grant and Government contribution in money ...	20,635 36	
Do. in labour ...	39 0		Do. in labour ...	39 0	
Resthouse collections ...	1,760 20		Repairs to resthouses, &c. ...	3,664 69	
Miscellaneous receipts ...	6,009 56		Resthouse collections remitted to Provincial Road Committee ...	1,760 20	
Government grant in aid of minor works	200 0		Pay of resthouse-keepers ...	1,372 50	
Toll grant on minor roads ...	5,284 0		Salaries of establishment and commission to division officers...	10,349 59	
		66,523 26	Miscellaneous charges ...	1,586 6	
					65,117 90
			Balance on December 31, 1901* ...	—	4,016 97
Total ...	—	69,134 87	Total ...	—	69,134 87

* This includes a sum of Rs. 2,925·38 on account of work sanctioned but not completed in 1901.

The Miscellaneous Receipts include Rs. 5,071·22 received from the Chairman of the Provincial Road Committee for resthouse expenditure.

Mr. Bertram Hill was succeeded as Chairman of the District Road Committee on 22nd May by Mr. E. T. Noyes, who was still in office at the end of the year.

The District Engineer, Mr. Gregson, left the district in June. His successor, Mr. F. Ludovici, took his place on the Committee. There were no other changes in the constitution of the Committee.

H. O. FOX,
Chairman.

Kegalla, May 1, 1902.

REPORTS

ON THE

WORKING OF THE LOCAL BOARDS IN 1901.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

KALUTARA.

A COMPARATIVE statement of revenue and expenditure for 1900 and 1901 is annexed :—

Revenue.	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.	Expenditure.	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.
Balance at the beginning of the year ...	3,438 69	299 53	Establishment ...	2,164 0	2,214 0
Taxes ...	5,897 1	5,823 92	Office Contingencies ...	179 78	162 0
Licenses ...	6,028 5	11,474 95	Revenue Services ...	1,684 99	710 32
Fines ...	171 25	380 7	Police Charges ...	3 89	9 71
Rents ...	806 75	820 75	Sanitary Charges ...	3,717 75	3,465 92
Slaughter-house ...	627 75	629 75	Plague Charges ...	400 98	226 13
Cemeteries ...	156 0	177 50	Public Works ...	6,730 4	10,128 77
Sundries ...	603 57	477 53	Lighting ...	1,722 19	1,700 41
			Miscellaneous ...	685 7	332 49
			Cemeteries ...	—	456 0
			Contribution towards the cost of Audit ...	140 85	187 2
			Balance on December 31 ...	299 53	491 23
Total ...	17,729 7	20,084 0	Total ...	17,729 7	20,084 0

REVENUE.

The decrease under the head "Taxes" is accounted for by a falling off in recoveries on account of the commutation and dog taxes. Fewer people paid road tax to the Board than in 1900. The tendency of inhabitants of the town to pay this tax to division officers of the District Road Committee requires to be checked.

The assessment tax produced a larger revenue than in 1900.

The large increase under the head "Licenses" is due to the fact that the opium revenue for 1901, amounting to Rs. 4,800, was brought to account in that year; whereas that for 1900, amounting to only Rs. 910, was credited to the revenue of 1899.

Police Court fines show an increase.

Recoveries on account of cattle trespass were credited under the head "Fines," instead of as hitherto under "Rents."

The rent obtained for the use of the Town Hall only amounted to Rs. 66. The rates charged had to be lowered, as they were found to be prohibitive.

EXPENDITURE.

The causes of the abnormal expenditure on Revenue Services in 1900 are stated in my report for that year.

The sum spent on cemeteries is shown separately for 1901. In the figures for 1900 it is included under the head "Miscellaneous."

The large increase in the opium revenue, due to the sale of the rent in Colombo instead of in Kalutara, enabled the Board to increase the expenditure on Public Works by Rs. 3,398·73. The amount spent on the upkeep of roads was Rs. 4,925·75.

The improvements made during the year were as follows :—

	Rs. c.
Building cemented cabook drains	4,260 2
Construction of cesspits for public latrines	134 91
Construction of an iron bridge on Riverside road	228 47
Erection of a Horbury latrine near the old road	84 76

Cemented cabook drains were provided for both sides of—

(1) The station road;
(2) The goods shed road; and
(3) The Colombo-Galle road in the vicinity of the hospital, as well as for the northern side of hospital road, and the western side of Gregory road as far as the southern end of the hospital premises.

Cesspits were built for the public latrines behind the post office and cattle pound.

The large amount obtained for the opium license of 1902 will enable the Board to continue to spend money on sanitary improvements.

Health.

The general health of the town was fairly good. There were cases of chickenpox in Kalutara north, but none of them were fatal.

In the interests of the public health the large swamp that lies between Riverside road and Adam street ought to be acquired and filled up, but the cost of this improvement has hitherto proved to be prohibitive.

Meetings.

Meetings of the Board were held monthly. The *personnel* of the Board remained unaltered throughout the year. I am indebted to the District Engineer Mr. C. F. Emerson and to the Sanitary Officer Dr. C. B. Lourensz for the advice and assistance which they so readily gave me. On 2nd December the unofficial members of the Local Board, Mr. Domingo de Silva, Mr. C. Van Royen, and Mr. S. Goonatilaka, were re-elected for the ensuing two years.

Thoroughfares Ordinances.

The following comparative statement shows the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in 1900 and 1901 :—

	1900.		Per-centage on B.	1901.		Per-centage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	11,431	—	—	11,431	—
2. Number in list (B)	—	2,969	—	—	3,133	—
3. Effective in the district :—						
(*a*) Paid at single rate ...	2,473		83·29	2,411		76·95
(*b*) Paid at double rate ...	21		·71	34		1·09
(*c*) Laboured 6 days ...	—		—	3		·10
		2,494	84·00		2,448	78·14
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(*a*) Exempted	103		3·47	96		3·06
(*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	293		9·87	491		15·67
(*c*) Committed to jail ...	1		·03	—		—
(*d*) Fined	4		·14	12		·38
(*e*) Double entries... ...	28		·94	51		1·63
(*f*) Dead	13		·44	14		·45
5. Not effective :—		442	14·89		664	21·19
(*a*) Reported to have left the village	33		1·11	21		·67
(*b*) Otherwise not arrested ...	—		—	—		—
		33	1·11		21	·67

This return is satisfactory. There was a substantial increase in the number of persons entered in the division officers' lists. Nevertheless the number of those who were not proved to have discharged their liability was only 21, as compared with 33 in 1900 and 78 in 1899. There was a decrease in the number of exemptions, and, though 12 defaulters had to be fined, as compared with 4 in 1900, not a single man had to be imprisoned.

June 9, 1902.

H. O. FOX,
Chairman.

NEGOMBO.

A COMPARATIVE statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Board for 1900 and 1901 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1 ...	4,072 3	7,226 27	Salaries	3,419 88	3,417 36
Taxes	10,432 0	9,994 0	Office Contingencies ...	477 10	598 73
Licenses	14,856 56	12,007 86	Revenue Services ...	1,126 84	945 6
Fines	160 0	323 50	Police Charges ...	62 50	102 28
Sundries	1,279 78	678 14	Sanitary Charges ...	4,206 34	5,732 68
Rents	756 74	690 43	Interest and Sinking Fund...	186 67	1,026 66
			Plague Account ...	137 8	130 8
			Public Works ...	12,116 99	12,791 51
			Lighting	2,075 9	1,960 8
			Audit Charges ...	253 33	—
			Miscellaneous ...	269 2	292 15
			Balance on December 31 ...	7,226 27	3,923 61
Total ...	31,557 11	30,920 20	Total ...	31,557 11	30,920 20

Deducting from both years the balance carried forward, and from 1900 the sum of Rs. 3,850, being the amount of the opium licenses which should have been sold in 1899, the nett revenue of 1901 shows a small increase of Rs. 50·85 (Rs. 23,693·93 for 1901 and Rs. 23,635·08 for 1900). This is not at all satisfactory, as the opium licenses realized Rs. 6,400, against Rs. 5,450 for the previous year, which again showed an increase of Rs. 1,600 over the licenses of 1899. These licenses rose from Rs. 3,850 to Rs. 6,400 in two years, and it can hardly be expected that this high rate can be maintained. There was a heavy fall in the road tax recoveries of Rs. 458, representing 229 persons. This is partly due to a quarrel between the kattumaram fishermen of Sea street and Duwa, which resulted in a number of Indian fishermen leaving the district, and partly to the fact that a number of Duwa and Pitipana fishermen paid their tax in the Puttalam District.

The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 26,996·59. The roads within Local Board limits were maintained in fair order at a cost of Rs. 5,399·37. There were two large sums expended in repairing bad work. The parapet wall in front of the resthouse collapsed, and a sum of Rs. 1,983·70 was spent in rebuilding it; whilst repairs to a badly built abutment of Munnakkara bridge cost Rs. 700.

There was an increase of Rs. 1,526·34 under "Sanitary Charges." This includes Rs. 806·89 spent on account of cholera and smallpox. There were some cases of smallpox towards the end of the year, but the outbreak was not serious. The general health of the town was normal. Negombo is far from being a healthy town, owing mainly to defective drainage, a defect which, I fear, cannot be remedied except at a prohibitive cost.

The usual statement of the working of the Throughfares Ordinance is appended. Out of a total of 5,867 on the division officers' returns, 5,064 persons have paid commutation, and only 421 are unaccounted for. These figures are fairly satisfactory, though not so good as last year :—

		1901.	1900.
1.	One-fifth of inhabitants of town by last Census, exclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers ...	3,964	3,772
2.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns ...	5,867	5,935
3.	Percentage of 2 to 1	148	157·34
4.	Number of persons exempted from labour ...	139	154
5.	Percentage of 4 to 2	2·36	2·59
6.	Number of persons borne on division officers' lists less exemptions—2 less 4	5,728	5,781
7.	Percentage of 6 to 1	144·50	153·26
8.	i. Paid commutation	5,064	5,293
	ii. Performed labour	12	17
	iii. Fined	6	9
	iv. Imprisoned	Nil	Nil
	v. Total of i., ii., iii., and iv., being number of persons who discharged their liability	5,082	5,319
9.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable, being 8 (v.) to 6	88·72	92·01
10.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to one-fifth of inhabitants, being 8 (v.) to 1 ...	128·20	141·01
11.	Accounted for as dead, paid elsewhere, double entries, and erroneous entries	225	132
12.	Unaccounted for on last day of year	421	331

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure under Loan Account.

1901.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	Rs. c.
Nil.		Interest and sinking fund ...	1,026 66
Amount originally borrowed for the construction of the Munnakkara bridge ...			12,000 0
Amount paid			3,333 30
		Balance still due ...	8,666 70

Local Board Office,
Negombo, May 16, 1902.

E. F. HOPKINS,
Chairman.

MINUWANGODA.

ANNEXED is a comparative statement of revenue and expenditure for the years 1900 and 1901 :—

REVENUE.	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1 ...	590 70	1,430 17	Establishment ...	120 0	175 0
Taxes	471 97	739 31	Sanitary Charges ...	706 50	720 0
Licenses	1,539 30	1,867 38	Public Works ...	332 50	491 31
Rents	191 76	149 32	Lighting ...	117 50	120 0
Sundries	194 34	82 50	Office Contingencies ...	—	39·16
			Miscellaneous ...	281 40	1,367 84
			Balance at end of Year ...	1,430 17	1,355 37
Total ...	2,988 7	4,268 68	Total ...	2,988 7	4,268 68

The revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 2,838·51. There was a balance of Rs. 1,430·17 brought forward from 1900, making a total of Rs. 4,268·68.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,913·31, and a sum of Rs. 1,355·37 remained in hand on 31st December, 1901.

Public Works.—The principal works carried out during the year were :—

(1) The construction of a cattle pound for exposing the animals before they are slaughtered.
(2) Fencing the park with barbed wire.
(3) Building another public well near the mosque.
(4) Two wooden gates were erected at the two entrances to the "Ellis Court" and the ground levelled by cutting the hillocks and filling up the hollows.
(5) A bathing-place was constructed near the oya by building a cemented wall about 10 ft. in height with three steps and a tiled shed for people to undress.

Public Health.—The health of the town was satisfactory. A few cases of chickenpox occurred at intervals. It is a matter of thankfulness to record that, although the epidemic of cholera broke out at Negombo, it did not invade the town at all, although fish were brought from Negombo both morning and evening to the town. This may be accepted as a proof that the attention paid to the conservancy of the town was not altogether unsuccessful.

Sanitation.—The scavenging of the roads and drains was given on contract as in the previous year, and the town was kept fairly clean throughout the year. A latrine of four seats for females was erected on a portion of the teak garden, and will be opened for use from the beginning of next year.

Lighting.—Three lamps on one stand called "Havelock" lamp, which is at the centre of the town, is lit regularly. Four more will be indented for in 1902.

Roads.—The roads were re-gravelled, side drains deepened, two bridges built and kept in good order. A new road called the Cross road was opened at the beginning of the year.

Scavenging.—The latrines were efficiently maintained during the year, but they are of an unsatisfactory type as the roof is cadjan. It is the intention of the Board to make the roofs permanent, by roofing them with corrugated iron sheets.

General.—Eleven meetings of the Board were held during the year. Two of the unofficial members resigned as they had to leave the district, and successors have been elected.

Statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance is annexed :—

	1901.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	580	—
2. Number on list (B)	—	218	—
3. Effective within Local Board :—			
(*a*) Paid Re. 1·50	206		94·50
(*b*) Paid Rs. 3	1		—
		207	46
4. Not effective within Local Board, but have discharged their liability :—			
(*a*) Exempted	3		1·38
(*b*) Paid elsewhere	7		3·21
(*c*) Dead	1		—
		11	·46

Local Board Office,
Minuwangoda, April 10, 1902.

WALTER DIAS,
Chairman.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

MATALE.

THE following comparative statement exhibits the revenue and expenditure for 1900 and 1901 :—

REVENUE.	1900.	1901.
Taxes.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Commutation	1,837 50	1,993 50
Assessment	1,095 14	1,072 76
Assessment—arrears ...	106 44	256 82
Animals and vehicles ...	418 50	389 75
Dogs	98 57	80 96
Licenses.		
Opium	2,350 0	1,350 0
Refund of stamp duty ...	2,405 64	2,152 47
Fines.		
Police Magistrate... ...	168 50	152 50
Cattle trespass	46 0	39 75
Rents.		
Trees and lands	16 0	69 50
Town Hall	196 0	215 75
Market	—	1,230 60
Sundries.		
Cattle pound	1,227 25	1,122 75
Esplanade grazing fees ...	114 0	125 12
Cemetery	24 50	62 50
Miscellaneous	326 91	167 12
	10,430 95	10,481 85
Balance of previous year ...	3,861 40	1,747 7
Amount of loan from Government	4,000 0	—
Total ...	18,292 35	12,228 92

EXPENDITURE.	1900.	1901.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Establishment	1,590 0	1,590 0
Office Contingencies ...	50 8	75 87
Revenue Services ...	453 28	343 53
Police Charges... ...	101 69	84 35
Sanitary Charges ...	1,815 71	2,046 57
Interest and Sinking Fund ...	11 39	560 0
Law Expenses	5 0	22 18
Public Works	11,124 78	4,552 9
Lighting Charges ...	1,036 32	890 87
Audit Charges	83 45	101 11
Miscellaneous	273 58	238 48
	16,545 28	10,505 5
Balance at end of year ...	1,747 7	1,723 87
Total ...	18,292 35	12,228 92

Statement showing the Local Debt of the Board.

RECEIPTS.	Amount.
	Rs. c.
Amount borrowed for construction of market	4,000 0
	4,000 0

EXPENDITURE.	Amount.
	Rs. c.
Amount repaid	400 0
Amount payable	3,600 0
	4,000 0

On the whole, the revenue of the Board for the year under review compares favourably with that of the previous year. There has been a slight decrease under a few headings, but this has been made good by a corresponding increase under some others. There was a great drop in the bid for the opium license for 1902—Rs. 1,100, against Rs. 1,850 for 1901.

The expenditure was Rs. 10,505·05, against Rs. 16,545·28 of the previous year. But in 1900 the market construction cost Rs. 5,300.

The health of the town was satisfactory.

Water Supply.—The water service has been increased by a pipe carried along the west of the esplanade with two standpipes and by a pipe to the market. The question of an increase to the supply still remains unsettled. It has been established that the soundest scheme is to bring water from the Wiltshire stream to the reservoir and to strengthen and enlarge the reservoir. Unfortunately the Company which owns Wiltshire estate is still in a state of liquidation, and till the Company is reformed no settlement can be effected.

Town Drainage.—Estimates have been sent in by the District Engineer for the consideration of Government.

Market.—The proposal to extend the vegetable market was abandoned, as it was found that the building provided was quite sufficient for present demands. The lease of the market for 1902 was sold by public auction and fetched Rs. 1,155, as compared with Rs. 1,100 in 1901.

Election.—At the biennial election in December the same members were re-elected for 1902 and 1903, namely, Messrs. D. Joseph, F. A. Prins, and D. A. C. de Alwis.

E. B. ALEXANDER,
Chairman.

Matale, April 22, 1902.

GAMPOLA.

THE year 1901 was one of prosperity and progress. The revenue collected was the largest yet realized.

The expenditure kept pace with the increase in the revenue, and the amounts spent on Police and Sanitary Charges and Public Works were in advance of the sums voted in previous years.

The following statement shows the actual figures:—

REVENUE.	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.
Licenses ...	2,429 60	4,157 29
Fines ...	49 0	140 0
Rents ...	1,063 94	1,608 9
Taxes ...	3,207 76	4,678 53
Miscellaneous ...	204 7	1,072 44
	6,954 37	11,657 5
Balance on January 1, 1900 and 1901 ...	1,015 72	862 25
Total ...	7,970 9	12,519 30

EXPENDITURE.	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.
Establishment ...	979 0	1,315 0
Revenue Charges ...	346 8	404 69
Office Contingencies ...	178 65	197 7
Police Charges ...	337 60	1,077 18
Sanitary Charges ...	1,597 20	3,106 37
Public Works ...	3,429 75	4,620 63
Miscellaneous ...	239 56	150 82
	7,107 84	10,871 76
Balance on December 31, 1900 and 1901 ...	862 25	1,647 54
Total ...	7,970 9	12,519 30

REVENUE.

Licenses.—The increase is mainly due to the amount of Rs. 2,300 realized by the sale of opium license, against Rs. 995·10 of the previous year.

Fines.—The increase is due to the larger number of prosecutions which were found necessary to maintain the town in a sanitary condition. Under this head the poundage on stray cattle is credited.

Rents.—Three new sources of income were added this year, viz., grazing fees, cemetery fees, and market rents.

Taxes.—The increase under this head is due to the extension of the limits of the Board and the levying of an increased rate (assessment tax) of 4 per cent., against 2½ per cent. recovered during the previous year, and also to the recovery of taxes for the first time on vehicles and animals under section 36 of the Local Boards' Ordinance, No. 13 of 1898.

Miscellaneous.—The increase under this head is made up of a refund of an overpayment of Rs. 228·12 in 1899 to Messrs. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay, and Rs. 577·50 contribution by the District Road Committee, Kandy, for the construction of an iron bridge on Singhapitiya-Dolosbage road.

EXPENDITURE.

The increase under the head Establishment is due to the appointment of a cemetery-keeper on a salary of Rs. 240 per annum. The chief increase in expenditure was under the heads:—

(1) Police Charges.
(2) Sanitary Charges.
(3) Public Works.

(1) *Police Charges.*—Six new street lamps of a superior pattern were purchased from Messrs. Walker, Sons & Co., Colombo, and were erected on approved sites at a cost of Rs. 602·75, and twelve lamps were maintained in an efficient condition. The board has made provision for six more street lamps for 1902, bringing the number to eighteen.

(2) *Sanitary Charges.*—An additional Horbury latrine was provided for Kirapone at a cost of Rs. 479·93, including value of site and cost of erection. Four latrines on the dry-earth system were maintained during the year. A latrine cart for the removal of night soil was purchased from the

Kandy Municipality. A piece of land, in extent 0A. 3R. 25P., at Kahatapitiya was acquired at a cost of Rs. 414·76, to be used as a sewage farm. The scavenging of the town was efficiently carried on during 1901 on contract.

(3) *Public Works.*—The principal works carried out during the year were :—

(1) The construction of a meat, vegetable, and fish market with the loan of Rs. 6,200 from Government for this purpose.
(2) The erection of an iron bridge with a metalled roadway over the water-course on the road leading to Dolosbage at Singhapitiya at a cost of Rs. 1,055.
(3) The extension of the brick and concrete side drains in Kandy street for a distance of 210 feet at a cost of Rs. 500·52.
(4) Metalling of Malabar street and providing side drains (358 feet) at a cost of Rs. 687·40.
(5) Apportionment of land in the new cemetery among the different religious communities of the town and opening of roads leading to same at a cost of Rs. 370·50.
(6) Erection of a pound for stray cattle near the police station at a cost of Rs. 320.

Health.—The health of the town was good, there were only a few cases of measles and sore-eyes.

WATER SUPPLY.

The most pressing need of the town is a larger, purer, and more widely distributed water supply. It is proposed to supplement the present supply from Mount Temple by utilizing two streams on Ambulluwakanda ; two gauges were fixed at the foot of this hill above Singhapitiya estate, and readings were taken during the year. The water has been pronounced by the Public Analyst as fit for drinking purposes. Plans and estimates for the new scheme were prepared and were submitted to the Board by Mr. Powell, the District Engineer. The Board approved of the proposed scheme, which is now awaiting the approval of the Director of Public Works before final submission to Government for sanction and for the loan which it will be necessary to raise to carry out the work.

GENERAL.

During the year eleven meetings of the Board were held.

In April Mr. J. H. Sproule, junior, a member of this Board for a number of years, resigned upon leaving the Island. Mr. Leon d'Espagnac was nominated by His Excellency the Governor for the vacant membership, in the absence of any meeting of the electors.

At the biennial meeting of electors held during December the following gentlemen were elected for 1902 and 1903, viz., Mudaliyar K. A. James Pohath, the Rev. C. P. Ranasingha, and Mr. M. H. Marikar. The limits of the town were extended for about half a mile along the Kandy road, including the suburb called Kahatapitiya.

A public market consisting of three buildings for fish, meat, and vegetables was opened for use on the 16th December, 1901.

The new general cemetery was opened from 1st April.

The fountain which was at the junction of Ambagamuwa, Kandy, New Nuwara Eliya, and Old Nuwara Eliya streets, put up during the administration of the Right Hon. Sir William Gregory in 1876, was removed, as it interfered with free traffic, two standpipes being put up in its place. It is proposed to rebuild the fountain on a better site, when the new waterworks scheme has been perfected.

Lands, tenements, and buildings within the limits, including the new area, were re-numbered and tin labels affixed.

A good number of cadjan buildings in the prominent parts of the town were pulled down on the orders of the Board by the owners, and substantial buildings with tiled roofs substituted, to the great improvement alike of the appearance and sanitation of the town.

The Census of the town taken on the 1st March, 1901, by the Secretary of the Board and ten enumerators, showed a population of 3,654 persons residing within Local Board limits.

The working of the Road Ordinance is shown in the return given below :—

Progress Return of Collections under the Road Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861 and 31 of 1884.

		Current Half-year.	Same Half of preceding Year.
1.	One-fifth number of inhabitants of Province or District by last Census, exclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers	730	588
2.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns	1,380	1,550
3.	Percentage of 2 to 1	189·04	263·16
4.	Number of persons exempted for labour in year	27	6
5.	Percentage of 4 to 2	1·97	·38
6.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns less exemptions—2 less 4	1,353	1,544
7.	Percentage of 6 to 1	185·34	262·59
8.	i. Paid commutation	1,111	1,108
	ii. Performed labour	—	—
	iii. Fined	9	7
	iv. Imprisoned	2	1
	v. Total of i., ii., iii., iv., being number of persons who discharged their liability	1,122	1,116
9.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable, being of 8 (v.) to 6	82·91	72·27
10.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to one-fifth of inhabitants, being of 8 (v.) to 1	153·69	189·79
11.	Accounted for as died, paid elsewhere, double entries, and erroneous entries	226	220
12.	Unaccounted for on last day of half-year	5	208

Local Board Office,
Gampola, June 20, 1902.

H. WACE,
Chairman.

NAWALAPITIYA.

THE following comparative statement of revenue and expenditure for 1900 and 1901 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.
Licenses ...	2,085 4	3,980 38
Fines ...	24 0	25 50
Rents ...	1,898 0	2,059 0
Taxes ...	4,370 6	4,368 95
Miscellaneous ...	4,046 21	30 90
	12,423 31	10,464 73
Balance on January 1, 1900 and 1901 ...	1,023 94	3,619 32
Total ...	13,447 25	14,084 5

EXPENDITURE.	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.
Establishment ...	970 0	1,249 50
Revenue Services ...	561 36	284 55
Office Contingencies ...	230 65	345 14
Police Charges ...	37 63	1,014 5
Sanitary Charges ...	1,441 89	2,400 34
Public Works ...	5,046 48	1,404 76
Miscellaneous ...	1,539 92	6,338 38
	9,827 93	13,036 72
Balance on December 31, 1900 and 1901 ...	3,619 32	1,047 33
Total ...	13,447 25	14,084 5

REVENUE.

Licenses.—The increase is due to the amount of Rs. 2,562·50 realized by the sale of opium license, against Rs. 754·90 of the previous year.

Rents.—The small increase under this head is due on account of the market rents.

EXPENDITURE.

The main increase in expenditure was under the following heads :—

(1) Police Charges.
(2) Sanitary Charges.
(3) Miscellaneous.

(1) *Police Charges.*—Six new street lamps were purchased from Messrs. Walker, Sons & Co. at a cost of Rs. 593·25, and were put up—one at the junction of Kotmale and Ambagamuwa roads in the centre of the town, two in Ambagamuwa, one in Kotmale road, one near the railway approach to Dolosbage road, and one in Gampola street near the post office.

(2) *Sanitary Charges.*—An additional Horbury latrine was erected near the railway level crossing at Dolosbage road.

(3) *Miscellaneous.*—The increase is due to a watcher for the waterworks being appointed at Rs. 15 per month; interest and sinking fund paid both on water and drain works loan; contribution towards cost of audit; refund to drainage account: acquisition of land (general), night soil depôt, and cemetery land.

PUBLIC WORKS.

(1) *Drainage.*—Concrete drains were constructed in Kotmale road beyond the hospital and in Ambagamuwa and Elphinstone streets during the year at a cost of Rs. 4,891·64 out of the loan of Rs. 10,000 from Government in 1900.

(2) *Dog Kennel.*—A dog kennel was put up near the slaughter-house at Kotmale street for the purpose of keeping stray dogs seized.

(3) *Street Improvement.*—Three small houses were acquired in Elphinstone street at a cost of Rs. 300 for the purpose of widening the road at its junction with Ambagamuwa road.

(4) *Roads.*—The new road to Médagahawatura from Kotmale street was improved.

(5) *Night Soil Depôt.*—A sum of Rs. 850 was paid for an acre of land for deposit of street refuse and burying night soil.

(6) *Cemetery Ground.*—The cemetery ground (18½ acres in extent) at Imbulpitiya was acquired at a cost of Rs. 925; a portion of it has been fenced in and roaded and apportioned among the different religious communities of the town, and came into use from January, 1902.

HEALTH.

The health of the town was satisfactory throughout the year.

WATERWORKS.

The supply during the year was sufficient, and the water is of excellent quality. It is doubtful, however, if the supply can meet the demand of any extended private house services.

GENERAL.

During the year nine meetings of the Board were held. At the biennial meeting of electors held on 17th December, 1901, the following gentlemen were re-elected for 1902 and 1903, viz., Messrs. J. A. F. Atapattu, D. A. Samuel, and H. O. Labbe.

A good number of cadjan buildings in the town were pulled down by the owners by the order of the Board, and substantial buildings with tiled roofs substituted, to the great improvement of the town.

The Census of the town taken on the 1st March, 1901, by the Secretary of the Board and ten enumerators, showed a population of 3,256 persons residing within the Local Board limits.

The working of the Road Ordinance is shown in the return annexed :—

Progress Return of Collections under the Road Ordinances, Nos. 10 of 1861 and 31 of 1884, for the Half-years ended June 30 and December 31, 1901.

		June 30, 1901.		December 31, 1901.	
		Current Half-year.	Same Half in preceding Year.	Current Half-year.	Same Half in preceding Year.
..	Number of inhabitants within Local Board limits by last Census, exclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers	3,256	550	3256	550
2.	... Number of names borne on division officers' returns ...	1,414	1,204	1,414	1,204
3.	... Percentage of 2 to 1	43·42	218·90	43·42	218·90
4.	... Number of persons exempted from labour in year ...	11	15	21	27
5.	... Percentage of 4 to 2	·77	1·24	1·48	2·24
6.	... Number of names borne on division officers' returns less exemptions—2 less 4	1,403	1,189	1,393	1,177
7.	... Percentage of 6 to 1	43·08	216·18	42·78	214·00
8.	i. Paid commutation	1,031	1,109	1,038	1,109
	ii. Performed labour	—	—	—	5
	iii. Fined	1	1	1	2
	iv. Imprisoned	1	—	2	1
	v. Total of i., ii., iii., and iv., being number of persons who discharged their liability	1,033	1,110	1,041	1,117
9.	... Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable, being of 8 (v.) to 6	73·62	93·35	74·73	94·74
10.	... Percentage of those who discharged their liability to one-fifth of inhabitants, being of 8 (v.) to 1 ...	31·72	201·81	31·97	203·09
11.	... Accounted for as died, paid elsewhere, double entries, and erroneous entries	110	34	129	34
12.	... Accounted for as absent in India and elsewhere ...	130	20	151	20
13.	... Unaccounted for on last day of half-year ...	130	25	72	6

Nawalapitiya, July 15, 1902.

H. WACE,
Chairman.

BOARD OF IMPROVEMENT, NUWARA ELIYA.

THE revenue of the Board amounted to Rs. 34,260·89. This sum includes Rs. 6,449, the balance brought forward from the previous year.

2. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 33,897·05, the principal items being—

	Rs.
Establishment	3,015
Interest and Sinking Fund on Loans	8,903
Sanitation	5,110
Public Works	12,651
Lighting	2,081

The expenditure on Public Works was swelled by the cost of laying out the park, on which Rs. 3,500 was expended. The balance carried forward was Rs. 363 only.

3. *Sanitation.*—The health of the town was good owing to precautionary measures taken; the lake was maintained at a high level during the dry season, with great benefit to the public health. There was no epidemic.

The town is not supplied with hospital accommodation for the isolation of infectious cases (European) in the event of an outbreak, and steps were taken by the Board to bring this fact to the notice of Government. During the season, when every house is more or less crowded, proper isolation is impossible, and removal to hospital is absolutely necessary in the interests of the whole community. It is not to be expected that such accommodation should be provided at the expense of the Nuwara Eliya ratepayers only. The whole Island is more or less interested.

4. The most important works carried out during the year were :—

(1) *Extensions of the Water Mains.*—The mains on either side of the plain were extended 500 and 200 yards respectively. A further extension on the Badulla road side to supply all the new houses will be carried out during the current year. A small additional loan has been asked for for this necessary work.

(2) *Model Dwellings.*—Sixteen rooms out of twenty-five were completed and occupied during the year. An unfortunate subsidence in the foundations caused delay in the completion of the work, but at the time of writing all twenty-five rooms are in occupation. These dwellings have only partially relieved the overcrowding, which has so long existed in the town. Further accommodation for the poorer classes is necessary, and the plans and estimates have been prepared for the conversion of the now unused dharma lines on the Badulla road into dwellings. This will provide twelve more rooms, and at the same time leave sufficient accommodation for native travellers. A further block of twenty-four houses on the ground behind the police station is also in contemplation.

(3) *The Plains.*—Considerable improvement has been effected here. The drains have been cleared and extended, the unsightly swamp near Nanu-oya corner filled in and planted, the cricket ground has been completed, and the polo and football grounds materially improved. All this has been done without expense to the ratepayers, prison labour having been employed throughout.

(4) *The Park.*—An immense deal of work has been done here both with prison and paid labour. The park has been fenced, partly roaded, and laid out in lawns, shrubberies, and avenues; the river has also been bridged.

An extent of 5 acres has, with the sanction of Government, been handed over to the Botanical Department for purposes of experimental cultivation at a high elevation, and much public benefit may be expected therefrom. This garden is under the able supervision of Mr. W. Nock of Hakgala.

(5) *Flood Outlets.*—There was more than one heavy flood during the year, and the question of flood outlets had the serious attention of the Board. Experiments are to be tried at one or two points in the river to relieve the pressure of water and to afford freer escape into the lake.

(6) *The Lake.*—The path round the lake was completed and planted up and is an undoubted improvement. A dredger has been provided for by Government, and will, it is hoped, be well at work before the close of the current year.

(7) *Land Acquisition.*—The Board has taken steps to secure to the public all the land lying between the two roads which encircle the plain, much of which has hitherto been in private hands; the advantage of securing this land for public purposes is obvious, and when acquired it will be gradually laid out as labour and funds permit of.

5. In minor matters much useful work was done. The streets were better lighted, six new lamps being added. The Grand Hotel approach road was widened and a side walk constructed. The road frontages were planted up and improved. Iron roof painting was systematically carried on, and great attention was paid to the outward appearance of all new buildings constructed. The new Bazaar road is in process of transformation from an ordinary bazaar into a fine street. Pillar-boxes have also been erected. In deference to the widely expressed feeling in favour of an Unofficial Member of the Board to represent the taxpayers, Dr. Woutersz, the District Medical Officer, kindly offered to resign his seat on the Board, and Mr. E. Rosling was appointed as an Unofficial Member. Dr. Woutersz's services as sanitary adviser were retained to the Board, which is much strengthened by Mr. Rosling's appointment.

6. Mr. Stanley Colls, District Engineer, was on leave during six months of the year, his seat on the Board being ably filled by Mr. R. W. Smith.

The ratepayers are indebted to both these gentlemen for much useful advice and assistance during the year.

I annex the usual statements of the Board's revenue and expenditure :—

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the Year 1901.

REVENUE.

	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.
Balance brought forward ...	5,255 51	6,449 89
Taxes.		
Assessment ...	10,037 24	8,660 18
Water ...	3,276 22	4,551 90
Commutation ...	2,680 0	2,664 0
Vehicles, animals, &c. ...	778 0	595 50
Government contribution in lieu of local rates...	650 0	650 0
Licenses.		
Refund of stamp duty on licenses	3,081 33	2,581 86
Opium ...	500 0	450 0
Slaughter-house ...	1,286 0	1,237 0
Grazing ...	568 92	688 91
Sand ...	145 41	123 88
Shooting ...	79 75	26 50
Fishing ...	92 0	182 0
Fines.		
By Police Magistrate ...	960 25	587 0
Cattle trespass ...	38·75	47 50
Rents.		
Lands ...	144 75	591 0
Library and reading room ...	600 0	300 0
Board room ...	105 0	115 0
Chairs ...	98 25	94 6
Houses ...	96 0	117 40
Hearse ...	25 0	27 50
Streams ...	—	150 0
Market ...	1,415 0	1,672 50
Model dwellings ...	—	40 0
Water ...	13 50	4 50
Sundries ...	691 60	877 77
Sewage farm ...	35 0	139 90
Cemeteries ...	88 50	137 0
Private scavenging fees ...	351 0	458 0
Hire of band ...	271 0	—
Government contribution on account plague expenses ...	—	40 14
Total ...	33,363 98	34,260 89

EXPENDITURE.

	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.
Establishment ...	3,229 66	3,015 0
Office contingencies ...	337 62	295 11
Revenue charges ...	809 85	1,100 80
Sanitary charges ...	3,677 5	4,510 76
Allowance to Medical Officer ...	600 0	600 0
Interest and sinking fund on loans	2,111 80	8,903 14
Law expenses	—	21 0
Public Works.		
Carriage roads	2,605 0	994 52
Bridle roads	639 48	416 78
Bridges, culverts, and side drains	390 0	197 63
Supervision	—	317 27
Esplanade improvements ...	500 0	276 19
Painting roofs ...	632 58	588 37
Cemeteries	149 85	116 42
Band	390 0	—
Servants, registration ...	275 0	—
New street lamps ...	1,310 4	484 18
Planting trees, weeding, &c. ...	264 20	149 83
Street names	55 78	22 85
Clearing undergrowth ...	33 31	82 73
Buildings (repairs and upkeep)	482 6	70 26
Market	305 10	223 44
Secretary's house ...	91 75	—
Clearing streams ...	6 98	5 11
Bathing-places	2 0	—
Cemetery-keeper's house ...	673 34	—
Acquisition of additional land for park	1,359 37	—
Rebuilding Chislehurst wall ...	117 0	—
Water service to Board buildings	327 56	—
Waterworks	570 15	1,705 46
Improvements to Board room ...	200 0	—
Fountains	—	31 82
Improvements to the Grand Hotel road	—	1,199 84
Post office and Boswowick culverts	—	103 79
Lake	—	56 46
New road to Pedro, including seats	131 50	103 96
Upkeep of the town clock ...	262 50	315 50
Water supply to the cricket ground	—	74 52
Watering streets ...	—	12 50
Planting and laying out the Victoria Park... ...	—	3,584 19
Allowance to the District Engineer	600 0	600 0
Street lighting	2,564 70	2,081 69
Audit fees	150 0	75 0
Miscellaneous.		
Other items	450 81	562 94
Plague expenses ...	21 57	80 29
Stores	448 18	876 99
Sewage farm ...	138 36	40 96
	26,914 9	33,897 5
Balance ...	6,449 89	363 84
Total ...	33,363 98	34,260 89

Waterworks Connection to Private Properties at Nuwara Eliya.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1901	164 26	Amount paid to Messrs. Samarakone Brothers for work done	342 52
Receipts during the year	178 86	Balance on December 31, 1901 ...	0 60
Total ...	343 12	Total ...	343 12

Loans.

Loan on Account Nuwara Eliya Waterworks.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1901	61 13	Balance on December 31, 1901	61 13

Loan for the Acquisition of Additional Land for the Park.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Amount of loan received from Government during the year	10,000 0	Amount expended	9,670 31
		Balance on December 31, 1901	329 69
Total ...	10,000 0	Total ...	10,000 0

Loan for the Completion of the Model Dwellings.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Amount of loan received from Government during the year	3,000 0	Amount expended	1,805 57
		Balance on December 31, 1901	1,194 43
Total ...	3,000 0	Total ...	3,000 0

Government Grant for Improvements to Nuwara Eliya.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1901	16,647 26	*Improving and Laying out the Victoria Park.*	
Value of surplus tiles sold from the model dwellings	223 0	Amount expended during the year ...	972 37
		Construction of Model Dwellings.	
		Amount expended during the year ...	12,047 77
		Sewerage Scheme.	
		Amount expended during the year ...	120 0
			13,140 14
		Balance on December 31, 1901 ...	3,730 12
Total ...	16,870 26	Total ...	16,870 26

Balances.

	Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1901, on account General Revenue and Expenditure as per statement	363 84
Balance on December 31, 1901, on account Waterworks Connection to Private Properties at Nuwara Eliya as per statement	0 60
Balance on December 31, 1901, on account Loan for the Construction of the Nuwara Eliya Waterworks as per statement	61 13
Balance on December 31, 1901, on account Loan for the Acquisition of Additional Land for the Victoria Park as per statement	329 69
Balance on December 31, 1901, on account Loan for the Completion of the Model Dwellings as per statement	1,194 43
Balance on December 31, 1901, on account Government Grant for Improvements to Nuwara Eliya as per statement	3,730 12
Total Balances with the Assistant Government Agent, Nuwara Eliya, on December 31, 1901	5,679 81

Statement of Total Debt due by the Board of Improvement, Nuwara Eliya.

Year.	Date.		Amount. Rs. c.	Balance. Rs. c.
1894	August 11	Amount of loan from the Ceylon Government for the construction of the Market	14,000 0	
		Amount repaid to end of December, 1901	1,960 0	
				12,040 0
1896	September 23	Amount of additional loan from the Ceylon Government for the construction of the Market	6,000 0	
		Amount repaid to end of December, 1901	3,000 0	
				3,000 0
1897	December 6	Amount of loan from the Ceylon Government for the construction of the Nuwara Eliya Waterworks	78,061 13	
		Amount repaid to end of December, 1901	1,366 7	
				76,695 6
1898	May 11	Amount of loan from the Ceylon Government for the construction of the Library and Reading Room, Nuwara Eliya ...	9,000 0	
		Amount repaid to end of December, 1901	270 0	
				8,730 0
1901	January 23	Amount of loan from the Ceylon Government for the acquisition of land for the improvement of Victoria Park	10,000 0	
		Amount repaid	—	
				10,000 0
1901	November 20	Amount of loan from the Ceylon Government for the completion of the Model Dwellings	3,000 0	
		Amount repaid	—	
				3,000 0
		Total ...	—	113,465 6

Nuwara Eliya, March 27, 1902.

E. M. DE C. SHORT,
Assistant Government Agent.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

MATARA.

A STATEMENT showing the revenue and expenditure of the Local Board, Matara, in 1901 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on December 31 ...	—	7,208 49	Establishment	1,804 92	
Taxes	6,287 7		Office Contingencies ...	218 97	
Licenses	5,561 48		Public Works	9,422·41	
Fines	610 0		Sanitary Charges ...	3,096 18	
Rents	3,394 24		Police Charges... ...	87 92	
Sundries	1,704 40		Lighting	2,062 0	
		17,557 19	Sundries	179 9	
			Revenue Services ...	465 4	
			Law Expenses... ...	21 0	
			Audit Charges... ...	159 50	
					17,517 3
			Balance	—	7,248 65
Total ...		24,765 68	Total ...		24,765 68

2. The increase under the head Licenses is due to the fact that in previous years a refund was obtained from the Treasurer of cart licenses for carts within the Local Board limits only, whereas the Ordinance allows the Board a refund of stamp duty paid for all carts, &c., licensed at the Kachcheri. Under this head alone the revenue was Rs. 2,588·52, as compared with Rs. 987·29 in 1900.

3. The opium rent for 1901, sold in 1900, realized a sum of Rs. 3,750. This high figure was the result of outside competition. The licensee increased his profits by providing opium for the purposes of illicit sale in Weligama, 11 miles from Matara. He is said, however, to have been a loser on the whole, and the opium rent for 1902, sold in November, 1901, realized only Rs. 1,750.

4. The subjoined statement shows the comparative working of the Road Ordinance within Local Board limits for the years 1900 and 1901 :—

		1900.		1901.
1.	One-fifth number of inhabitants of Province or District by last Census, exclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers	2,183	...	2,369
2.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns ...	2,532	...	2,663
3.	Percentage of 2 to 1	115·98	...	112·41
4.	Number of persons exempted from labour in year ...	145	...	88*
5.	Percentage of 4 to 2	5·72	...	3·304
6.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns less exemptions—2 less 4	2,387	...	2,575
7.	Percentage of 6 to 1	109·34	...	108·69
8.	i. Paid commutation	1,963	...	1,976
	ii. Performed labour	186	...	292
	iii. Fined	—	...	6
	iv. Imprisoned	—	...	2*
	v. Total of i., ii., iii., iv., being number of persons who discharged their liability	2,149	...	2,276
9.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable, being 8 (v.) to 6...	90·03	...	88·38
10.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to one-fifth of inhabitants, being of 8 (v.) to 1	98·44	...	96·07
11.	Accounted for as died, paid elsewhere, double entries, and erroneous entries	238	...	299
12.	Unaccounted for on last day of quarter	—	...	—

* Since released, having paid the fine.

5. A large number of persons liable elect to work, but I doubt if their work is properly supervised. In future tasks should be given to them, and they should be set to break metal.

6. A sum of Rs. 15,000 was voted in April, 1901, for building a Town Hall, in accordance with plans and estimate furnished by Mr. Caldicott, District Engineer. The site chosen was the Kachcheri garden in the Fort between the Police Court and the Dutch Church.

7. It was subsequently discovered that the Board had not sufficient funds at its disposal to meet the cost of construction, and it was resolved that Rs. 5,000 should be voted from the funds of the Board and an application made to Government for a loan of Rs. 10,000, the balance required. The application was met with the reply that His Excellency the Governor did not consider that a Town Hall should be built until all the sanitary requirements of the town had been satisfactorily provided for.

8. This decision left the Board with a balance at its disposal for effecting numerous minor improvements. The following is a list of lesser schemes proposed or undertaken in the course of the year:—

(1) Construction of a cart to carry chatties for the distribution of drinking water from Pallimulla well. The barrels used by the owners of private water carts are foul with the accumulations of years. The Local Board cart, apart from the cost of its construction and of providing new chatties from time to time, shows a monthly working expenditure of Rs. 18, while its receipts are only Rs. 4·52 per mensem on an average. A less expensive method must be found of distributing pure water.

(2) Retaining wall and steps to the bathing kraal near the Matara iron bridge. Cost Rs. 287·63. Plan and estimate furnished by Mr. Caldicott, District Engineer.

(3) Pillars for four lamps to light the Matara bridge. Cost Rs. 204·58. Design by the District Engineer. Money was also voted for the purchase of the lamps from England.

(4) Preparation of a large plan of the Local Board limits, showing all streets and important buildings. Cost Rs. 50.

(5) Purchase of a new latrine cart at a cost of Rs. 334·07.

(6) Erection of two dust bins. Cost Rs. 110·95.

(7) Purchase of five additional Horbury latrines and three sanitary pans on wheels, to obviate the necessity for relays of buckets.

(8) Paint for latrines, lamp-posts, and Nupe market.

(9) Iron hurdles for the esplanade.

(10) Ornamental railings for the ramparts.

(11) Two additional public seats made of teak.

(12) A vote of Rs. 55 for the purchase of a weather cock.

(13) A vote of Rs. 650 for the construction and cementing of a bathing-place near the Matara island.

(14) A vote of Rs. 250 for improving the approaches to Piladuwa, the District Road Committee voting Rs. 400 for the same purpose.

(15) New bathing kraals at the bridge at Nupe and at Karawa.

9. The Local Board is much indebted to Mr. Caldicott, District Engineer, for his gratuitous services in preparing plans and estimates for the Town Hall, for lamp pillars, for constructing Brown's Hill road, for improvements to the bathing-places near the bridge and at the island, and the Chairman is under personal obligations to him for advice in these and other matters.

10. Overhanging branches have been cut on many of the roads, and the sides reduced and drains cut. Some of the drains in the Fort have unfortunately been cut too deep, and the rain accumulates there instead of running off to the river by the culverts, which are built at a higher level. These drains, however, will soon silt up, and should in 1902 be replaced by permanent waterways in cement. The foliage overhanging the roads in Karawa and Uyanwatta still requires to be cut to admit of light and air to dwelling-houses and to prevent the roads from getting muddy.

11. The crocodiles in Nilwala-ganga still claim their victims. In September a boy of sixteen years of age was seized by one of these beasts whilst bathing a bull in the river within Local Board limits. His brother managed to extricate him from the jaws of the animal, but its victim was so fearfully lacerated that he died the next day. The Board has raised the rate of reward to be paid for the destruction of crocodiles and their eggs. In the course of the year nine crocodiles were destroyed. One was shot near the island in the sea, whither it had been carried by flood. Sixty-two eggs were brought to the office and paid for at the rate of 25 cents each, and destroyed.

12. The Matara island has been improved. It is one of the characteristic features of the town. It is connected with the mainland by a rubble causeway, which has now been provided with a path of cement concrete. There are only four old cocoanut trees left to grace its summit. These will shortly fall. The whole island has been recently planted with young cocoanut trees. There are twenty-three enclosures with thriving young plants; and eleven plants of from three to four years' growth, which were transported from some distance and planted in September and November. With a little attention they will thrive. The swimming bath, for which money has been voted, is still to be built. A *Cassia nodosa* was also planted on the island, and this and other ornamental species of trees have been put in at the back of the market boutiques at Kotuwegoda.

13. The weights and measures used in the boutiques were tested, and those that were not according to standard were destroyed. The Local Board has laid in a supply of these articles for sale to boutique-keepers.

14. Some difficulty was experienced in the course of the year in connection with burials in private gardens. Under Ordinance No. 1 of 1895 the consent of the Chairman of the Local Board is necessary for the removal of bodies for burial outside the limits of the Board. This consent has recently been consistently refused, as there are no licensed burial grounds other than the public cemetery either within or outside the Local Board limits. In spite of the refusal bodies have been removed. The prosecutions which followed resulted in convictions, and in a test case the conviction was affirmed in appeal. If any wish to register private burial grounds, they have only to apply to the Board in terms of the Cemeteries Ordinance, and no reasonable application would be refused in the absence of sanitary objections.

15. Efforts have been made to keep the Seabeach road in a sanitary condition. Patrols have been put on, and prosecutions have been entered against those who commit nuisance on the seabeach and keep their gardens bordering the road in a filthy condition. This road is a favourite promenade for all classes of the town, and should be kept perfectly sweet and clean. It has been much improved in this respect, but is not yet entirely satisfactory. Unflagging vigilance is necessary.

16. The following works should be executed in the near future :—

(1) Metalling market street. This street is important as it runs parallel to the crowded main road through the bazaar, and is an alternative route to Meddawatta.
(2) Carriage and hackery stand near the bo-tree by Kotuwegoda market.
(3) More iron pillars and an improved type of street lamp.
(4) More dust bins.
(5) Cementing Kotuwegoda market.
(6) Cement drains.
(7) A wall along portions of the Beach road to prevent encroachment by the sea.
(8) Separate kraals for (i.) washing clothes, (ii.) for bathing, (iii.) for bathing cattle.
(9) Formation of a road through Brown's Hill connecting the Beach road with the Tangalla road at Meddawatta. The estimated cost of this work is Rs. 12,000, and unless it is executed in sections is much beyond the means of the Board.
(10) Improvements to the Weragampita-Naimana road. This runs through the outskirts of the town. The inhabitants of the locality complain that they pay rates and taxes, but derive little benefit from the Board.

17. In December, 1901, the chief roads and bridges in the town of Matara were proclaimed under section 54 of the Local Boards' Ordinance as no longer vested in the Local Board.

The above report is the work of Mr. Hill, the late Chairman.

K. MACLEOD,
Chairman.

Matara, February 27, 1902.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

BATTICALOA.

ANNEXED is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Board for 1900 and 1901. The decrease in 1901 is due chiefly to the fact that the revenue of 1900 included a sum of Rs. 2,000 realized by the sale to Government of land belonging to the Board adjoining the public markets, for the erection of a new police station and barracks, and partly also to the loss to the Board of nearly Rs. 1,000 stamp duty on licenses for carts and boats throughout the district, which by the amendment of the Small Towns Ordinance is now credited to the funds of the Board of Health for the benefit of the five villages of Eraur, Karankuddiruppu, Kalmunai, Saindamarathu, and Sammanturai, which are in its charge under the Small Towns Ordinance.

Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the Years 1900 and 1901.

REVENUE.	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.
Taxes ...	5,376 12	5,448 77	Establishment ...	1,860 0	2,045 0
Licenses ...	4,224 24	3,458 6	Office Contingencies ...	174 82	140 36
Fines ...	117 9	223 75	Revenue Services ...	850 65	651 99
Rents ...	3,305 52	3,420 92	Sanitary Charges ...	3,316 48	3,288 24
Sundries ...	2,684 88	854 63	Interest and Sinking Fund on Loans ...	3,063 54	982 60
	15 707 85	13,406 13	Public Works ...	4,361 68	2,992 41
Balance on January 1 ...	1,482 52	208 78	Law Expenses ...	6 50	33 45
			Lighting ...	380 16	379 77
			Cost of audit ...	140 5	127 91
			Miscellaneous ...	2,827 71	2,085 98
				16,981 59	12,727 71
			Balance on December 31 ...	208 78	887 20
Total ...	17,190 37	13,614 91	Total ...	17,190 37	13,614 91

The expenditure for the year calls for no particular comment. The annexed statement shows the debts of the Board, which have now been reduced from Rs. 23,000 to Rs. 14,660 :—

Statement of Debts.

Name of Body.	Debt.	To whom due.	Rate of Interest.	When incurred, and for what cause.	Provision for Payment of Interest and Sinking Fund, and Enactment by which it is made.	Amount of Original Debt.	Amount repaid.	Balance due on December 31, 1901.
	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Local Board of Health and Improvement, Batticaloa	14,400	The Government of Ceylon	3½ per cent.	September 8, 1891, and February 29, 1892, for constructing markets	General Revenue, under Ordinance No. 13 of 1898	20,000	5,600	14,400
Do.	260	do.	4 per cent.	April 16, 1898, for establishing the new cemetery and for the general improvement and conservancy of the town	do.	3,000	2,740	260
Total ...	14,660					23,000	8,340	14,660

The following statement shows in detail the collection of road tax:—

Comparative Statement of Collections under the Road Ordinances, Nos. 10 of 1861 and 31 of 1884, for the Years 1900 and 1901.

		1900.	1901.
1.	One-fifth number of inhabitants of Province or District by last Census, exclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers	1,697·04 ...	1,995·4
2.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns ...	2,445 ...	2,526
3.	Percentage of 2 to 1	144·07 ...	126·61
4.	Number of persons exempted from labour in year ...	70 ...	99
5.	Percentage of 4 to 2	2·86 ...	3·91
6.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns less exemptions—2 less 4	2,375 ...	2,427
7.	Percentage of 6 to 1	139·95 ...	121·65
8.	i. Paid commutation	2,110 ...	2,143
	ii. Performed labour	42 ...	12
	iii. Fined	— ...	2
	iv. Imprisoned	— ...	2
	v. Total of i., ii., iii., iv., being number of persons who discharged their liability	2,152 ...	2,159
9.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable, being of 8 (v.) to 6	90·61 ...	88·95
10.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to one-fifth of inhabitants, being of 8 (v.) to 1 ...	126·81 ...	108·22
11.	Accounted for as died, paid elsewhere, double entries, and erroneous entries	223 ...	268
12.	Unaccounted for on last day of the year ...	— ...	—

Public Health.—The health of the town was satisfactory during the year. There was no epidemic disease in any form and no general illness, with the exception of a few cases of measles and dysentery during the hot months.

303 stray dogs and 1,669 rats were destroyed during the year. A much larger number of the latter might have been destroyed but for the superstition of the boutique-keepers and traders, who will not assist in their destruction.

Maintenance of Works.—The 15 miles of road in charge of the Board were kept in fair order. Some of the main roads have been re-gravelled and the rest repaired, and three culverts and one wooden bridge were repaired.

Conservancy.—The conservancy of the public latrines is only carried on with much difficulty and at high wages by means of labour imported from Colombo, and the impossibility of procuring a larger supply of this labour prevents the Board from introducing, much less enforcing, the dry-earth system in private premises instead of the privies and cesspits, which at present constitute a danger to the health of the town.

Water Supply.—There would not, I believe, be any engineering difficulty in supplying the town of Batticaloa with water from the Rugam or Unnichchai irrigation schemes, but the initial cost and annual cost of maintenance places such a project entirely beyond the limited means of the Board, already burdened with debt.

Improvements.—With its limited resources the Board can only introduce improvements gradually and on a small scale. The most insanitary quarters of the town are the Fishers' and Moors' quarters, and estimates amounting to Rs. 1,378 have been passed for their improvement during the present year, which provides for opening three new roads 15 feet wide through these quarters, and providing them with Horbury's iron latrines, which will effect considerable improvement in their state.

SAML. HAUGHTON,
Chairman.

Local Board Office,
Batticaloa, February 20, 1902.

TRINCOMALEE.

THE revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 13,172·59, a falling off of Rs. 251·38 when compared with the revenue of 1900, the decrease being under the heads of Fines and Rents, while the other heads show a trifling increase. A statement of revenue and expenditure is annexed:—

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1900 ...	—	448 7
Taxes	6,622 63	
Licenses	2,314 68	
Fines	241. 1	
Rents	3,337 55	
Sundries	656 72	
		13,172 59
Total ...		13,620 66

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Establishment	2,472 0	
Office Contingencies ...	118 78	
Revenue Services ...	825 10	
Police Charges	7 50	
Sanitary Charges	4,140 54	
Interest and Sinking Fund on Loans	330 0	
Law Expenses	33 0	
Public Works'	3,082 76	
Lighting	1,785 27	
Contribution towards cost of Audit	136 30	
Miscellaneous	150 20	
		13,081 45
Balance on December 31, 1901 ...	—	539 21
Total ...		13,620 66

It will be seen that the expenditure amounted only to Rs. 13,081·45, whereas in 1900 there was an expenditure of Rs. 15,575·56, which was then rendered possible by the balance of Rs. 2,599 brought forward from the previous year. The result has been a considerable reduction of public works, for which only Rs. 3,082·76 was available. In all other branches the expenditure was practically the same as in 1900, and there has been no reduction in the important item of Sanitary Charges, which (with special precaution against plague) absorbed Rs. 4,140·50 out of the total revenue, and a further sum of Rs. 534·63 was expended under the head of Public Works on drainage.

The lighting of the town has been much improved by the adoption of a new type of street lamps, which are being introduced as far as funds will permit, in place of the old lamps, which are being removed to the less frequented highways.

Local Debt.—The annexed statement shows the indebtedness of the Board :—

Name of Body.	Debt.	To whom due.	Rate of Interest.	When incurred, and for what cause.	Provision for Payment of Interest and Sinking Fund, and Enactment by which it is made.	Amount of Original Debt.	Amount repaid.	Balance due on December 31, 1901.
	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Local Board of Health and Improvement, Trincomalee	2,550	The Government of Ceylon	4 per cent.	April 13, 1894, to improve the town drainage and to open new roads in Moors' quarters	General Revenue, under Ordinance No. 13 of 1898 and 2 of 1901	3,000	450	2,550
Do.	2,610	do.	do.	April 10, 1895, for improvement to Fishers' quarters	do.	3,000	390	2,610
Total ...	5,160					6,000	840	5,160

The original debt has been reduced by Rs. 840.

Thoroughfares Ordinance.—A statement is annexed in the usual form showing the return of collections under the Road Ordinances, Nos. 10 of 1861 and 31 of 1884 :—

		1900.	1901.
1.	One-fifth number of inhabitants of Province or District by last Census, exclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers	2,577 ...	2,043
2.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns ...	3,231 ...	3,374
3.	Percentage of 2 to 1	125·38 ...	165·15
4.	Number of persons exempted from labour in year ...	36 ...	32
5.	Percentage of 4 to 2	1·11 ...	·95
6.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns less exemptions—2 less 4	3,195	3,342
7.	Percentage of 6 to 1	126·98 ...	163·58
8.	i. Paid commutation	2,869 ...	2,948
	ii. Performed labour	13 ...	1
	iii. Fined	1 ...	1
	iv. Imprisoned	— ...	1
	v. Total of i., ii., iii., iv., being number of persons who discharged their liability	2,883 ...	2,951
9.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable, being of 8 (v.) to 6	90·23 ...	88·30
10.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to one-fifth of inhabitants, being of 8 (v.) to 1 ...	111·91 ...	144·44
11.	Accounted for as died, paid elsewhere, double entries, and erroneous entries	169 ...	222
12.	Unaccounted for on last day of quarter ...	143 ...	169

The number on the division officers' roll, which in 1900 fell to 3,231, rose again in 1901 to 3,374, and the total number of persons who discharged their liability rose from 2,883 to 2,951, while 222 were accounted for as died, paid elsewhere, double entries, &c.

Health of the Town.—Last year I noted a very considerable improvement in the health of the town, and I am glad to be able to report that the improvement was maintained in 1901. The numbers of deaths registered were as follows :—

1898	...	...	407	1900	...	...	398
1899	...	...	671	1901	...	...	386

There were a few cases of measles and chickenpox towards the close of the year, but no epidemics of a more serious nature, and for the first time Trincomalee has escaped cholera for a whole decade.

I am also informed that the health of the sailors on His Majesty's ships on this station has been better than it has ever been known to be in former years.

Every precaution was taken to prevent the introduction of plague from the neighbouring continent, and great attention paid to cleanliness in the town.

No less than 8,331 rats were destroyed during the year.

C. M. LUSHINGTON,
Chairman.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

KURUNEGALA.

ANNEXED is a comparative statement of the revenue and expenditure for the last two years. With the exception of Sundries, all the heads of revenue show an increase. The increase in Licenses is due to the higher prices for the opium rent. There was keen competition between the old renter and a new bidder, in which the latter was successful. The total amount available for expenditure by the Board was, however, less than in the previous year, as the balance on the 1st January, 1901, was only Rs. 1,000, as against a balance of nearly Rs. 8,500 on the 1st January, 1900, and until the end of the year, when the opium rent was paid in, the strictest economy had to be exercised in respect of Public Works, the expenditure on which fell from Rs. 18,209 to Rs. 8,183. The expenditure in 1900 was, however, abnormal, and absorbed practically the whole balance at the disposal of the Board. In the previous year it had only amounted to Rs. 8,215:—

RECEIPTS.	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1 ...	8,405 62	1,005 40
Taxes ...	5,777 20	5,920 87
Licenses ...	10,162 70	13,128 1
Fines ...	621 30	651 60
Rents ...	184 75	322 50
Sundries ...	6,020 3	4,219 99
Total ...	31,171 60	25,248 37

EXPENDITURE.	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.
Establishment ...	2,509 66	2,404 44
Office Contingencies ...	158 34	219 34
Revenue Service ...	956 50	897 99
Police Charges ...	227 61	370 12
Sanitary Charges ...	5,182 44	6,652 99
Interest and Sinking Fund on Loans ...	—	—
Law Expenses ...	113 35	111 85
Public Works ...	18,209 74	8,183 1
Lighting ...	1,497 17	1,854 75
Contribution towards the cost of Audit ...	167 95	198 18
Miscellaneous ...	933 39	—
Plague Precautions ...	209 10	—
Refunds	0 95	648 35
	30,166 20	21,541 2
Balances	1,005 40	3,707 35
Total ...	31,171 60	25,248 37

Water Supply.—Mr. R. W. Smith of the Public Works Department, who was previously engaged in the question of a water supply for the Kurunegala town, returned to Kurunegala towards the end of the year, and it is to be hoped that the work will be commenced in the course of the year. A good supply of water would do much to improve the health of the place.

Drainage.—The system on which drains have been built seems capable of great improvement, but the cost has hitherto been deterrent. They are far too deep, and are consequently difficult to keep clean. With an abundant supply of water they might be sufficiently flushed, but the work as done by coolies, though expensive, is ineffective. A survey has been made and levels taken with a view to improving the drainage, and the plans are with the Provincial Engineer.

Public Market and Recreation Ground.—Sites for both market and recreation ground have been chosen and surveys are now being made. It will be necessary to raise a loan in order to carry out these much-needed improvements.

Sanitation.—The scavenging of the town has been carried out satisfactorily.

Lighting.—A reduction in the number of lamps had to be made last year, but it is hoped that with improving revenue this measure of economy will cease to be necessary.

Roads.—The town roads were maintained in good order throughout the year.

Public Buildings.—The new Land Registry Office has been completed. The new powder magazine is in course of construction, and the site of the old building is to be utilized for a house for the District Judge. The want of a suitable building for a Post Office is generally felt. There is an excellent site available for the erection of a building, which would be an ornament to the town.

Working of Thoroughfares Ordinance.—The usual comparative statement of the working of this Ordinance is appended. It will be seen that there is an increase in the number and in the percentage of those who have discharged their liability. Under the last two heads (ineffectives), the number is 181, as against 206 at the end of 1900:—

		1901.	1900.
1.	One-fifth number of inhabitants of Province or District by last Census, exclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers	1,200	871
2.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns ...	1,947	1,932
3.	Percentage of 2 to 1	162·25	221·81
4.	Number of persons exempted from labour in year ...	53	55
5.	Percentage of 4 to 2	2·72	2·84
6.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns less exemptions—2 less 4	1,894	1,877
7.	Percentage of 6 to 1	157·83	215·49
8.	i. Paid commutation	1,717	1,671
	ii. Performed labour	—	—
	iii. Fined	2	—
	iv. Imprisoned	—	—
	v. Total of i., ii., iii., iv., being number of persons who discharged their liability	1,713	1,671
9.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable, being of 8 (v.) to 6	90·44	89·02
10.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to one-fifth of inhabitants, being of 8 (v.) to 1	142·75	191·84
11.	Accounted for as died, paid elsewhere, double entries, and erroneous entries	60	149
12.	Unaccounted for on last day of year	121*	57

* Left the district.

Kurunegala, February 8, 1902.

H. L. CRAWFORD,
Chairman.

PUTTALAM.

A COMPARATIVE statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Board in 1900 and 1901 is annexed:—

REVENUE.	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.
Taxes ...	4,856 90	4,409 93
Licenses ...	4,826 12	5,385 19
Fines ...	166 50	108 20
Rents ...	1,953 51	1,860 5
Sundries ...	1,683 44	1,099 13
	12,986 47	12,862 50
Balance on January 1 ...	2,121 16	4,083 52
Total ...	15,107 63	16,946 2

EXPENDITURE.	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.
Establishment ...	2,119 92	2,119 92
Office Contingencies ...	185 36	271 3
Revenue Services ...	804 50	618 71
Police Charges ...	4 50	28 74
Sanitary Charges ...	3,632 48	4,673 11
Interest and Sinking Fund on Loans	349 47	344 57
Law Expenses ...	22 0	17 55
Public Works ...	2,656 44	4,160 78
Lighting	854 1	745 62
Contribution towards cost of Audit	104 69	109 27
Miscellaneous ...	290 74	554 64
	11,024 11	13,643 94
Balance on December 31 ...	4,083 52	3,302 8
Total ...	15,107 63	16,946 2

The loan account stands as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
To loan from General Revenue granted on August 5, 1892	7,000	By amount spent on improvements to Water-works in 1892-93	5,000
		By amount spent on the erection of the Infectious Diseases Hospital in 1892-93 ...	2,000
Total ...	7,000	Total ...	7,000

Debt Statement.

	Rs.		Rs.
To amount borrowed of Government on August 5, 1892, as shown above ...	7,000	By amount repaid to Government up to end of December, 1901	1,260
		By balance payable	5,740
Total ...	7,000	Total ...	7,000

The following comparative statement shows the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in 1900 and 1901:—

	1900.		Percentage on B.	1901.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	4,814	—	—	4,814	—
2. Number on lists (B)	—	1,248	—	—	1,317	—
3. Effective in the town:—						
(a) Paid at single rate	1,082		86·70	1,160		88·07
(b) Paid at double rate	24		1·92	10		·75
(c) Laboured 6 days	—		—	—		—
		1,106	88·62		1,170	88·83
4. Non-effective within Local Board, but have discharged their liability:—						
(a) Exempted	6		·48	12		·91
(b) Paid elsewhere	13		1·04	16		1·21
(c) Committed to jail ...	—		—	—		—
(d) Fined	2		—	—		—
(e) Worked 24 days	—		—	—		—
(f) Double entries	26		2·08	23		1·74
(g) Dead	16		1·28	12		·91
		63	5·04		63	4·78
5. Non-effective:—						
(a) Reported to have left the district ...	62		4·96	80		6·07
(b) Otherwise not accounted for ...	17		1·36	4		·30
		79	6·33		84	6·37

The health of the town was normal, but there is always fever prevailing during wet weather, owing to the insanitary swamps in the vicinity of the town. The work of filling up Kanganykulam is being steadily carried on, and one of the bathing pools on the esplanade was filled up. The other should be filled up in the dry season of 1902.

An outbreak of smallpox occurred in July, the disease being introduced into the district by a pilgrim travelling to St. Anna's. Two cases occurred within Local Board limits, one of which proved fatal.

The scavenging of the town was given on contract, but it is still unsatisfactory. Another contractor has taken the contract for 1902. A burial ground for burial of paupers and hospital patients was established near the plague hospital. The Board maintains a permanent infectious diseases hospital and two temporary plague camps.

A vote of Rs. 960 was taken for the construction of a new market for the sale of beef, mutton, and poultry. The work has still to be carried out.

The new road connecting the Chilaw and Kurunegala roads was completed.

The town is partially lighted by eighteen lamps. More lamps are required, and they should by provided from time to time as funds permit.

The opium licenses for 1902 sold for Rs. 1,755, an increase of Rs. 1,005 over the rate for 1901.

The water supply is still unsatisfactory in quality, but so far it has been found impossible to secure a better source of supply.

H. W. BRODHURST,
Chairman.

Puttalam, February 4, 1902.

19(1)02

CHILAW.

A COMPARATIVE statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Local Board for 1900 and 1901 is annexed:—

REVENUE.	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.
Taxes ...	3,582 23	3,264 77	Establishment ...	1,500 0	1,775 0
Licenses ...	10,296 72	10,385 64	Office Contingencies ...	282 33	314 20
Fines ...	212 35	305 40	Revenue Services ...	757 62	938 61
Rent ...	558 39	899 95	Police Charges ...	54 55	35 70
Sundries ...	918 23	6,008 93	Sanitary Charges ...	1,838 63	11,954 82
Loan ...	—	10,000 0	Law Expenses ...	—	10 50
			Public Works ...	9,445 76	8,505 80
			Lighting ...	1,248 97	1,925 57
			Audit ...	88 0	118 33
			Miscellaneous ...	972 90	4,966 11
	15,567 92	30,864 69		16,188 76	30,544 64
Balance...	2,584 29	1,963 45	Balance...	1,963 45	2,283 50
Total ...	18,152 21	32,828 14	Total ...	18,152 21	32,828 14

The above statement includes a loan of Rs. 10,000 obtained from the Ceylon Government for the purpose of reclaiming the low and marshly land lying along the eastern side of the river to the south of the public markets. Of this loan, a sum of Rs. 9,781·93, which is included in the item of Rs. 11,954·82 appearing under the head Sanitary Charges, was spent during the year in building a retaining wall to the length of 272 feet, in payment of compensation for lands acquired, and in the purchase of tip wagons and rails for the purpose of transporting sand from the sandbank on the seaside to the low land referred to above. The balance left of the loan is Rs. 218·07, and which has been brought forward to 1902.

The items of Rs. 4,966·11 and Rs. 6,008·93 under the heads Miscellaneous and Sundries, respectively, are really cross entries, being advances made and repayments of them.

A sum of nearly Rs. 1,400 out of Rs. 6,008·93 appearing against Sundries is made up of sale of town sweepings, petty collections, and the contribution of Government for the upkeep of the main road and the approach road to Government buildings, which were previous to 1901 in charge of the Public Works Department and are now vested in the Board.

There was an increase of Rs. 570 under the head of Opium.

The rates of taxes imposed during the year were as follows :—

Assessment tax	...	At 2½ per cent.
Commutation tax	...	At Re. 1·50 each man
Dog tax	...	At 50 cents each
Vehicle tax — Carriages	...	At Rs. 2·50 each
Vehicle tax — Carts	...	At Re. 1·50 each
Vehicle tax — Horses	...	At Re. 1·50 each

Ninety-two dogs were registered and 79 stray dogs were killed.

The following are the principal works undertaken :—

(1) Completion of the slaughter-house. The building was opened for use in February.
(2) The new entrance road into town, the land for which had to be acquired at a cost of Rs. 1,175, was traced and formed. The necessary materials to complete the work, such as metal and gravel, were also obtained and paid for during the year.
(3) A new bleaching green—extent 2 roods and 27 perches—was provided for the use of the dhobies on the east of the dhobies' tank, at a cost of Rs. 750.
(4) A portion of Punakulam road and the whole length of ferry street were widened to 20 feet, and side drains built for the former.
(5) The northern half of St. Mary's street was widened to 20 feet and carried to meet the Alutwatta road.
(6) The Alutwatta road, which starts from Jetty street junction and meets the Puttalam road—over 60 chains in length—was widened to 20 feet throughout.

Besides the above, the other roads which required maintenance and all the public buildings were kept in good order and repair.

A portion of the premises of the slaughter-house was enclosed and a few kinds of vegetables, such as tomato, capsicum, melon, vegetable marrow, beans, &c., were planted as an experiment with a view to establishing a vegetable garden on a comparative large scale to supply the town. The tomatoes and capsicums came up well, but not the rest.

In the latter part of the year a number of mahogany plants and slips of several kinds of oleanda from Jaffna, and bushy flower plants, such as *Capparis zeylanica*, *Randia mairanthæ*, *Durantæ*, *Plumerid*, and several kinds of *Hibiscus* from Peradeniya were obtained and planted. These are so far thriving well.

Lighting.—Thirty lamps are lighted in the town, 7 lamps till daybreak and the remaining 23 till 10 o'clock in the night. The cost came to about Rs. 900.

Scavenging.—The staff was increased by one cart and a sweeper, thus amounting in all to three carts and six sweepers and two latrine-keepers. The work was done very satisfactorily. The public latrines were well maintained during the year.

Health.—The health of the town was good throughout the year. There were no epidemic diseases. There were 105 births and 126 deaths, as against 110 births and 132 deaths in 1900. The rainfall was 46·02 inches, as against 49·62 in 1900.

Thoroughfares Ordinance.—A comparative statement of the working of the Ordinance is appended:—

	1900.		Percentage on B.	1901.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	3,707	—	—	4,384	—
2. Number on lists (B)	—	1,264	—	—	1,375	—
3. Effective in the town :—						
(*a*) Paid at single rate ...	1,118		88·44	1,249		90·83
(*b*) Paid at double rate ...	22		1·74	15		1·09
(*c*) Laboured 6 days ...	—		—	—		—
		1,140	90·18		1,264	91·92
4. Not effective within Local Board, but have discharged their liability :—						
(*a*) Exempted	16		1·26	11		·80
(*b*) Paid elsewhere	37		2·92	31		2·25
(*c*) Committed to jail ...	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Fined	1		·08	—		—
(*e*) Worked for 24 days ...	—		—	—		—
(*f*) Double entries	4		·31	4		·29
(*g*) Dead	5		·39	3		·21
		63	4·11		49	3·56
5. Non-effective :—						
(*a*) Reported to have left village ...	50		3·95	52		3·78
(*b*) Otherwise not arrested ...	11		·87	10		·72
		61	4·82		62	4·50

General.—During the year eleven meetings were held. There was a change in the official members by the transfer of Dr. Philips and the arrival of Dr. Rode. I succeeded Mr. Fraser in August. The unofficial members are the same as in 1900. Mr. Philips, who held the office of Secretary to the Local Board since its establishment, viz., 1889, resigned on December 31, 1901.

There is still room for many further improvements. The following are some of the requirements :—

(1) A general cemetery.
(2) Water supply.
(3) Reclamation of the western side of the river, the eastern side having been taken in hand.
(4) Construction of a new bridge with proper masonry abutments across the river at Chilaw.
(5) The building of a masonry drain along the Colombo-Puttalam road in the town.
(6) An undenominational mixed high school.

Local Board Office,
Chilaw, February 18, 1902.

J. H. LEAK,
Chairman.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

BADULLA.

THE revenue and expenditure of the Board for the years 1900 and 1901 are shown in the comparative statement annexed :—

REVENUE.	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.
Taxes	8,078 76	7,824 74	Establishment ...	1,607 42	2,077 48
Licenses	3,792 52	4,430 17	Office Contingencies ...	164 34	184 92
Fines	228 41	434 91	Revenue Services ...	828 28	481 44
Rents	949 28	744 50	Police Charges ...	48 5	32 58
Sundries	692 94	923 20	Sanitary Charges ...	3,634 13	3,208 95
	13,741 91	14,357 52	Interest and Sinking Fund on Loans ...	1,719 87	1,691 28
Balance on January 1, 1900 and 1901 ...	1,275 28	1,651 93	Law Expenses ...	5 40	8 0
			Public Works ...	4,088 62	3,512 42
			Street Lighting ...	818 41	662 15
			Contribution towards cost of Audit ...	128 29	128 83
			Miscellaneous ...	322 45	407 48
				13,365 26	12,395 53
			Balance on December 31, 1900 and 1901 ...	1,651 93	3,613 92
Total ...	15,017 19	16,009 45	Total ...	15,017 19	16,009 45

2. The only item of receipt in which there has been a material fluctuation is the sale of the opium license for the town of Badulla for 1902, the amount for which, Rs. 1,805, is paid in advance in 1901. This shows a substantial increase in the amount received in the previous year of Rs. 1,010.

3. *Taxes.*—Local rate at 3½ per cent. in 1901, the same as in 1900, yielded Rs. 3,176·71, as against Rs. 3,270·46.

4. Water-rate yielded Rs. 2,003·77, as against Rs. 2,167·30.

5. Commutation tax, the single rate being Rs. 2, brought in Rs. 2,202, as against Rs. 2,183·50.

6. The working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance during 1901 is shown in the return given below :—

		1900.	1901.
1.	One-fifth number of inhabitants of town by last Census, exclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers ...	1,097	1,184
2.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns ...	1,231	1,253
3.	Percentage of 2 to 1	112·21	105·82
4.	Number of persons exempted from labour in year ...	25	27
5.	Percentage of 4 to 2	2·03	2·15
6.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns less exemptions—2 less 4	1,206	1,226
7.	Percentage of 6 to 1	109·93	103·54
8.	i. Paid commutation	1,079	1,070
	ii. Performed labour	20	54
	iii. Fined	—	3
	iv. Imprisoned	—	—
	v. Total of i., ii., iii., iv., being number of persons who discharged their liability	1,099	1,127
9.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable, being of 8 (v.) to 6	91·12	91·92
10.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to one-fifth of inhabitants, being of 8 (v.) to 1 ...	100·18	95·18
11.	Accounted for as died, paid elsewhere, double entries, and erroneous entries	55	56
12.	Unaccounted for on last day of quarter	52	43

7. Tax on vehicles and animals brought in Rs. 114·25, as against Rs. 129·50.

8. *Rents.*—The decrease is due to the fall in the rent of the petroleum store. The amount yielded in 1901 was Rs. 56, against Rs. 239·84 in 1900.

9. *Sundries.*—The apparent increase is due to the payment by Ouvah Coffee Company of half cost of building a culvert in Bailey road and to the refund of an advance made to the Kachcheri to meet cholera expenses. Otherwise the receipts were the same as in the previous year.

EXPENDITURE.

10. *Establishment.*—The salary of the Secretary was raised from Rs. 480 to Rs. 600 from April 1, 1901. The apparent large increase in the expenditure of 1901 under this head is due to a matter of accounts, the salary of the cemetery-keeper and coolies and watcher of the Local Board store having been paid under this head.

11. *Office Contingencies.*—The slight increase was on the cost of printing and binding.

12. *Revenue Services.*—The decrease was due to the reduction of the division officer's commission and to the assessors not being paid in 1901, as their lists were not completed within the year.

13. *Sanitary Charges.*—The following is a comparative statement of the principal charges under this head for 1900 and 1901 :—

	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.
Pay of latrine coolies	952 0	960 0
Pay of sweepers and cost of ekle brooms	433 99	434 51
Cart hire for removing sweepings	1,343 75	1,368 75
Pay of coolies, flushing drains, and urinal ...	384 8	396 10
Pay of watcher of Infectious Diseases Hospital ...	30 0	—
Burial grounds	254 7	—
Plague precautions	236 24	29 59
Temporary latrines at vihare	—	20 0
Total ...	3,634 13	3,208 95

14. The following are the details of expenditure on public works :—

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Cost and repair of tools	148 82	Construction of culverts	225 25
Metalling of roads	98 42	Repairs to seats	30 0
Gravelling of roads	472 47	Trimming fences	5 18
Trimming and small repairs to roads ...	288 77	Village paths	18 75
Maintenance of drains	99 89	Levelling pit behind jail	40 69
Upkeep of esplanades	254 30	Miscellaneous	42 54
Repairs to buildings	1,281 35	Welegedara spout	83 16
Upkeep of waterworks	314 45		
Repairs to bridges	108 38	Total ...	3,512 42

15. *Metal roads.*—Bazaar street was the only road which was metalled during the year.

16. *Gravel Roads.*—The following were the roads which were gravelled during the year :—Jubilee road, Longden road, Cheapside, Gregory road, Church street, Post Office street, Racecourse road, South lane, Jail road, Mosque road, Dewale road, Esplanade path, North lane, Avenue lane, and Milantota road.

17. *Buildings.*—The expenditure on buildings was Rs. 1,281·35 in 1901, against Rs. 927·24 in 1900. The increase was due to the cementing of the Town Hall floor and to the thorough overhauling of the public market. The following buildings were repaired during the year :—

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Inspector's quarters	17 11	Dog kennel	1 50
Grandstand and paddock	42 30	Shed over Nikata spring	5 12
Town Hall...	752 65	Market	358 26
Slaughter-house	25 50		
Infectious Diseases Hospital ...	78 91	Total ...	1,281 35

18. The water supply was, as usual, very satisfactorily maintained during the year. The standpipes were repaired and painted.

19. *Street Lighting.* — Another lamp was added during the year, bringing up the total to thirty-five. The total cost of lighting was Rs. 662·15, as against Rs. 818·41. The apparent large expenditure in the previous year was due to the purchase of five second-hand lamps from the Kandy Municipality.

20. The public health of the town was very satisfactory. There was no epidemic in the town during the year.

21. *Local Debt.* — The following statement exhibits shortly the state of the Board's indebtedness for market, waterworks, and drainage :—

	Original Loan. Rs.	Yearly Interest. Per Cent.	Sinking Fund. Per Cent.	Principal repaid up to end of 1901. Rs. c.	Balance due. Rs. c.
Market ...	8,480	3½	2	2,917 12	5,562 88
Waterworks...	15,200	3½	2	2,128 0	13,072 0
Do. ...	4,000	4	2	480 0	3,520 0
Do. ...	2,500	4	2	200 0	2,300 0
Drainage ...	1,000	4	20	800 0	200 0

22. *Staff.* — The staff of the Board consists of the Secretary, Mr. Reginald A. de Silva Gunatilaka, appointed in 1897, salary Rs. 480, raised to Rs. 600 in April, 1901; and the Inspector, Mr. J. C. Jayatilaka, appointed on probation in September, 1900, appointment confirmed in September, 1901, salary Rs. 800 with quarters. The Inspector draws an allowance of Rs. 120 a year as cemetery-keeper.

23. *Meetings.*—The Board held nine meetings during the year.

24. *Members.*—The official members were Mr. C. D. Vigors up to April, and Mr. G. A. Baumgartner, who was succeeded in September by Mr. F. H. Price, Government Agent; Mr. C. A. Lovegrove, Provincial Engineer, Uva; and Dr. Felix Oorloff, Colonial Surgeon, Uva.

The unofficial members were Messrs. B. L. Potger, P. Packir Saibo, and V. Abewickreme. Mr. Abewickreme having resigned, was succeeded by Mr. R. P. Murugasoe in September.

Local Board Office,
Badulla, January 24, 1902.

F. H. PRICE,
Chairman.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

RATNAPURA.

Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Board for 1900 and 1901.

RECEIPTS.	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.	PAYMENTS.	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1 ...	2,764 54	3,321 51	Establishment ...	1,470 0	1,470 0
Taxes ...	4,503 42	4,307 50	Office Contingencies ...	155 32	230 67
Licenses ...	3,225 50	2,941 37	Revenue Services ...	447 20	416 45
Fines ...	249 75	270 75	Police Charges ...	633 39	755 7
Rents ...	78 0	72 75	Sanitary Charges ...	2,108 49	2,319 63
Sundries ...	1,313 92	805 90	Interest and Sinking Fund on Loans ...	586 67	568 33
			Law Expenses ...	3 60	57 70
			Public Works ...	1,942 89	3,502 37
			Lighting	767 92	524 39
			Contribution towards cost of Audit ...	87 15	83 65
			Miscellaneous ...	610 69	736 56
			Balance on December 31 ...	3,321 51	1,054 96
Total ...	12,135 13	11,719 78	Total ...	12,135 13	11,719 78

Statement showing the Local Debt of the Board.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Amount borrowed ...	5,500 0	Amount repaid ...	3,208 35
		Balance payable ...	2,291 65
Total ...	5,500 0	Total ...	5,500 0

1. There is a decrease of Rs. 415·34 in the revenue as compared with last year. This is attributable mainly to the decrease in the sale of the opium license, which is gradually falling in value in this town.

Public Works.—The bridge over the Katugas-ela near the jail was rebuilt at a cost of Rs. 1,425, and the Tiruwanaketiya public latrine rebuilt at a cost of Rs. 110.

2. All the roads, the cemetery, esplanade, and Government grounds were kept in good order. Some ornamental and shade trees were planted round the esplanade, and are doing well.

The plague hospital will require to be rebuilt of new timber entirely. It will be decided as soon as possible whether the present building is to be renewed or an iron structure ordered in its place.

3. A few cases of hoof-and-mouth disease broke out in the town. The Stock Inspector, who was informed of the cases, inspected and prescribed for the diseased cattle.

4. Four cases of smallpox appeared in the town: two of the patients were removed to the infectious diseases hospital and two were treated in their own houses. All the four cases proved fatal. The first case appeared at the end of March, and the last case disappeared in the middle of May. The disease was introduced into the town from the low-country, and if not for the excellent precautionary measures taken, it might have committed greater havoc. A few cases of chickenpox and measles also broke out in the early part of the year. The health of the people in the town for the remainder of the year was satisfactory.

5. *Sanitation* received particular attention; the bazaar, houses, and latrines were constantly visited and the bakeries well looked after.

6. The river overflowed its banks in June, inundating some of the houses and roads; no particular damage was done.

G. SAXTON,
Chairman.

Ratnapura, April 10, 1902.

KEGALLA.

A COMPARATIVE statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Board for 1900 and 1901 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1 ...	1,289 87	1,157 59	Establishment ...	768 0	768 0
Licenses	3,389 65	3,120 55	Contingencies ...	169 42	106 89
Fines	42 25	182 0	Revenue Services ...	184 61	202 48
Taxes	1,026 0	1,112 25	Police Charges ...	84 5	34 66
Rents	82 86	107 73	Law Expenses ...	—	15 55
Sundries	139 14	281 62	Sanitary Charges ...	1,050 60	1,072 62
			Public Works ...	1,155 28	1,221 83
			Lighting	1,279 47	644 90
			Contribution towards cost of Audit	42 0	43 0
			Miscellaneous ...	78 75	63 40
			Balance	1,157 59	1,788 41
Total ...	5,969 77	5,961 74	Total ...	5,969 77	5,961 74

2. The revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 4,804·15, *i.e.*, Rs. 124·15 more than that for 1900. The balance brought forward from 1900 was Rs. 1,157·59.

3. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,173·33, and a sum of Rs. 1,788·41 remained in hand at the end of the year.

4. The opium license for 1901 was bought for Rs. 910, as compared with Rs. 300 in 1900. This license for 1902 has fetched only Rs. 750. The success that has during the last two years attended the sale in Colombo of the Kalutara town license leads me to suggest that the experiment of selling the Kegalla one at the Colombo Kachcheri should be tried.

5. The health of the town has been good, except that a few cases of chickenpox occurred towards the end of the year. The rainfall was 98·97 inches. The number of deaths registered, excluding those that occurred at the hospital, was only 38, as compared with 60 in 1900.

6. The scavenging of the roads and public grounds was performed by coolies in the employ of the Board. The public latrines were similarly maintained.

7. The infectious diseases hospital, which was built at the expense of the Government in connection with plague precautions, and the quarantine shed, were repaired and kept in order. A keeper has still to be appointed for the former.

8. The Diamond Jubilee Memorial Hall has at last been completed.

9. Two additional street lamps were fixed, making a total of seventeen lamps. A few more will, I hope, be provided during the coming year.

10. The purchase of a site for a market has been deferred for want of funds.

11. In the absence of suitable and available land in the town for a recreation ground, it was decided to fill up the hollow opposite the jailer's quarters for the purpose. The work was begun during the year, and will be finished during 1902.

12. 115 dogs were registered and 26 stray dogs were seized and destroyed during the year.

13. A statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in 1900 and 1901 is annexed :—

	1900.		Per-centage on B.	1901.		Per-centage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	2,017	—	—	2,340	—
2. Number on lists (B)... ...	—	712	—	—	763	—
3. Effective within Local Board :—						
(*a*) Paid Re 1·50	597		83·85	619		81·13
(*b*) Paid Rs. 3	9		1·26	10		1·31
(*c*) Laboured 6 days ...	1		·14	—		—
(*d*) Laboured 12 days ...	—		—	—		—
		607	85·25		629	82·44
4. Non-effective within Local Board, but have discharged their liability :—						
(*a*) Exempted	18		2·53	19		2·49
(*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	39		5·48	41		5·37
(*c*) Committed to jail ...	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Fined	1		·14	1		·13
(*e*) Double entries ...	6		·84	9		1·18
(*f*) Dead	1		·14	4		·53
		65	9·13		74	9·70
5. Non-effective :—						
(*a*) Reported to have left the town	40		5·62	60		7·86
(*b*) Otherwise not arrested ...	—		—	—		—
		40	5·62		60	7·86

The percentage of men who are not shown to have discharged their liability at all has increased from 5·62 in 1900 to 7·86 in 1901. This is unsatisfactory.

14. On 22nd May Mr. Bertram Hill was succeeded as Chairman of the Board by Mr. E. T. Noyes, who remained in office till after the end of the year. Mr. W. B. Gregson left the district in June, and his successor, Mr. F. Ludovici, took his place on the Board. No other changes took place in the constitution of the Board.

May 18, 1902.

H. Q. FOX,
Chairman.

PART II.—SCIENTIFIC.

PUBLIC WORKS.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS FOR 1901.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report upon the operations of the Public Works Department during the year 1901.

EXPENDITURE.

2. The total expenditure during the year under review was Rs. 4,554,648·48, classified as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Personal Emoluments	428,948	98
Annually Recurrent Works	2,112,905	52
Extraordinary Public Works	1,348,031	77
Chargeable to Loans and other Funds	666,027	80
Total ...	4,555,914	7

3. In Appendix 1 will be found the annually recurrent expenditure charged against votes in the Supply Bill, and in Appendix 1 A that charged against commutation and private contribution funds.

In Appendix 2 will be found the expenditure upon extraordinary public works charged against votes in the Supply Bill, and in Appendix 2 A that charged against Road Committee and private contribution funds.

In Appendix 3 will be found the total expenditure classified under the several headings of account in each Province, including that charged against loans and other funds.

4. The total expenditure in the several Provinces was as follows :—

Province.	Annually Recurrent. Rs.	c.	Extraordinary, including Loan Works. Rs.	c.	Total. Rs.	c.
Western	536,585	36*	715,724	19*	1,252,309	55*
Central	419,537	98	333,429	56	752,967	54
Northern	130,280	0	47,988	66	178,268	66
Southern	197,214	2	171,450	76	368,664	78
Eastern	131,414	56	123,272	21	254,686	77
North-Western ...	196,665	17	146,537	55	343,202	72
North-Central	117,119	47	71,671	80	188,791	27
Uva	192,823	79	267,565	86	460,389	65
Sabaragamuwa ...	191,265	17	136,418	98	327,684	15
Total ...	2,112,905	52	2,014,059	57	4,126,965	9
			Establishment ...		428,948	98
			Total ...		4,555,914	7

* Including expenditure under heading "Miscellaneous," Statement No. 3.

MAINTENANCE OF ROADS.

5. The roads in this Colony are classified under the following description :—Metalled, Track Metalled, Gravelled, and Natural. The total length maintained during the year in each Province was as follows :—

Province.	Metalled. Miles.	Track Metalled. Miles.	Gravelled. Miles.	Natural. Miles.	Total. Miles.
Western ...	295·26	—	62·94	—	35820
Central ...	534·33	—	70·74	65·25	67033
Northern ...	310·00	—	86·50	121·00	517·50
Southern ...	272·78	—	47·50	—	320·28
Eastern ...	162·25	—	132·60	54·00	348·85
North-Western ...	175·67	143·00	76·71	30·00	425·38
North-Central ...	101·78	68·75	138·28	8·60	317·41
Uva ...	246·03	—	25·33	102·00	373·36
Sabaragamuwa ...	185·97	80·59	17·94	25·00	309·50
Total	2,284·07	292·34	658·54	405·85	3,640·80

The above statement shows an increase of 51·87 miles of roads in charge of this Department. This is due to the completion of the Annfield road, extension of the Madampe-Hambantota road, and the transfer of the Matara-Akuressa road, Maradankadawela-Habarana, and Kekirawa-Talawe roads from the Provincial Road Committee to this Department.

6. In Appendix 4 will be found a return giving the name of each road, its length, description, and particulars as to cost of maintenance, and the average traffic as far as it can be even approximately ascertained, no special means for this purpose being at the disposal of the Department.

7. The average cost per mile of road upkeep in the several Provinces was as follows :—

Province.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Gravelled.	Natural.	General Average.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western ...	806	—	315	—	720
Central ...	629	—	233	77	533
Northern ...	273	—	181	52	206
Southern ...	577	—	180	—	518
Eastern ...	456	—	229	20	302
North-Western ...	409	461	245	33	370
North-Central ...	436	—	174	—	310
Uva ...	651	—	284	71	467
Sabaragamuwa ...	661	437	270	97	535

The general average throughout the Colony was :—Metalled roads Rs. 549 per mile, gravelled roads Rs. 221 per mile, natural roads Rs. 57 per mile.

8. The whole of the roads have been, with few exceptions, maintained in a satisfactory condition, considering their respective classes and the traffic upon them. The improved condition of the roads in the Central Province mentioned in my last report has been maintained. Representation has been made by the Dimbula Planters' Association that additional width and protection are required in respect of some of the roads, and is being inquired into ; this, however, is a question to be dealt with under road improvement rather than that of maintenance.

The improvement of the roads in the Western and North-Western Provinces is being extended.

A considerable amount of rooting out of jungle and scrub on the roadsides has been effected in the Provinces of Uva and Sabaragamuwa, which will have a marked effect for good in the maintenance of the roads in future.

The roads in the Northern Province have been somewhat disturbed by the construction of the railway, but their general condition is good.

In the North-Central Province the expenditure on road maintenance is still low, and I regret the difficulties experienced with regard to labour in the Province has not admitted of full advantage being taken of the increased provision made in the Supply Bill for the year under review.

The following roads have been handed over to the Anuradhapura Local Board :—Approach roads to public buildings, Anuradhapura ; the Inner and Outer Circular roads, Anuradhapura.

On the completion of the Northern Railway it is probable that the through traffic on some of the roads will be considerably reduced, but in course of time the local traffic on those serving the railway will considerably increase.

In the Eastern Province the improvement of the condition of the roads generally is progressing satisfactorily.

The work of replacing the old wooden bridges with iron and concrete structures throughout the Island is making satisfactory progress.

MAINTENANCE OF INLAND NAVIGATION.

9. No exceptional expenditure has been incurred under this heading.

FLOOD OUTLETS.

10. No work of any magnitude has been necessary for the maintenance of the existing flood outlets.

REPAIRS TO BUILDINGS.

11. The buildings in charge of this Department, classified in accordance with the classification in the Supply Bill, were as follows :—

Province.	Government Buildings, exclusive of Police and Hospital Buildings.	Queen's Houses.	Police Buildings.	Medical Aid Hospitals.	Government Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Total.
Western ...	89	1	16	1	31	138
Central ...	94	2	16	19	15	146
Northern ...	172	1	3	—	19	195
Southern ...	82	—	15	—	19	116
Eastern ...	62	—	1	—	17	80
North-Western ...	48	—	4	—	15	67
North-Central ...	55	—	—	—	14	69
Uva ...	35	—	1	4	6	46
Sabaragamuwa ...	46	—	4	4	12	66
Total ...	683	4	60	28	148	923

12. The following tabular statement shows the average expenditure per building during the year in each of the several Provinces :—

Province.	Government Buildings, exclusive of Police and Hospital Buildings.	Queen's Houses.	Police Buildings.	Medical Aid Hospitals	Government Hospitals and Dispensaries.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western	270	3,518	250	752	417
Central	131	1,548	155	336	420
Northern	43	205	151	—	123
Southern	113	—	80	—	93
Eastern	104	—	331	—	88
North-Western	90	—	106	—	131
North-Central	149	—	—	—	159
Uva	99	—	224	201	315
Sabaragamuwa	101	—	135	482	110

Generally speaking, the maintenance of buildings has been much improved of late, especially in the Central Province. This is owing to a considerable extent to the separate provision made in the Supply Bill since 1897 for their maintenance ; previous to that year there was only one vote, instead of two as is now the case, which included additions and alterations as well as maintenance.

REPAIRS TO BRIDGES EXCEEDING FIFTY FEET IN LENGTH.

13. The usual repairs have been effected. The wooden bridge at Dandugama referred to in my last annual report has been replaced by an iron structure having three spans of 80 ft. The work of replacing the bridge at Wellampitiya in the Western Province and those over the Sengal-oya and Lunu-oya in the North-Western Province is in progress.

WORKS UNDERTAKEN DURING 1901.

14. The year under review has been an exceptionally eventful one. On the 23rd January the sad news of the death of our Most Gracious Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria reached the Colony.

On the 12th April Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York landed in Colombo and visited Kandy.

The duties devolving on the officers of this Department in connection with the above events were loyally and efficiently performed.

The following are the more important works that have been under construction during the year :—

In the Western Province.

Magazine for storage of explosives.
Minor Courts, Hulftsdorp.
Dehiwala flood outlet.
Improvements, Kew barracks.
New roads, Havelock park.
New roads in Customs premises.
Improvements of road, Pasyala to Attanagalla.
Construction of Dandugama bridge.
Construction of Wellampitiya bridge.
Renewal of platform and widening Digarolla bridge.
Erection of jetties, sheds, and quay wall, Customs premises, Colombo.
Construction of cooly camp, Ragama.

In the Central Province.

Hospital at Dimbula.
Hospital at Maturata.
Peradeniya resthouse.
Police station and barracks, Dimbula.
Hospital at Pussellawa.
Construction of Annfield road.
Improvement of the Palapatwela-Galawela road.
Improvement of the Aladeniya-Iriyagama road.
Improvement of the Kadugannawa-Alagalla road.
Construction of bridge over the Tammana-oya, Matale Distri
Construction of bridge over the Talwata-oya.
Construction of bridges, Beligamuwa-Mirisgonioya road.
Water supply, Hakgala Gardens.

In the Northern Province.

Construction of Mantai-Illupakadavai road.
Construction of Mannar-Pesalai road.

In the Southern Province.

New Kachcheri, Hambantota.
New court-house, Hambantota.
Improvement of the Hambantota-Bundalla road.
Improvement of the Matara-Akuressa road.
Reconstruction of Galle road bridges.

In the Eastern Province.

Landing jetty, Trincomalee.
District Judge's quarters, Batticaloa.
Kantalai resthouse.
Sengaladi resthouse.
Landing jetty, Kalkuda.
Extension of South Coast road.
Construction of road to Muttur ferry.
Construction of road to Toppur.
Construction of Periyamukatuwaram causeway.
Construction of Mohideentanda bridge and causeway.

In the North-Western Province.

Powder magazine, Kurunegala.
Land Registry Office, Kurunegala.
District Engineer's quarters and workshops, Chilaw.
Construction of bridge over the Battulu-oya.
Construction of bridge over the Sengal-oya.
Construction of bridge over the Lunu-oya.

In the North-Central Province.

Archæological Commissioner's house, Anuradhapura.
Court-house, Anuradhapura.
Construction of Habarana-Topawewa road.

In the Province of Uva.

New court-house, Bandarawela.
New police station, Bandarawela.
Construction of Bibile-Medagama road.
Construction of Nakala bridge.

In the Province of Sabaragamuwa

Permanent wards, Civil Hospital, Kegalla.
Permanent wards, Civil Hospital, Karawanella.
Land Registry Office, Kegalla.
Avisawella hospital extension.
Construction of the Madampe-Hambantota road.
Construction of causeway at Algoda.
Rebuilding bridge on the Ratnapura-Nambapana road.
Rebuilding bridge on the Ratnapura-Halpe road.

15. I will now proceed to briefly enumerate the various works that have been undertaken by the Department during the year in the several Provinces under the headings Annually Recurrent, Extraordinary, and Works chargeable to Loans.

A large proportion of the information has been taken from the annual reports furnished by the Provincial Engineers.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Annually Recurrent Works.

16. *Maintenance of Roads.*—The Provincial Engineer reports that the roads have been maintained in fair order, and some of them considerably improved, notably the Colombo-Negombo and the Horana-Panadure roads. The Badureliya-Kukulgama road has been handed over to the Kalutara District Road Committee, and this Department placed in charge of the road from Horawella to Moragalla resthouse.

17. *Maintenance of Inland Navigation.*—The canals have been maintained in fair order.

18. *Repairs to Buildings.*—The permanent buildings have been maintained in fair order.

19. *Maintenance of Customs Wharves, Jetties, and Cranes.*—The usual repairs have been effected.

20. *Additions and Alterations to Buildings.*—The following works have been carried out during the year:—

Post Office—re-arrangement of partitions and minor alterations.
General Hospital—minor alterations and additions.
Public Instruction Office—minor improvements.
Convict Hospital, Borella—providing glass tiles.
Kotahena Police Barracks—water service.
Central Timber Depôt—improvements to entrance.
Colombo Customs—minor improvements.
School of Agriculture—new latrine and bathroom.
Census Superintendent's Office—new shelving.
Principal Civil Medical Officer's Office—minor improvements.
Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta—construction of four bathing-places.
Master Attendant's Office—conversion of a portion of verandah into prisoners' dock.
Colonial Secretary's Office—minor improvements.
Bacteriological Institute—conversion of temporary bridge into permanent structure.
Female Ward, Lunatic Asylum—minor alterations.

21. *Repairs to Bridges.*—The usual repairs have been effected.

22. *Miscellaneous.*—Minor works have been carried out at the Customs premises, Hulftsdorp Law Courts, Cinnamon Gardens Police Station, and Pilots' Tower.

A survey of the main road from Horawella to Moragalla, 5 miles in length, has been completed.

Public Works Extraordinary.

23. *New Works and Buildings.*—The following works have been completed :—

Police barracks, Negombo, consisting of a main block containing accommodation for sergeant, single men, office, lock-up, and storeroom, and of subsidiary blocks containing accommodation for eight married men, with the necessary outbuildings. Cost Re. 0·17 per cubic foot.

Cooly lines—a set of six rooms on the 20th mile, Avisawella road, and on the 11th mile, Mugurugampola road.

New orderlies' stables and lines, Galle Buck. The buildings consist of two blocks : one providing accommodation for stabling twenty horses, quarters for twenty-four single men, bathroom, latrine, harness room, forage store, and office. Cost Re. 0·25 per cubic foot. The other quarters for two sergeants and six married men. Cost Rs. 0·23½ per cubic foot.

General magazine for storage of explosives, consisting of two magazines for the storage of dynamite, 63 ft. 6 in. by 35 ft.; small store, 23 ft. by 17 ft., for detonators, surrounded by a boundary wall. The larger magazines have been provided with an inspection passage between the walls of the magazine proper and the outer walls of the buildings. Cost Re. 0·43 per cubic foot.

Permanent wards, Leper Asylum, Hendala, consisting of a new ward providing accommodation for 36 beds, with the necessary outbuildings. Cost Re. 0·17½ per cubic foot.

House for head watcher, Ragama.

Dehiwala flood outlet.

Female ward, Lunatic Asylum. Cost Re. 0·34 per cubic foot.

The following works were not proceeded with by order of Government :—

Residence of Assistant Government Agent, Kalutara.
Public Works Office.
Technical College.
Accommodation for Fort police.
Infectious Diseases Hospital, Panadure.
Modara police station.

24. *Alterations and Additions to Buildings.*—The following works have been completed :—

Negombo jail—infectious diseases ward.
Negombo court-house—clerks' room.
Lighting Colonial Secretary's Office with electricity.
Building latrines and baths for European constables, Kew barracks.
Alterations and improvements to sergeants' quarters, Kew barracks.
Drainage of Kew barracks.
Baths and latrines, Kew barracks.
Improvements to the store, Government Factory.
Improvements, Pilots' Tower.
Boundary wall, Galle Face cemetery.
Improvements, District Court, Colombo.
Improvements, Welikada magazine.
Additions to mail room, General Post Office.

The following works are in hand :—

Permanent roof over treadmill, Welikada.
Drainage, Welikada jail.
Temporary cadjan sheds, Civil Hospital, Colombo.

25. *Special Repairs to Buildings.*—The following works were completed :—

Kew barracks, Slave Island.
General Hospital, Colombo.
Stores and office, Maligakanda reservoir.

26. *New Roads.*—The approach road and fencing to the cemetery at Minuwangoda were completed, and good progress made with the construction of roads in Havelock park, Colombo.

27. *Additions and Improvements to Roads.*—The following works have been completed :—

Veyangoda to boundary of Province.
Jaela-Kotadeniyawa road.
Giriulla-Pasyala.
Grandpass to Negombo.

The following works have been in hand :—

Horana to Alutgama, consisting of metalling 6 miles, the construction of necessary embankments and bridges.
Pasyala to Attanagalla.

28. *New Bridges.*—The following works have been in hand :—

Dandugama bridge, consisting of three spans of 80 ft. on cast iron cylindrical piers and abutments. This bridge is open to traffic, and the approaches only remain to be completed. The bridge is of lattice girder type carrying an iron and concrete roadway 14 ft. in width.

Avisawella road bridges—bridges on this road have been reconstructed to permanent type : three spans of 10 ft. each on the 5th mile, one span of 12 ft. on the 6th mile, and one span of 29 ft. on 29th mile.

Wellampitiya bridge—ironwork completed and abutments in hand.
Hanwella-Bope road, 1st mile—ironwork completed ; erection in hand.
Bentota bridge—ironwork completed, central pier rebuilt, and erection of ironwork in hand.

29. *Repair of Bridges.*—The widening of Digarolla bridge and entire renewal of platform has been completed.

30. *Lands and Buildings to be acquired.*—The following quarries have been acquired :—

Colombo-Avisawella road, 10th mile.
Colombo-Galle road, 8th and 12th miles.

31. *Miscellaneous.*—The following works have been completed :—

Towpath, Hamilton canal, consisting of raising and widening the 1st mile of the eastern towpath, providing four new culverts, and repairing five.
Converting timber bridges into iron ones—five bridges have been converted in the Colombo District, sixteen in the Kalutara District, and two in the Negombo District.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Annually Recurrent Works.

32. *Maintenance of Roads.*—The Provincial Engineer reports that the roads have been kept in good order, and points out that the increased traffic on the railway during the last five years has thrown additional traffic on many of the roads.

The slip on 32nd mile of the Pundaluoya-Tawalantenna road continues to move and requires constant attention.

33. *Maintenance of Buildings.*—The buildings are in fair order throughout.

34. *Additions and Improvements to Buildings.*—Various minor additions and improvements to buildings have been effected, principally in the Kandy and Matale Districts.

35. *Repairs to Bridges.*—The bridges have been maintained in a fair state of repair.

36. *Miscellaneous Minor Works.*—Several minor works, mainly in connection with improvements to roads, have been carried out under this heading.

Public Works Extraordinary.

37. *New Works and Buildings.*—The following have been completed :—

Stabling, wood and straw sheds, Queen's Cottage, Nuwara Eliya.
Hospital, Dimbula, including administration block, five wards providing accommodation for 38 beds, operating room, observation ward, Medical Officer's quarters, Sisters' quarters, and attendants' quarters. The grounds comprise an area of 1½ acre of land, and are surrounded by a wire fencing. The total cost of this project, including land and water supply, was Rs. 86,494.
Infectious Diseases Hospital, Nuwara Eliya, consisting of two wards, each providing accommodation for 6 beds, with the necessary outbuildings and fencing. Cost Rs. 11,307.
Dikoya Public Works Department bungalow. This work included the rebuilding of the residential portion of the bungalow consisting of 2 sitting-rooms, 3 bedrooms, enclosed verandahs, and stores. Cost Rs. 9,990, at the rate of 15¾ cents nearly per cubic foot.
Cooly lines and overseer's quarters on the 41st mile, Nanuoya-Nuwara Eliya road. Cooly lines 6 rooms and overseer's quarters consisting of 2 rooms.
At the Mahaiyawa cooly lines 12 rooms.
Dispensary at Madugoda, consisting of a dispensary, a living-room, bedroom, store, and necessary outbuildings. Cost Rs. 3,440.
Quarters for Sergeant-Major of Police, Nuwara Eliya, consisting of sitting-room, 2 bedrooms, verandahs, and the necessary outbuildings. Cost Rs. 4,851.

The following works are in progress :—

Clerk and Foreman's house, Hakgala.
Witness sheds, Police Court, Hatton.
Hospital, Maturata.
House of observation, Kandy.
Police station and barracks, Dimbula.

The sites for erecting police station and barracks, Agrapatana, and for the circuit bungalow, Lindula-Nuwara Eliya road, were not handed over to this Department during the year.

38. *Alterations and Additions to Buildings.*—The following works have been completed :—

Electric lighting the Pavilion, Kandy.
Improvements, clerks' residence, Kachcheri, Nuwara Eliya.
Boilers for cooking food for prisoners, Bogambara jail.
Medical aid hospital, Lindula.
Pussellawa hospital.
Uda Pussellawa hospital, including an infectious diseases hospital, providing accommodation for 30 beds.
Nawalapitiya hospital.
Police station, Hatton.
Powder magazine, Matale.
Post office, Kandy.
Post office, Nawalapitiya.
Post office, Madulkele.

39. *Special Repairs to Buildings.*—The following works have been completed :—

Medical aid hospital, Lindula.
Kandy Kachcheri—part renewal of gutters.
Police station, Nuwara Eliya—re-shingling roof.
Deltota hospital—rebuilding of stables and godowns.
Katugastota hospital—repairs to well.

40. *New Roads.*—The following work has been completed :—

Annfield road. The accounts of the cost of this road and also of the Padiapelella-Kabaragala road are not yet closed, owing to delay in the settlement of compensation for land.

The work on the Nugawela-Ulapane road was not commenced, the private contribution not having been paid into the Colonial Treasury.

41. *Additions and Improvements to Roads.*—The following works have been completed :—

Gampola-Pussellawa road culverts.
Katugastota-Madulkele road.
Haragama-Kurunduoya road.
Deltota road.
Kandapola-Uda Pussellawa road.
Kalawewa-Galawela road culverts.
Balakaduwa to junction of Trincomalee-Anuradhapura road.

The following works are in hand :—

Palapatwela-Galawela road—nearly completed.
Aladeniya-Iriyagama road—2 miles completed.
Kadugannawa-Alagalla road.

42. *New Bridges.*—The following works have been completed :—

Tammana-oya bridge of lattice girder type, iron and concrete, 50 ft. span, 12 ft. in width.
Beligamuwa-Mirisgonioya road, 11th mile—iron and concrete bridge, 27 ft. span, 11 ft. 4 in. in width.
Galawela-Palapatwela road, 33rd. mile—iron and concrete bridge, 15 ft. span, 11 ft. 4 in. in width.

The following works are in progress :—

Beligamuwa-Mirisgonioya road, 7th mile, bridge of lattice girder type, 50 ft. span, 12 ft. in width.
Talwatta-oya bridge, Galawela-Palapatwela road—iron and concrete bridge, 30 ft. span, 11 ft. 4 in. in width.

43. *Repairs to Bridges.*—The following works have been completed :—

Peradeniya satinwood bridge.
Nuwara Eliya-Lindula road—bridges on the 34th and 35th miles.
Gampola-Peradeniya road—bridges on the 5th and 8th miles.

44. *Lands and Buildings to be acquired.*—I regret to state that there appears to be considerable delay in handing over to this Department the lands necessary for public works and quarries in this Province.

45. *Miscellaneous.*—The following works have been completed :—

Water supply, Hakgala Gardens.
Improvements, Nuwara Eliya lake.
Sanitation of Kadugannawa.
Pundaluoya-Watagoda bridge.
Road to new sites, Nuwara Eliya.
Timber bridges on the road to the Government Civil Hospital and Public Works Department Stores, Nuwara Eliya, and at the junction between Dimbula and Uda Pussellawa road have been converted into iron and concrete structures.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Annually Recurrent Works.

46. *Maintenance of Roads.*—The Provincial Engineer reports that all the roads were generally maintained in good order. The increased expenditure on the road from Jaffna to Kankesanturai satisfactorily met the increased wear and tear on this road owing to the transport of railway material, and it is anticipated there will be a material reduction in the cost of upkeep during 1902. Difficulty was experienced in obtaining limestone road metal at Elephant Pass, and a short section of the Iranamadu-Kokkavil road suffered towards the end of the year in consequence. The roads in the Vavuniya district were maintained in excellent condition, and reflect great credit on Mr. J. O. Ebert, District Engineer. An improvement has been effected in the condition of the roads in the Mannar District.

47. *Maintenance of Inland Navigation.*—The channels have been well maintained, and the system of transporting the silt to the reclamation in the vicinity of Jaffna continued.

48. *Repairs to Buildings.*—All the permanent buildings were maintained in a fair state of repair.

49. *Additions and Improvements to Buildings.*—The following works were completed :—

Magistrate's quarters, Point Pedro—minor improvements.
Vavuniya hospital—rebuilding ward No. 3.
Jaffna Fort—additions to parapet walls on the ramparts.
Assistant Government Agent's house, Mannar—addition of boarded ceilings.
Police Magistrate's bungalow, Chavakachcheri—minor improvements.
Jaffna Jail—minor improvements.
Mantota hospital—erecting outbuildings to dispenser's quarters.

50. *Repairs to Bridges.*—The bridges have been maintained in fair order.

51. *Miscellaneous.*—The following works have been completed under this heading :—

Bridge—12 feet span, permanent type—over drainage channel, Tellipalai.
Flood-water channel, 1st mile, Mankulam-Mullaittivu road.

The following work was in hand :—

Bridge on the Tellipali-Pandaterruppu road.

Public Works Extraordinary.

52. *New Works and Buildings.*—The following works have been completed :—

Overseer's quarters on the 7th mile, Pesalai-Yakawewa Road. Cost Re. 0·16 per cubic foot.
Cooly lines of 5 rooms in Vavuniya and of 6 rooms on the 136th mile, North-Central road, at a cost of Re. 0·17 and Re. 0·22 respectively.
Quarters for an overseer at Kankarayan, at a cost of Re. 0·18 per cubic foot.
General cemetery, Mullaittivu.
Office for Provincial Registrar, Jaffna, at a cost of Re. 0·12 per cubic foot.

The erection of a post office at Mannar has been delayed owing to a change of site, and the erection of a hospital at Point Pedro has been abandoned by order of Government.

53. *Alterations and Additions to Buildings.*—The following works have been completed :—

Office Assistant's quarters, Jaffna—outbuildings and drains.
Jaffna jail—ceiling cells.
Fiscal's Office, Jaffna—enclosing verandah.
District Engineer's house, Mannar—water tank, capacity 19,500 gallons. Cost Rs. 2,470.

54. *Special Repairs to Buildings.*—The following works have been completed :—

Temporary wards, Vavuniya.
Medical Officer's quarters, Mullaittivu.

55. *New Roads.*—The following work has been completed so far as funds were available :—

Maintai-Illupaikadai road, including gravelling 2 miles of the deviation, earthwork on the 2nd and 3rd miles, and the construction of a causeway on the 4th mile.

The Paranthan-Mullaittivu road works were stopped by order of Government.

56. *Additions and Improvements to Roads.*—The improvement works on 2 miles, viz., 4th and 5th miles, of the Mannar-Pesalai road were completed. The necessary repairs consisting of underpinning the side-walls of the Punnalai causeway were completed.

57. *New Bridges.*—The bridge of 20 ft. span, permanent type, on the Paranthan embankment was completed. The construction of a bridge on the Jaffna-Point Pedro road is in hand.

58. *Repairs to Bridges.*—The necessary repairs to the bridge on Reclamation road, Jaffna, have been completed.

59. *Lands and Buildings to be acquired.*—The acquisition of a site for hospital, Point Pedro, was not proceeded with by order of Government.

60. *Miscellaneous.*—The following works were completed :—

Halting-places for carts on the North road, ten in number, 100 ft. in length and 20 ft. in width.
Protecting sides of Mannar causeway.
Repairs to Jaffna and Mannar Forts.
Boring experiments, Jaffna. The result of these experiments, the Provincial Engineer reports, points to the probability of good water being obtained in large quantities within 4½ miles of Jaffna.
Survey of road from Paranthan to Mullaittivu.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Annually Recurrent Works.

61. *Maintenance of Roads.*—The Provincial Engineer reports that the roads in the Galle and Matara Districts have been maintained in excellent order. The principal roads in the Hambantota District have been maintained in good order, but the others have suffered on account of the scarcity of labour and extreme dryness of the climate.

62. *Repairs to Buildings.*—The permanent buildings have been maintained in good repair.

63. *Additions and Improvements to Buildings.*—The principal works carried out under this heading are :—

Improvements to Calf Vaccine Institute, Galle.
Provision of two cells for lunatics and other improvements, Matara jail.
Constructing bathing tank, Tangalla jail.
Providing rails and fence and other improvements, Hambantota post office.
Constructing lock-up, Hambantota police station.

64. *Repairs to Bridges.*—The usual repairs have been effected. Several of the timber bridges should be replaced by ones of a more permanent character.

65. *Miscellaneous.*—The principal works carried out under this heading were :—

Protecting Galle-Matara road, 86th mile, from the inroads of the sea.
Construction of new culvert, Weligama railway approach road.
Erecting crane, Hambantota jetty.

Public Works Extraordinary.

66. *New Works and Buildings.*—The following works have been completed :—

New cells, Galle jail.
New Kachcheri, Hambantota.
Cooly lines and overseer's quarters, Kottawa.

The following works are in hand :—

Hambantota jetty.
New court-house, Hambantota.

The erection of District Judge's house, Matara, was not proceeded with by order of Government.

67. *Alterations and Additions to Buildings.*—The following works have been completed :—

Alterations to old police station, Pettah, Galle.
Accommodation for Public Works Department, Galle.

68. *Special Repairs to Buildings.*—The repairs to Galle jetty have been completed.

69. *Additions and Improvements to Roads.*—The following works have been completed :—

Hikkaduwa to Gonapinuwela.
Protecting Galle-Matara road, 83rd and 86th miles.

The following works are in hand :—

Hambantota-Bundala road.
Tangalla road, between 126½ and 129th mileposts.
Matara-Akuressa road.

70. *New Bridges.*—The erection of five new bridges on the Galle-Udugama road is nearly completed, and the temporary bridge at Mahamodara has been completed. The iron work for the Mahamodara and Gintota bridges is in hand.

71. *Repairs to Bridges.*—The reconstruction of the bridges Nos. 4 and 5 on the Hambantota road is in hand.

72. *Lands and Buildings to be acquired.*—Land for a cemetery at Weligama has been acquired. The acquisition of land for District Judge's quarters, Matara, has not been proceeded with by order of Government.

73. *Miscellaneous.*—The following works have been completed :—

Town survey, Hambantota.
Sea wall, Tangalla.
Sanitary improvements, Bentota.
Converting timber bridges into iron ones.
Bridges and culverts, Mahadola-Liyangahatota road.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Annually Recurrent Works.

74. *Maintenance of Roads.*—The Provincial Engineer reports that, with the exception of the 85th and 86th miles of the Maduruoya-Eravur road and the 33rd mile of Karaitivu-Sammanturai road and the 44th mile of Akkaraipattu-Sigamam road, the whole of the roads were maintained in good order and condition. A great deal has been done towards re-shaping the roads and clearing of jungle and waterways during the year.

75. *Dredging Batticaloa Lake.*—During the year 1,635 cubes, or 6,605 tons, of material have been removed by the dredger at a cost of Re. 0·88 per cube, or Re. 0·22 per ton. The dredger was docked in October for general repairs.

76. *Repairs to Buildings.*—The permanent buildings were maintained in a good state of repair, except the apothecary's quarters at Muttur and the salt store at Nilaveli. A project for the reconstruction of the former is in course of preparation, and special provision has been made in the Supply Bill for 1902 for the necessary repairs to the roof of the latter.

77. *Alterations and Additions to Buildings.*—The following works have been carried out under this heading :—

Salt store, Akkaraipattu—re-roofing with Calicut tiles.
Government hospital, Trincomalee—fence and steps.

78. *Repair of Bridges.*—The usual repairs have been effected and the bridges maintained in good order, with the exception of the bridge at Urani, which is being replaced by a causeway and new iron bridge of a permanent type.

79. *Miscellaneous.*—Under this heading the following works have been carried out :—

Trincomalee—erecting tide gauge.
Chavalacadai—providing composite ferry boat.
Kilivetti—providing composite ferry boat.
Kivulakadawa—sinking well 30 ft. in depth.
Maduruoya-Eravur road—rebuilding abutments of bridge No. 21, 73rd mile.
Tillay-aar—providing canoe for ferry.
Karaitivu-Sammanturai road—constructing culvert, 28th mile.
Palamunai—acquiring land for metal quarry near 31⅛ milepost, Coast road south.

Public Works Extraordinary.

80. *New Works and Buildings.*—The following works have been completed :—

District Judge's residence, Batticaloa. The buildings are of a permanent character. Accommodation on ground floor: Drawing room 22 ft. by 17 ft., dining-room 20 ft. by 17 ft., office 17 ft. by 15 ft., store 11 ft. by 9 ft. 7 in. On upper floor: three bedrooms 23 ft. by 18 ft., 20 ft. 9 in. by 18 ft., and 15 ft. 5 in. by 18 ft., respectively; dressing-room 11 ft. 5 in. by 9 ft. 7 in.; and two bathrooms. The necessary outbuildings and stabling for two horses are also of a permanent character. Cost, including approach roads, fencing, drains, &c., was at the rate of 16 cents per cubic foot of building.

Cooly lines and overseer's quarters. Overseer's quarters have been erected near the 17th mile, Coast road north, Batticaloa; cost 11 cents per cubic foot. Cooly lines: 12 rooms have been erected near the 17th mile, Coast road, north, Batticaloa; cost 12 cents per cubic foot.

Landing jetty, Kalkudah. The jetty is constructed of iron, with wooden joists and planking. The piles are of H iron section, 9 in. by 7 in., carried through the stratum of coral about 8 ft. into the sand; on these piles are fixed cast iron shoes, which rest on the coral bed; the bearing of the shoes being 6·25 square feet, distribute the load on the piles over the coral bed, which varies from 1 to 2 ft. in thickness. Substantial cross bracing, longitudinal wallings, rubbing pieces, and vertical fenders protected by iron angle pieces have been provided. The jetty is 165 ft. in length, and has a width of 28 ft., and is provided with the necessary landings. A portion, 122 ft. in length, is covered with corrugated iron roofing supported on iron principals carried by H iron standards 8 in. by 6 in. The depth of water at the end of the jetty is 8 ft. Cost, including crane seat, Rs. 37,744, or at the rate of Rs. 9 nearly per square foot of platform area.

Kantalai resthouse. This building, situated on the Dambulla-Trincomalee road, 25 miles from Trincomalee, is of a permanent character. Accommodation: hall 19 ft. by 16 ft., dining-room 19 ft. by 16 ft., three bedrooms 16 ft. by 13 ft., verandahs 10 ft. in width, carriage porch, and the necessary outbuildings, including stabling for four horses. The cost of the new buildings was at the rate of 17 cents per cubic foot, and that of the stables 6 cents per cubic foot. The materials from the old buildings were used as far as practicable.

Field hospital, Maha-oya. The temporary cadjan roof over the male ward referred to in my last Administration Report has been replaced by a tile roof.

Further proceeding with the erection of the Trincomalee jetty was delayed in accordance with the instructions of Government.

No site having been handed over to this Department for a residence for the Assistant Collector of Customs, the erection of this building was not proceeded with.

81. *Alterations and Additions to Buildings.*—The following works have been completed:—

Trincomalee jail. This work included the demolition and rebuilding of the male portion of the jail. The new buildings are of a permanent character, and consist of the following:—A block of five cells, each 9 ft. by 7 ft.; association ward 20 ft. by 9 ft., with verandah 6 ft. wide; kitchen 9 ft. by 8 ft.; workshop 14 ft. by 7 ft. 6 in.; office 10 ft. by 10 ft.

Trincomalee post office. This work consisted of the erection of quarters for two assistants. Accommodation: two rooms 14 ft. by 12 ft., kitchen 12 ft. by 10 ft., verandah 6 ft. wide on one side, and the necessary outbuildings. Cost 20 cents per cubic foot.

Covered way, Residency, Batticaloa. This work consisted of the erection of a covered way, 118 ft. in length, connecting the Residency with the visitors' quarters.

New salt store, Batticaloa. This work included the rebuilding of the west wall of the existing store, which had been badly cracked by piling salt up against it. Enclosing the verandah on the north side of the store.

Assistant Government Agent's house, Trincomalee. The work done under this heading consisted of providing polished cement floors in the above house.

82. *Special Repairs to Buildings.*—The special repairs to roof and floors of the Fiscal's Office, Batticaloa Kachcheri, were completed.

83. *New Roads.*—The following works have been completed:—

Road to Muttur ferry. This road commences on the 65th mile of the South Coast road, Trincomalee District, is 1·46 mile in length, and a continuation in a direct line of the Coast road from Batticaloa to Trincomalee; the distance from Batticaloa to its termination at Kottiyar is 67 miles. A jetty has been constructed on the banks of the Kottiyar to meet the convenience of traffic crossing the bay to and from Trincomalee. The jetty or quay wall is of cement concrete, 75 ft. in length, and built on a pile foundation 4 ft. below the bed of the river. A ramped concrete carriage way, 12 ft. in width, has also been constructed to afford easy passage of wheeled traffic to and from the ferry boats. The road is on embankment the whole way, and has a coral foundation surfaced with gravel. Provision for the passage of backwater has been made by the construction of a stone causeway. The cost of the works was at the rate of Rs. 11,232 per mile.

North Coast road to Toppur. This road, 1·61 mile in length, commences at the 60th mile of the Coast road in the Trincomalee District, passing through jungle across paddy fields to the village of Toppur, which is situated near Allai tank. The work included the construction of a bridge 1 span of 10 ft. and 5 spans of 15 ft., width of roadway 11 ft. 4 in., also bridges of 8-ft., 12-ft., and 6-ft. spans, and several masonry culverts carrying the road over irrigation channels. A masonry and concrete causeway providing for the passage of the flood water of the Peramboveli stream. Two 4-foot culverts have been provided in the causeway for the passage of irrigation water. Cost, including bridges and contingent works, was at the rate of Rs. 12,178 per mile. All the bridges are of a permanent type.

The extension of the South Coast road, Kalmunai District, was proceeded with.

84. *Additions and Improvements to Roads.*—The construction of a causeway on the 44th mile, Akkaraipattu-Sagamam road, 200 ft. in length, to facilitate the passage of flood water, was completed. The causeway carries a road 16 ft. in width. The roadway is of cement concrete laid on a foundation of hand-packed rubble.

The following works have been proceeded with :—

Causeway, Periya Muhâtuwaram. This causeway carries a roadway 660 ft. in length, 21 ft. in width, 3·5 ft. above mean sea level, and a further length of 794 ft., 20 ft. in width, 2·4 ft. above mean sea level; the length of the ramp is 100 ft., making a total length of 1,550 ft. The roadway is of cement concrete 9 in. thick laid on hand-packed rubble foundation 6 in. thick. Five bridged openings 10 ft. in width have been provided to admit of the passage of the dry weather flow. The north approach is graded 1 in 40 for a length of 282 ft.; the remaining portion, 308 ft. in length, is level. The south approach is graded 1 in 40 for a length of 265 ft., when it joins the South Coast road. The causeway was so far completed as to admit of the passage of wheeled traffic over it in December, and it is anticipated the approaches will shortly be completed.

Additional waterways, 66th mile, South Coast road. This project, consisting of the construction of two small bridges, is nearly completed.

The construction of the causeway on the 65th mile, South Coast road, has not been proceeded with, by order of Government.

85. *New Bridges.*—The following works have been in hand :—

Mohideentanda bridge. This project includes the construction of a causeway 324 ft. in length, carrying a roadway 16 ft. in width, at a level of 9·5 ft. above mean sea level. A bridged opening 5 ft. in width, sill level 3·5 ft. above mean sea level, is provided for the passage of dry weather flow. The roadway is of cement concrete 9 in. thick laid on a foundation of hand-packed rubble 6 in. thick. The upper and lower slopes of the causeway are protected with cement concrete on stone pitching.

Urani bridge and causeway. This project includes the construction of a bridge having a waterway of 90 ft. and a causeway 250 ft. in length on the 63rd mile of the South Coast road, Kalmunai District. The bridge consists of three spans of 30 ft., the abutments are of masonry, and the piers of rolled beams of H section, 12 in. by 6 in., crossed, braced, and erected on cement concrete foundations.

Miscellaneous.—The following works have been completed :—

Well and fence, Customs officers' quarters, and post office, Kalkudah.

Converting timber bridges into iron ones, Badulla-Batticaloa and Trincomalee-Kandy roads. Under this heading one span of 6 ft., four of 30 ft., one of 26 ft. 6 in., and one of 14 ft. 11 in. were converted, the width of roadway being 14 ft. 10 in.

Surveying and preparing plans, proposed Paddiruppu-Divulanai road.

Sinking wells, South Coast road, Kalmunai District. Under this heading three wells have been sunk at Sivalodai, 70¼ mile, south of Batticaloa; Peria Ragamavillu, 74½ mile, south of Batticaloa; Seluwa Kalupua, 83rd mile, south of Batticaloa.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

Annually Recurrent Works.

87. *Maintenance of Roads.*—The Provincial Engineer reports that the roads were generally maintained in good order.

The road from Padeniya to Siyambalagama is unable to satisfactorily withstand the heavy traffic on it, and unless the opening of the railway to Anuradhapura materially reduces the traffic on this road, a more substantial roadway than that at present existing will be required.

The portion of the Akkaraipattu road between Palavi and Etalai is in indifferent order, being much cut up by the heavy traffic passing over it during the pilgrimage to St. Anna's Church.

The roads within the Local Board limits of Chilaw were handed over to the Local Board on the request of the Chairman by order of Government.

There is a marked improvement in the condition of the roads in the Dandugama district.

88. *Maintenance of Inland Navigation.*—The usual work of removing shoals and general maintenance has been carried out.

89. *Repairs to Buildings.*—The permanent buildings have been maintained in a good state of repair.

90. *Additions and Improvements to Buildings.*—The following works have been carried out under this heading :—

Maligawa, Kurunegala—improved water supply.
Nikaweratiya hospital—surface drainage.
Kurunegala hospital—cart shed and new pump.
Kalpitiya post office—addition of verandah.
Dandugama District Engineer's bungalow—surface drainage.

91. *Repair of Bridges.*—The bridges were maintained in good order, and the usual repairs carried out during the year.

Public Works Extraordinary.

92. *New Works and Buildings.*—The following works were completed :—

Marawila police station.
Cooly lines and overseer's quarters—cooly lines at Tonigala.
Land Registry Office, Kurunegala.
Public Works Department workshop, Chilaw.

The following are in hand :—

Powder magazine, Kurunegala.
Cooly lines and overseer's quarters, Kurunegala-Puttalam road, 14th mile.
Court-house, Puttalam.
District Engineer's quarters, Chilaw.

93. *New Roads.*—The road from the salt stores at Karativu to the ferry was completed.

Feeder Roads, Northern Railway.—The surveys of the road from (*a*) Villakatapotta to Hiripitiya *viâ* Gonawatta railway station, (*b*) Nikaweratiya to Polpitigama *viâ* Maho railway station, (*c*) Karawalagaswewa to Galgamuwa, and (*d*) Nikaweratiya to Andigama have been completed.

94. *Additions and Improvements to Roads.*—The following works were completed :—

Track metalling Puttalam-Battuluoya road to 14th mile.
Track metalling Toppu-Battuluoya road.
Toppu to Dankotuwa road.
North Coast road—widening causeway, 6th mile, over Mi-oya.
Coast road north of Puttalam—extension to Vanativillu.

95. *New Bridges.*—The following works have been completed :—

Pulichakulam bridge, Chilaw. This was carried out by the District Road Committee.

Battulu-oya bridge. This bridge is of the lattice girder type with iron and concrete platform, and consists of four spans of 30 ft. The shore spans are carried on brickwork and concrete abutments, and the river spans on cast iron cylinders 6 ft. in diameter filled in with cement concrete, two cylinders forming each pier. The width of the roadway is 14 ft. The actual work on the site was commenced in March, 1900. The abutments having been erected, temporary staging was erected suitable for carrying a 5-ton travelling crane to be used in sinking the cylinders and afterwards in the erection of the ironwork. The cylinder sinking was commenced in October. The cylinders are founded in boulder clay, being sunk to depths varying from 14 ft. to 16 ft. The work, including approaches, which had been supervised by the District Engineer Mr. Churchill throughout, was satisfactorily completed at the close of the year.

Bridge over the Kudupitiya-oya. This work consisted of raising the bridge 3 ft. 8 in.

Palavi bridge. Good progress has been made in the erection of the iron bridges over the Sengal-oya and Lunu-oya on the 58th and 54th miles of the Chilaw-Puttalam road. The former bridge consists of four and the latter of five spans of 30 ft. supported on rolled H iron piles fitted with shoes and bedded in concrete. The width of the roadway is 14 ft.

96. *Repairs to Bridges.*—The repairs to groynes at Deduru-oya bridge were completed, and fair progress made with the repair of the Palavi embankment and bridge.

97. *Miscellaneous.*—The following works were completed :—

Fence round District Judge's house, Kurunegala.
Three timber bridges on the Toppu-Battuluoya road, two on the Puttalam-Battuluoya road, and one on the Kurunegala-Giriulla road were replaced by bridges constructed of iron and concrete.
Culverts, Kompaspara road.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Annually Recurrent Works.

98. *Maintenance of Roads.*—The Provincial Engineer reports that generally the roads have been maintained in fair order.

The road from Galkulam through Mihintale to Rambawa, upon the maintenance of which no expenditure was incurred during 1900 by orders of Government, was little better than a fair weather track during 1901 ; this track has been brought into a better condition with a view to its future maintenance as a gravelled road.

The road from Horawapotana towards Vavuniya requires more bridges as stated in my last annual report, and provision has been made in the Supply Bill for 1902 towards the cost of these works.

The road from Kala-oya to Galgodaheña requires raising on portions of the 85th mile, and increased waterway for the discharge of flood waters from the Yan-oya.

The road from Mirisgoni-oya to Galkandapadu over the last 10 miles has not been in a satisfactory condition. Increased provision for the maintenance of this road was made in the Supply Bill for 1901, but I regret that difficulties experienced with labour prevented full advantage being taken of the funds available.

The road from Mirisgoni-oya to Kituluttu has been maintained in better order, and to some extent the additional provision made in the Supply Bill for 1901 has been utilized.

99. *Repairs to Buildings.*—The permanent buildings have been maintained in a satisfactory state of repair.

100. *Alterations and Additions to Buildings.*—Under this heading the following works have been completed :—

Certain minor alterations to the Kekirawa dispensary. The well has been sunk to a depth of 36 ft., but unfortunately the attempt to find water has not yet proved successful.
Addition of a store and latrine to the Anuradhapura Kachcheri.
Addition of sanitary accommodation to the Sinhalese clerk's house at Anuradhapura.
Erection of a brick wall, Anuradhapura jail.
Erection of a brick wall, Anuradhapura hospital.

101. *Repairs to Bridges.*—The bridges have been maintained in good order.

102. *Miscellaneous.*—Under this heading the following works have been completed :—

Survey of the Anuradhapura-Trincomalee road.
Removal of vegetable growth from the Miriswetiya and Abhagiriya Dagobas.
Repair of damage caused by a falling tree to the Provincial Engineer's Office, Anuradhapura.

Public Works Extraordinary.

103. *New Works and Buildings.*—The following works have been completed :—

One set of permanent cooly lines, six rooms, Anuradhapura. Cost at the rate of 25 cents per cubic foot.
Quarters for Irrigation Clerk, Kachcheri. Cost at the rate of 28 cents per cubic foot.
Powder magazine, Mihintale. Cost at the rate of 39 cents per cubic foot.
Medical Officer's quarters, Mihintale. Cost at the rate of 25 cents per cubic foot.

The following works are in hand and nearly completed :—

Quarters for Sinhalese clerk, Anuradhapura.
Archæological Commissioner's house, Anuradhapura.
One set of permanent cooly lines at Alut-oya.
New court-house, Anuradhapura.

The erection of new residence for Medical Officer, nurses, and dispensary at Anuradhapura was stopped by order of Government.

104. *Alterations and Additions to Buildings.*—The following works have been completed :—

Additions and alterations, Anuradhapura jail, consisting of raising the walls, roofing cells with iron and concrete, and improving the drainage.
Archæological Commissioner's house, Anuradhapura, consisting of constructing road, sinking well, erecting fence and gate.

The following work is in hand :—

Improvements to Kachcheri.

105. *New Roads.*—Fair progress has been made with the construction of the Habarana-Topawewa road, some delay being caused in the difficulty of obtaining masons for the construction of culverts at Topawewa.

No expenditure has been incurred upon the construction of Northern Railway feeder roads.

106. *Additions and Improvements to Roads.*—The following works are in hand :—

Mirisgoni-oya to Galkandamadu road.
Maradankadawela-Habarana road.
Habarana-Topawewa road.
Anuradhapura-Puttalam road.
Anuradhapura-Kurunegala road.

107. *New Bridges.*—Only one of the three bridges on the Kalaoya-Galgodahena road has been completed owing to the difficulty of obtaining masons.

108. *Miscellaneous.*—The following works have been completed :—

Metalling road reservation, Anuradhapura.
Converting timber bridges into iron ones on the Habarana-Topawewa and Anuradhapura-Trincomalee roads.
Roadside drains, Madawachchiya.
Gal-oya well.
Survey of approach road to proposed railway station, Anuradhapura.

Province of Uva.

Annually Recurrent Works.

109. *Maintenance of Roads.*—The Provincial Engineer reports that the whole of the roads, except a portion of the Koslanda-Poonagala gravel road and a portion of the Wellawaya-Tanamalwila road, have been maintained in a satisfactory state of repair.

Considerable progress has been made with the rooting out of jungle on the sides of the road, resulting in the encouragement of the growth of grass, tending to prevent the erosion of the banks and sides of the road, and the consequent silting up of the side drains.

110. *Repairs to Buildings.*—The permanent buildings have been maintained in a satisfactory state of repair.

111. *Alterations and Additions to Buildings.*—Under this heading the following alterations and additions have been completed :—

Haputale post office—improvement of the sanitary condition by cutting back the high ground near the building.
Bandarawela post office—concrete floors and ceilings to bedrooms.
Badulla police station—skylights to cells.
Badulla hospital—addition of clothes room.
Haputale hospital—addition of clothes room, addition of latrine to, and improved lighting of, Medical Officer's quarters.
Lunugala hospital—addition of clothes room.

112. *Repairs to Bridges.*—The bridges have been maintained in good order.

113. *Miscellaneous.*—The following works under this heading have been completed :—

Rebuilding retaining wall at Haputale.
Survey of proposed road, Haputale to Dambatenna.
Acquisition of land, Bandarawela water supply.
Survey of Badulla-Spring Valley bridle road deviation.

The following work is in progress :—

Kiraluiaremade irrigation aqueduct.

Public Works Extraordinary.

114. *New Works and Buildings.*—The following works have been completed :—

New police station, Bandarawela. Cost at the rate of 17½ cents per cubic foot.
Cooly lines and overseer's quarters, Badulla-Haputale road. Cost at the rate of 18¼ cents per cubic foot.

The following works are in progress :—

New court-house, Bandarawela.
Permanent ward, Medagama hospital.
Cooly lines, Passara-Namunakuli road.

115. *Alterations and Additions to Buildings.*—Stables for Superintendent of Surveys have been erected. Cost at the rate of 20 cents per cubic foot.

116. *New Roads.*—The construction of the Bibile-Medagama road has made fair progress. This road, commencing at Bibile on the Badulla-Batticaloa road, passes through Medagama to Obbekota on the Muppane-Pottuvil road. The first 5 miles having been previously constructed, the road is now nearly completed for 7½ miles. I regret to note that the Provincial Engineer reports the prevalence of fever and dysentery amongst the labour force employed on this work.

The construction of the road from Bibile to Alutnuwara was not proceeded with by order of Government.

117. *Additions and Improvements to Roads.*—The following works have been completed :—

Improvement, second section of the Koslanda-Poonagala road.
Improvement, Badulla-Taldena road.
Metalling Wellawaya-Tanamalwila road.
Passara-Muppane road, diversion.

The improvement of the Muppane-Pottuvil road, including the grading of the approaches to streams, construction of culverts, and formation of road, has been proceeded with.

118. *New Bridges.*—The construction of the horse bridge over the Kumbukkan-oya at Nakkala has been proceeded with. The abutments and approaches are completed, and the ironwork has been delivered.

119. *Miscellaneous.*—The following works have been completed :—

Halting-places for carts, Passara-Madulsima road.
Survey for Bandarawela water supply.
Conversion of timber bridges into iron ones—one on the Dikwella-Madulla road, one on the Kumbalwela-Passara road, four on the Bibile-Medagama road, eight on the Bibile-Alutnuwara road, and one on the Wellawaya-Pottuvil road.
The protection of the Panwewa springs, Bandarawela.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

Annually Recurrent Works.

120. *Maintenance of Roads.*—The Provincial Engineer reports that the roads throughout the Province have been maintained in good order.

121. *Repairs to Buildings.*—The permanent buildings have been maintained in good order.

122. *Additions and Improvements to Buildings.*—The following works have been completed :—

Police barracks, Ratnapura—drainage and latrine accommodation.
Shades, Provincial Engineer's residence.
Ratnapura jail—provision of metal shoot.
Rakwana Police Court—latrine.
Kegalla court-house—witness shed.
Ayisawella District Engineer's quarters—drainage and verandah.
Rakwana police station—drainage.
Karawanella Medical Officer's quarters—lightning conductor.
Karawanella—re-roofing infectious hospital.
Balangoda hospital—providing pump.
Godakawela hospital—conversion of store into ward.
Kolonna hospital—improvement of approach road.

123. *Repairs to Bridges.*—The bridges have been maintained in a good s

124. *Miscellaneous.*—The following works have been completed :—

Morawaka-Rakwana road—repairs of flood damage.
Ardross-Polatagama road—survey of.
Nambapana road—acquisition of metal quarry.
Balangoda-Chetniole road—survey of.
Kandy road—rebuilding parapet wall on 50th mile.

Public Works Extraordinary.

125. *New Works and Buildings.*—The following works have been completed :—

New Land Registry Office, Kegalla, consisting of record-room 50 ft. by 25 ft., clerks' room 50 ft. by 25 ft., Registrar's office 25 ft. by 15 ft., tiffin room 18 ft. by 7 ft., and the necessary outbuildings. Cost Re. 0·17 per cubic foot.
New dispensary, Embilipitiya, consisting of dispensary 12 ft. by 12 ft., consulting room 12 ft. by 7 ft., dining-room 12 ft. by 12 ft., two bedrooms 10 ft. by 10 ft. and 12 ft. by 7 ft., and necessary outbuildings. Cost Re. 0·26 per cubic foot.
Permanent cooly lines, Hambantota road—seven rooms 10 ft. by 10 ft. Cost Re. 0·21 per cubic foot.

Overseer's quarters, Madampe-Hambantota road—two rooms 12 ft. by 12 ft., shed 20 ft. by 12 ft. Cost Re. 0·17 per cubic foot.

Bulatweldeniya bungalow, consisting of three rooms 15 ft. by 14 ft., coach-house, stabling for two horses, and necessary outbuildings. Cost Re. 0·21 per cubic foot.

Quarters for District Engineer's clerk, Avisawella, consisting of three rooms 14 ft. by 14 ft., and necessary outbuildings. Cost Re. 0·25 per cubic foot.

Dispenser's quarters, Balangoda hospital, consisting of two rooms 14 ft. by 12 ft., store 8 ft. by 7 ft., and necessary outbuildings. Cost Re. 0·30 per cubic foot.

Nurses' quarters, Balangoda hospital, consisting of two rooms 12 ft. by 12 ft., one room 15 ft. by 12 ft., and necessary outbuildings. Cost Re. 0·22 per cubic foot.

The following works are in hand :—

New post and telegraph office, Rakwana.
Permanent ward, Kegalla hospital, 24 beds.
Permanent ward, Karawanella hospital, 20 beds.
Cooly lines, Avisawella district.

The erection of a post and telegraph office, Kegalla, was not proceeded with by order of Government.

126. *Alterations and Additions to Buildings.*—The following works have been completed :—

Improvement, Ratnapura post office.

Avisawella hospital extension, consisting of male ward, 12 beds, 50 ft. by 22 ft.; female ward, 8 beds, 34 ft. by 22 ft.; office, 18 ft. by 12 ft.; store, 18 ft. by 12 ft., with necessary covered ways and outbuildings. Cost per bed male ward Rs. 1,000, female ward Rs. 1,100. Cost Re. 0·17½ per cubic foot.

Nurses' quarters—three rooms 12 ft. by 12 ft., stores 12 ft. by 8 ft., outbuildings, and covered way. Cost Rs. 0·25 per cubic foot.

District Medical Officer's quarters—two rooms 12 ft. by 12 ft., storeroom 12 ft. by 12 ft., with necessary outbuildings. Cost Rs. 0·26½ per cubic foot.

Provincial Registrar's Office, Ratnapura—additional accommodation.

Two cells for lunatics, Ratnapura jail.

Additions to Ratnapura Kachcheri.

127. *Special Repairs to Buildings.*—The following works have been completed :—

Repairs to Medical Officer's quarters, Kegalla.
Repairs to District Judge's house, Ratnapura.
Repairs to Kachcheri, Kegalla.

128. *New Roads.*—The Madampe-Hambantota road is now completed and opened for traffic to the 100th mile, viz., 24 miles from Madampe, leaving 13 miles and 2 lines to complete it to Liyangahatota. The expenditure during 1900 and 1901 has been Rs. 33,000, for which 4·75 miles of road, including one bridge of 20 ft. span, one of 30 ft. span, two of 10 ft. span, and one of 8 ft. span, carrying a roadway 11 ft. 4 in. in width, have been constructed. The bridges are of a permanent type.

A sum of Rs. 8,450 was by special resolution of Council paid to Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co. in respect of the construction of 4½ miles of the Ratnapura-Malwela road, which road has been taken over by Government and placed in charge of this Department.

Good progress has been made with the construction of the Polatagama-Ardross road.

129. *Additions and Improvements to Roads.*—The improvements of the Ruanwella-Veyangoda road have been completed.

I regret to have to report that the unfavourable weather prevented permanent work being done on the Algoda causeway.

130. *New Bridges.*—The following works have been completed :—

Rebuilding bridge on the 2nd mile, Ratnapura-Nambapana road. The bridge is 30 ft. span to type, carrying 11 ft. 4 in. roadway. Abutments of H iron piles on concrete bed with pitched slopes. Cost Rs. 263 per foot run.

Morali-oya bridge, Veyangoda-Ruanwella road. This bridge consists of three spans of 18 ft. with 10 ft. roadway to type. The platform and roadway were converted from timber to iron and concrete. Cost Rs. 90 per foot run.

Mahaoya-ela bridge. Span 50 ft. on masonry abutments. The bridge is of the lattice girder type, carrying a roadway 12 ft. in width. The foundations involved heavy expenditure. Cost Rs. 692 per foot run.

Hulanda-oya bridge. Span 80 ft. on masonry abutments, carrying a roadway 10 ft. in width to type. Cost Rs. 250 per foot run.

The rebuilding of the bridge on the 95th mile, Ratnapura road, consisting of one span of 42 ft., carrying a roadway 10 ft. in width.

131. *Repairs to Bridges.*—The following works have been completed :—

Bridge at 70¼ mile, Pelmadulla-Gilgarron road. Span 16 ft., width of roadway 11 ft. 4 in., type design on masonry abutments. Cost Rs. 176 per foot run.

Re-planking eight bridges in the Kegalla District. The following bridges were entirely re-planked at a cost of Rs. 14 per foot run :—

Kegalla-Bulatkohopitiya Road.

1st mile, 39 ft. in length
3rd do. 30 ft. do.
7th do. 106 ft. do.

Kandy Road.

59th mile, 69 ft. in length

Polgahawela Road.

1st mile, 54 ft. in length
2nd do. 390 ft. do.
4th do. 27 ft. do.
7th do. 80 ft. do.

Rebuilding abutments, Halpe road, 89th mile.

132. *Lands and Buildings to be acquired.*—The site for the Rakwana post office, 30 poles in area, was acquired at a cost of Rs. 250.

133. *Miscellaneous.*—The following works have been completed :—

Drainage, Rambukkana, consisting of 1,005 lineal feet of open masonry drains, at a cost of Rs. 3·28 per lineal foot.

Piling and filling in side of road, 18¾ mile, Rambukkana-Dolosbage road.

The following timber bridges were converted into iron ones :—

Pelmadulla-Gilgarron road. Two bridges of 12 and 22 ft. span, carrying a roadway 11 ft. 4 in. in width to type, on the 75th and 76th miles respectively.

Horse bridge, 14 ft. span, 4 ft. in width, Rakwana-Morawaka bridle road.

Veyangoda-Ruanwella road—

15th mile,	span 7 ft.,	width of roadway	12 ft. 0 in.
16th	do.	9 ft.,	do.	11 ft. 4 in.
17th	do.	19 ft.,	do.	11 ft. 4 in.
17th	do.	9 ft.,	do.	11 ft. 4 in.
18th	do.	7 ft.,	do.	12 ft. 0 in.
19th	do.	10 ft., 6 in.	do.	11 ft. 4 in.

Cost Rs. 43 per foot run.

Rambukkana-Dolosbage road, 1st mile, span 10 feet, width of roadway 11 ft. 4 in. Cost Rs. 58 per foot run.

Surveys and reports have been forwarded to Government on the proposed Polatagama-Ardross road.

Proposed causeway over the Maha-oya at Andramadu on the main road from Kegalla.

Road from Ratnapura to Kalawana.

Ratnapura-Malwela ferry road.

Ellearawa-Pinnawella road.

Works Chargeable to Loans and other Funds.

134. *Customs Premises.*—Considerable progress has been made in carrying out the works asked for by the Chamber of Commerce in the report of the Sub-Committee of that Chamber dated 26th April, 1900 :—

The building of a quay wall in front of the old grain sheds J and K is in hand.

The construction of two jetties on the north-east face of the sea wall is practically completed.

The ironwork for the erection of a light open shed to shelter goods landed adjacent to I warehouse is completed.

Another iron shed adjoining I warehouse of the same length and width has been completed.

Commissariat street has been included in the Customs premises, and the road nearly completed round by G and H warehouses.

The ironwork has been completed for covering in the roadway on the sea front of the export warehouses B, C, and D, and erection is in hand.

The lengthening of the two jetties at Kochchikada has practically been completed.

One-half of the roadway leading to the warehouses at Kochchikada has been paved with Jarrah timber blocks laid on concrete.

Plans and estimate have been prepared and submitted for the reconstruction of the Master Attendant's jetty.

Orders have been placed for the supply of electric cranes for use in the Customs premises.

The work of widening Seashore street is in hand.

135. *Camps for Prisoners of War.*—The maintenance and additions required from time to time at the camps have been duly attended to.

136. *Cooly Camps, Ragama.*—The erection of a new camp similar to camp No. 5 is in hand.

137. *Minor Courts, Hulftsdorp.*—The erection of these buildings has made substantial progress, and it is anticipated they will shortly be ready for occupation.

138. *Sengaladi Resthouse.*—The resthouse at Sengaladi, built by this Department under the supervision of the Provincial Engineer, Eastern Province, for the Provincial Road Committee, has been completed.

Government Factory.

139. This branch of the Department was under the immediate supervision of Mr. G. H. M. Hyde until the return of Mr. E. C. Davies on the 5th October, when Mr. Hyde reverted to the duties of his substantive appointment of Mechanical Engineer, having carried out the duties of Factory Engineer for a period of eighteen months with zeal and efficiency.

The staff at the Government Factory has been increased by the addition of a Superintendent of Works, the Government having decided that in future all work in connection with electrical installations in Government buildings and premises should be carried out by this Department. Mr. Rylands was appointed Superintendent of Works on the 1st June, 1901.

Particulars of work done during the year will be found in the Factory Engineer's report annexed, from which it will be seen that works of bridge construction and harbour improvements account for more than one-half of the total expenditure.

In Appendix 5 will be found the particulars of the several bridges constructed at the Factory during the year; in Appendix 6 a statement of the distribution of Factory Expenditure under the several classifications for the years 1900 and 1901; and in Appendix 7 the classification of expenditure on the several classes of work during the years 1898 to 1901, inclusive.

COLOMBO WATERWORKS.

140. *Labugama Reservoir.*—The rainfall registered at Labugama during the year amounted to 145·17 in., rain falling on 228 days. The maximum rainfall during twenty-four hours occurred on the 28th October, when 6·70 in. were registered. The water in the reservoir was 1 ft. 2¾ in. below overflow level on the 27th February; the sluices were opened and the water rose in the reservoir, attaining a maximum height of 1 ft. 4 in. above overflow level. The maximum depth from which water supplied to the town was drawn from the reservoir was 11 ft. below overflow level, the lowest water level reached being 3 ft. 7 in. on the 1st July.

The reservoir and works in immediate connection therewith have been satisfactorily maintained.

141. *Main Pipe Line.*—The pipe line has been satisfactorily maintained, a constant flow being obtained throughout the year. The few leaks which occurred were in the portion duplicated, and were repaired without the flow of water to Colombo being stopped.

142. *Maligakanda Service Reservoir.*—This reservoir has been maintained in a satisfactory state of repair without any exceptional expenditure.

143. *Distribution Works.*—The distribution works were maintained in a satisfactory state of repair. During the year four new standposts or street fountains were fixed and four were removed, the total number in use being 691. 136 new services for domestic supply were constructed, making a total number of 3,071. 53 meters were fixed to services for other than domestic purposes. 28 meters were removed, making a total of 206 in use. 1,269 yards of 3-in. pipe for extended services were laid during the year.

144. *Consumption of Water.*—In Appendix 8 will be found a tabular statement of the consumption of water during each month in the year. In Appendix 9 will be found a monthly return of water supplied by meter in each ward during the year.

It will be seen that throughout the year, with the exception of January, the maximum daily consumption each month exceeded the maximum discharging capacity of the Labugama main, viz., 2,900,000 gallons per diem, necessitating the water being shut off from 8 P.M. to 4 A.M. during the following periods:—

April 1 to 8
August 1 to 31
September 1 to 30
October 1 to 28
December 15 to 28

The average consumption of water per head per diem, taking the population at 150,000, was for all purposes at the rate of 18·5 gallons; deducting the metered supplies reduces the rate to 15·5 gallons.

145. *Quality of Water.*—The results of the monthly analyses available will be found in Appendix 10.

146. Mr. J. Campbell retired on the 17th May last after eighteen years of service. On his retirement the Department lost the services of a very capable and valued officer.

147. The following tabular statement showing the consumption of water during the last six years is of interest:—

	Water supplied by Meter. Gallons.	Total Consumption. Gallons.	Maximum Daily Consumption. Gallons.
1896 ...	38,097,840 ...	762,435,360 ...	2,555,508
1897 ...	51,353,450 ...	780,584,671 ...	2,502,300
1898 ...	82,941,553 ...	805,341,489 ...	2,546,241
1899 ...	105,569,529 ...	877,980,521 ...	2,869,581
1900 ...	129,933,208 ...	981,841,489 ...	3,997,067
1901 ...	162,997,699 ...	1,011,958,277 ...	3,149,578

The great increase in the quantity of water supplied by meter, that is, mainly to shipping and premises used for other than domestic purposes, will be noted: in 1896 it amounted to, say, 5 per cent., in 1901 it amounted to 16 per cent. of the total supply.

148. It is satisfactory to be able to record that apparently the carrying out of the extension of the waterworks to meet the present and increasing demand for water, urged in my special report No. 875, dated 6th April, 1899, Sessional Paper No. XIX. of 1901, is not likely to be much longer delayed.

STAFF.

149. Mr. E. Venning, Provincial Engineer, Southern Province, retired in June after a service of thirty years. By the death of Mr. C. Arunachalam, District Engineer, Passara, on the 19th February, the Department lost an efficient and zealous officer. Messrs. W. A. L. Rowland and B. K. Adams, District Engineers, left the Department in February and May, respectively, having resigned their appointments under Government.

Mr. D. M. Settinayake, Mudaliyar, Clerk, died on the 17th July, and a passed candidate was appointed to succeed him; Mr. K. Chinnatamby, Clerk, was transferred to the Anuradhapura Kachcheri in August, being succeeded by Mr. J. E. Philips from that office.

150. The following officers have been on leave during the year:—

Name.	Commencement of Leave.	Period.	Returned to Duty.
Mr. A. W. Taffs	... June 25, 1900	... 11 months and 27 days	... June 22, 1901
„ A. Clementi Smith	... February 1, 1900	... 1 year and 17 days	... February 18, 1901
„ A. de Courcy Carson	... February 1, 1900	... 1 year, 6 months, and 24 days	August 25, 1901
„ E. C. Davies	... April 6, 1900	... 1 year and 6 months	... October 6, 1901
„ T. H. Chapman	... September 5, 1900	... 11 months and 21 days	... August 26, 1901
„ T. R. Ward	... November 10, 1900	... 11 months and 25 days	... November 5, 1901
„ R. W. Smith	... December 6, 1900	... 5 months and 19 days	... May 25, 1901
„ A. H. Nathanielsz	... January 6, 1901	... 1 year and 5 months	... Absent
„ H. Bucknall	... March 21, 1901	... 8 months and 18 days	... December 9, 1901
„ A. E. Mayes	... May 1, 1901	... 1 year	... Absent
„ R. G. Carte	... June 4, 1901	... 1 year and 6 months	... do.
„ A. Stanley Colls	... June 6, 1901	... 5 months and 20 days	... November 26, 1901
„ W. B. Gregson	... June 16, 1901	... 1 year	... Absent
„ E. G. Eves	... August 4, 1901	... 5 months and 24 days	... do.
„ T. S. Edge	... September 10, 1901	... 8 months and 14 days	... do.
„ H. E. H. Hayes	... October 4, 1901	... 5 months and 7 days	... do.

151. The vacancies in the Engineering Branch referred to in my last Administration Report were filled up during the year by the appointment of four new officers from England, who arrived in the Colony as follows:—Mr. A. P. Brohier in January, Mr. J. F. Fitzsimons in March, Mr. J. A. Moraes in April, and Mr. A. Rothwell in October.

The following officers on service in the Irrigation Department have been appointed District Engineers in this Department:—Mr. E. G. Eves in January, Mr. E. W. Cade in June, and Mr. S. H. Bower in August.

Messrs. A. Clementi Smith and A. de Courcy Carson, who left with the Ceylon Contingent for South Africa, and subsequently proceeded to England on leave, returned, the former in February and the latter in August. Consequent on their return Mr. L. P. Emerson, who had been temporarily engaged, left the Department in December and joined the Irrigation Department.

Messrs. F. H. Bartholomeusz and A. de Livera also left the Department, the former in August and the latter in December, having accepted appointments under the Colombo Municipality. At the close of the year six engineers were on leave.

152. The changes that have taken place during the year in the provincial offices are as follows:—

Western Province.—Mr. H. B. Christie relieved Mr. H. A. Grant as Provincial Engineer in March, and in the same month Mr. H. Bucknall, District Engineer, Negombo, proceeded on leave, being succeeded by Mr. A. Clementi Smith; Mr. E. G. Eves assumed duties as District Engineer, Colombo, in April, relieving Mr. A. E. Mayes, who left on leave; Mr. A. W. Taffs returned from leave in June and resumed duties as District Engineer in charge of Buildings, Colombo; Mr. F. Ludovici, District Engineer, Ragama, was transferred to Kegalla in June, being succeeded by Mr. J. A. Moraes; Mr. E. G. Eves proceeded on leave in August, being relieved by Mr. A. de Livera; Mr. T. R. Ward returned from leave in November and assumed duties as District Engineer, Colombo, relieving Mr. A. de Livera, who was seconded for service under the Municipal Council, Colombo, with effect from the 2nd December; Mr. S. F. Johnpulle, District Engineer's Clerk, Negombo, was transferred to Kandy in June, being succeeded by Mr. S. Ghelliah; Mr. V. A. Loos, Clerk to the Assistant Engineer, and Mr. M. Aaron, District Engineer's Clerk, Colombo, were transferred in January, the former to Passara and the latter to Puttalam, being succeeded by Messrs. C. M. Chellappa and S. Nagalingam; Mr. A. Tambiah, Second Clerk, retired in April owing to ill-health, being succeeded by Mr. Paul Francis from Ratnapura.

153. *Central Province.*—Mr. A. Stanley Colls, District Engineer, Nuwara Eliya, proceeded on leave in June, being succeeded by Mr. R. W. Smith. On Mr. Colls' return on the 30th November he resumed duties at Nuwara Eliya, and Mr. R. W. Smith proceeded to Kurunegala to resume his work in connection with the water supply to that town. Mr. J. G. Weinman, Inspector, who was on six months' leave, died on the 13th August, and Mr. A. H. Auwardt, District Engineer, retired in September on being condemned by a Medical Board as unfit for service; Mr. A. Cathiravalupillai, Head Clerk, was transferred to Batticaloa in February, being succeeded by Mr. Poopalapillai from Kurunegala; Mr. C. V. Theuring was transferred to the District Court, Colombo, in June, Mr. S. F. Johnpulle succeeding him; Mr. N. M. Rasarathnam was appointed to succeed Mr. S. Chelliah, who was transferred to Negombo.

154. *Northern Province.*—Mr. C. H. de Silva, District Engineer, Pallai, was transferred to Puttalam in May, being succeeded by Mr. A. P. Brohier; Mr. K. Kanthavanampillai, District Engineer's Clerk, Mannar, was condemned by a Medical Board as unfit for service and retired in September; Mr. K. Navaratnam was appointed to succeed him.

155. *Southern Province.*—Mr. H. A. Grant assumed duties as Provincial Engineer, Southern Province, in March, relieving Mr. E. Venning, who went on three months' leave preparatory to retirement; Mr. E. S. de Silva, District Engineer, Hambantota, was transferred to Galle in October, Mr. J. Jeffery succeeding him at Hambantota; Mr. H. Bucknall, who returned from leave on the 9th December, relieved Mr. Jeffery at Hambantota, and the latter resumed duties at Galle on the 30th December, relieving Mr. E. S. de Silva, who was appointed District Engineer, Ragama.

156. *Eastern Province.*—Mr. R. G. Carte, District Engineer, Trincomalee, proceeded on leave in May, and was succeeded by Mr. E. H. Vanderstraaten; Mr. J. F. Fitzsimons performed the duties of District Engineer, Batticaloa, till September, when he was relieved by Mr. A. de Courcy Carson; Mr. Fitzsimons was appointed to Kurunegala in October as District Engineer; Mr. S. H. Bower, who was transferred from the Irrigation Department in August, was attached to the Provincial Engineer's Office, Batticaloa, till December, when he was appointed District Engineer, Maradankadawela; Mr. A. Sanmugam, Head Clerk, was transferred to Kurunegala in January, being succeeded by Mr. A. Cathiravalupillai from Kandy; Mr. S. W. V. Arumogam, District Engineer's Clerk, Batticaloa, and Mr. G. Sivapragasam, District Engineer's Clerk, Kalmunai, were also transferred, the former to Koslanda and the latter to Ratnapura, being succeeded by Messrs. S. Swaminather and C. Chithamparapillai; Mr. G. F. Buultjens, Inspector, was transferred for duty in the Eastern Province in February.

157. *North-Western Province.*—Mr. B. K. Adams, District Engineer, Puttalam, resigned his appointment under Government in May and was succeeded by Mr. C. H. de Silva; Mr. H. E. H. Hayes, Provincial Engineer, proceeded on leave in October, and was succeeded by Mr. R. W. Crabbe, Mr. J. F. Fitzsimons from Batticaloa succeeding Mr. Crabbe as District Engineer, Kurunegala; Mr. S. Poopalapillai, Head Clerk, was transferred to Kandy, being succeeded by Mr. A. Sanmugam from Batticaloa; Mr. S. Nagalingam, District Engineer's Clerk at Puttalam, was transferred to Colombo in January, being succeeded by Mr. M. Aaron; Mr. P. Valayuthenpillai, Draughtsman, left for Ratnapura in June, being relieved by Mr. C. E. Anthony.

158. *North-Central Province.*—Head Overseer Mr. Ondatjie was transferred to the Southern Province in February; Mr. L. P. Emerson, District Engineer, Maradankadawela, left the district in December, having obtained an appointment in the Irrigation Department, and was succeeded by Mr. S. H. Bower.

159. *Province of Uva.*—Mr. C. Arunachalam, District Engineer, Passara, died on the 19th February, and Mr. Head Overseer Black carried on the duties of District Engineer until Mr. A. P. Brohier relieved him on the 2nd March. On the 3rd June Mr. Brohier was transferred to Pallai, and

was relieved by Mr. E. W. Cade; Mr. T. S. Edge, District Engineer, Koslanda, proceeded on leave in September, and was succeeded by Mr. T. H. Chapman; Mr. S. Swaminather, District Engineer's Clerk at Passara, and Mr. C. M. Chellappa, District Engineer's Clerk at Koslanda, were transferred in January, the former to Batticaloa and the latter to Colombo, being succeeded by Messrs. V. A. Loos and S. W. V. Arumogam. In July Mr. V. A. Loos was transferred to the Technical College, being relieved by Mr. S. Solomons from the Head Office.

160. *Province of Sabaragamuwa.*—Mr. H. B. Christie, Provincial Engineer, was transferred to Colombo in February, and was succeeded by Mr. P. M. Bingham, Mr. A. N. Robertson, who was attached to the Provincial Engineer's Office, succeeding Mr. Bingham as District Engineer, Ratnapura; Mr. W. B. Gregson, District Engineer, Kegalla, proceeded on leave in June, and was succeeded by Mr. F. Ludovici; Mr. C. Chithamparapillai, District Engineer's Clerk, Ratnapura, was transferred in February to Kalmunai, being succeeded by Mr. G. Sivapragasam; Mr. Paul Francis, Second Clerk, was removed to Colombo in June, Mr. J. P. Cherubim being appointed to succeed him; Mr. C. E. Anthony, Draughtsman, was transferred to the Provincial Engineer's Office, Kurunegala, being succeeded by Mr. P. Valayuthempillai from that office.

GENERAL.

161. The following tabular statement shows the expenditure on Annually Recurrent Works, Extraordinary Public Works, and those chargeable to loans and other funds during the years 1895 to 1901, inclusive:—

Year.	Public Works. Recurrent. Rs.	Public Works. Extraordinary. Rs.	Miscellaneous, including Loans. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1895	1,756,001	1,286,889	—	3,042,890
1896	1,823,558	1,219,106	—	3,042,664
1897	1,726,669	1,838,650	—	3,565,319
1898	1,900,307	1,510,143	369,324	3,779,774
1899	2,040,684	1,707,119	1,250,125	4,997,928
1900	2,029,279	1,610,261	1,074,665	4,714,205
1901	2,112,905	1,348,032	666,028	4,126,965

162. In accordance with instructions received by Colonial Secretary's letter No. 550, dated 27th May, 1901, the construction of several Extraordinary Public Works was postponed, it being found necessary to reduce the sum of Rs. 1,750,000, the estimated expenditure for this service during 1901, to approximately Rs. 1,350,000.

163. The Public Works Commission appointed on the 11th February, 1900, finished its labours and signed their report on the 11th July, 1901.

164. Amongst the more important works carried out in the Drawing Office at the Head Office may be mentioned:—

Design for new offices for the Deputy Fiscal at Hulftsdorp, Colombo. The new building is a two-storey building adjoining the new Minor Courts, and provides increased accommodation for the Deputy Fiscal, his Assistant, clerks, and records, and necessary store space.
Design for new stables, coach-house, latrines, and Jailer's quarters, and general improvements to the south of the Supreme Court buildings.
Preparation of detail drawings for the new Minor Courts in course of construction.
Design for new semi-circular counter in the hall of the General Post Office.
Designs for type police stations.
Revised designs and working drawings for new Technical College.
Design for entrance gateways to Customs.
Design for increased accommodation at the Surveyor-General's Office.
Designs for post offices at Mannar, Kurunegala, Rakwana, and Kegalla.
Design for Modara police station, Colombo.
Design for Inspector's quarters, Fort police station.
Design for Assistant Government Agent's house, Kalutara.
Preparation of the necessary designs, detail drawings, and estimates for the several improvements in course of construction at the Customs premises, Colombo.
Design for new Master Attendant's jetty, Colombo.

FRANCIS A. COOPER, C.M.G.,
M.I.C.E., Fellow of the Sanitary Institute,
Member of the Association of Municipal and County Engineers,
Director of Public Works.

Public Works Department,
Colombo, March 19, 1902.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT FACTORY ENGINEER FOR 1901.

DURING the year 482 orders were received amounting to Rs. 885,620·34, making with Rs. 194,604·54 brought forward from 1900 a total of Rs. 1,080,224·88; to this amount must be added disbursements on account of camps for Prisoners of War and reception of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York.

The total amount therefore available for expenditure for 1901 was as follows:—

	Rs.	c.
Brought forward from 1900	194,604	54
Factory Orders for 1901	885,620	34
Camps for Prisoners of War	90,359	17
Reception of Their Royal Highnesses	6,333	38
Total ...	1,176,917	43

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure has been distributed as follows:—

	Rs.	c.
Camps for Prisoners of War	90,359	17
Reception of Their Royal Highnesses	6,333	38
Bridges	286,964	12
Buildings	75,845	12
Harbour Improvements	193,378	94
Miscellaneous Departmental	51,323	76
Irrigation	3,659	99
Other Departments	25,668	90
Railway Castings	27,750	32
Plague Precautions	8,019	3
Waterworks	1,586	64
Ragama Cooly Camps	24,020	98
Total ...	794,910	35

And has been paid in the following manner:—

	Rs.	c.
Daily Labour Check-roll	153,029	72
Fuel	17,860	10
Government Stores	444,625	12
Materials purchased	95,001	65
Piecework	84,393	76
	794,910	35
Carried forward for expenditure in 1902	376,239	72
Balance unexpended	5,767	36
Total ...	1,176,917	43

CAMPS FOR THE PRISONERS OF WAR.

There has been an expenditure of Rs. 90,359·17 in connection with the camps at Diyatalawa, Ragama, Hambantota, and Mount Lavinja. The bulk of the expenditure, however, is for the buildings which were erected during the last month of the preceding year. The buildings supplied during this year are as follows:—

Diyatalawa.

One roof to cover swimming bath, 50 ft. by 19 ft. wide.
One detention shed, 40 ft. by 20 ft. wide.
One shed, 20 ft. by 15 ft., with verandah.
Four buildings, 12 ft. by 12 ft., with verandah.
One building, 10 ft. by 16 ft. wide.
Two buildings, 10 ft. by 10 ft. wide.

Ragama.

One sleeping shed, 10 ft. by 24 ft. wide.
One mess shed, 60 ft. by 30 ft. wide.
Two kitchens, 10 ft. by 10 ft. wide.
One latrine, 21 ft. by 6 ft. wide.

Mount Lavinia.

One shed, 20 ft. by 15 ft. wide.

VISIT OF THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CORNWALL AND YORK.

The expenditure (Rs. 6,333·38) on account of the reception of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York was for the building of the reception pavilion at the jetty and other works in Colombo, the Queen's House, and Pavilion, Kandy.

BRIDGES.

During the year 172 iron bridge spans were made of various lengths at an expenditure of Rs. 286,964·12.

Digarolla.—The work of widening this bridge and putting on a new corrugated flooring and roadway, commenced on the 29th October, 1900, was completed early in the year, and the other estimate for additional stays fixed in concrete cylinders is now in hand, and will be completed at an early date.

Battulu-Oya.—The ironwork of the last span of this bridge, 80 ft. by 14 ft., was completed and despatched to site. The whole bridge was being erected under the charge of the District Engineer, Chilaw.

Bentota.—The ironwork of two spans of 14 ft. each by 14 ft. roadway and one span of 124 ft. by 14 ft. roadway was completed in the Government Factory and forwarded to site. The erection of these were taken in hand on the 20th December, 1901, and the work is making fair progress.

Mahamodara.—The ironwork of this bridge, with a span of 152 ft. by 14 ft. roadway, the largest and heaviest ever made or erected in the Colony, has made fair progress, and will be erected early in 1902.

Dandugama.—This bridge, with a total length of 258 ft. and clear roadway of 14 ft., constructed on cast iron cylinder piers, commenced in August, 1900, was completed on the 20th December, 1901, and opened for traffic.

The superstructure consists of three spans of iron lattice girder, each 86 ft. long, rolled steel cross girders 10 in. by 5 in., corrugated iron flooring 5-16 in. thick, with cement concrete and tar macadam roadway, total dead load 342 tons, and constructed for a safe working load of 125 pounds per square foot of roadway.

The substructure consists of four cast iron cylinder piers, two cylinders 6 ft. in diameter sunk to a firm foundation and filled with cement concrete to each, connected together by rivetted plate and angle iron girders and flood plates.

The cylinder piers were sunk to a firm foundation by excavating with a grab and steam crane, and after much trouble from old timber trees sunk in the bed of the river reached the relative depth shown in the following table. The measurements in every case are from road level :—

Pier.		Commenced.	Finished.	Length.	Remarks.
				Ft. in.	
No. 1	Up stream	Oct. 9, 1900	Dec. 17, 1900	55 6	Tested with 60 tons
No. 1	Down stream	Oct. 9, 1900	Dec. 29, 1900	51 0	
No. 2	Up stream	Jan. 4, 1901	Jan. 18, 1901	54 6	Tested with 100 tons
No. 2	Down stream	Jan. 6, 1901	June 1, 1901	55 6	
No. 3	Up stream	June 1, 1901	Sept. 5, 1901	54 0	Tested with 100 tons
No. 3	Down stream	Aug. 1, 1901	Aug. 27, 1901	55 6	
No. 4	Up stream	Nov. 6, 1900	April 25, 1901	62 9	Tested with 60 tons
No. 4	Down stream	Nov. 6, 1900	Mar. 2, 1901	61 3	

The test of 60 tons was imposed on each land end pier and 100 tons on the central piers after twelve days, and finding no settlement the weights were removed and the cylinders filled with cement concrete.

The work of rivetting up the girders commenced on the 8th December, 1900. The first span was erected on staging prepared on the Colombo side of the river, and on the 14th March was launched on trestles erected on iron pontoons and landed on No. 2 pier, when the cross girders and platform were fixed. On this span, already in position, the girders for No. 2 span were rivetted up and the girders for No. 3 span on the staging, from which No. 1 span had been removed. The No. 2 span was launched and landed on No. 3 pier on the 16th September, 1901, and completed with cross girders and platform, when No. 3 span was moved over No. 1 and No. 2 spans on trollies and launched and landed on the pier on Negombo side of the river on the 3rd October, 1901, the cost being as follows :—

	Rs.	c.	
Rivetting up girder No. 1 span	546	51	labour only
Do. No. 2 do.	501	37	do.
Do. No. 3 do.	473	0	do.
Cost of launching No. 1 do.	233	40	do.
Do. No. 2 do.	337	83	do.
Do. No. 3 do.	323	71	do.

The flood plates were then fixed in the stream piers and the concrete put on the bridge and tar macadam, a mixture of 24 gallons tar, 2 cwt. of pitch to each cube of metal broken to a 1-in. gauge, completing the work on the 20th December, 1901.

The total cost on the work has been Rs. 58,233·58, being Rs. 7,411·89 in excess of the estimated amount, due to the rise in price of the materials in England after the estimate had been prepared.

The work was under the immediate supervision of Mr. Jonklaas, Inspector.

BUILDINGS.

The expenditure under this head has been Rs. 75,845·12, principally on account of the new Minor Courts. A small building for cooly tickets was erected at the root of the Breakwater, and the usual supply of doors, windows, and other woodwork for public buildings at outstations.

Minor Courts, situated at Hulftsdorp, adjoining All Saints' Church, having a frontage of 223 ft., with one court at each end 45 ft. by 30 ft., with verandahs 45 ft. by 8 ft., the intervening space, 138 ft. by 38 ft., with upper floor, providing accommodation for Commissioner of Requests, Police Magistrate, their clerks, and records, and two rooms for the members of the Bar, made good progress during the year.

The work was commenced in May, the foundation causing much trouble and extra expense owing to the site being over an old cabook quarry, piles having to be driven in places and a great depth excavated for good foundings. The brickwork, commenced in July, was completed in October. The roof was fixed during November and December. The internal plastering in lime mortar of the office and verandahs was completed, and a large percentage of the external plastering in brick red, all ornaments and enrichments being cast in cement and fixed when plastering. All doors and windows were made, but not fixed. All jak wood joists for flooring were fixed and a few squares of flooring boards laid. The ceiling of the two courts made fair progress. Two latrines, one for clerks of 4 seats and the other for witnesses of 3 seats, have been completed.

The expenditure, Rs. 48,745·77, has been distributed as follows :—

	Rs. c.
Clearing site	457 61
Temporary boarding and office	454 96
Earthwork	921 82
Concrete in foundation	2,608 02
Concrete in floor	214 14
Brickwork	19,761 10
Plastering	2,130 25
Roofing	6,532 59
Wooden flooring	2,314 12
Wooden ceiling	2,464 35
Doors and windows	4,111 95
Iron and lead work	4,014 13
Supervision	869 23
Contingencies	1,891 50
Total ...	48,745 77

The work was under the immediate supervision of the District Engineer Mr. Jayewardene.

HARBOUR IMPROVEMENTS.

The expenditure of Rs. 193,378·94 was for the following works :—

(1) Extending the Kochchikada jetties, 30 ft. by 30 ft. each.
(2) Erecting an iron transhipment warehouse, 150 ft. by 60 ft.
(3) Erecting two new jetties at the root of the Breakwater, each 80 ft. by 20 ft.
(4) Continuing the quay wall round the basin of the Harbour from the Wharfage Company's wall to the Master Attendant's jetty.
(5) One iron shed, 80 ft. by 60 ft.
(6) Extending warehouses B, C, and D.
(7) Trincomalee jetty.

(1) *Kochchikada Jetties : Estimated Cost Rs. 31,796.*—The work of extending the two jetties in front of the grain shed commenced in January, and would have been completed at the end o the year had it not been for the hard nature of the cabook through which the cylinders had t be sunk and the south-west monsoon stopping work for some weeks owing to the exposed position of the jetty. The cylinders of these jetties are sunk to 20 ft. below harbour bed. One jetty was completed during the year, and the other, although greatly retarded by finding in November last a mooring chain 8 ft. below harbour bed and across the last cylinder, will be completed early in March.

(2) *Iron Shed for Transhipment Warehouse.*—This shed, 150 ft. by 60 ft., with iron frame and covered with 18 B.W.G. galvanized corrugated iron, with eight double doors 12 ft. wide hung on rollers, cement concrete floors 6 in. thick, and Jarrah blocks 8 in. by 4 in. by 3 in. grouted in with cement and tar, commenced in May, was completed in December at a cost of Rs. 50,595·93.

(3) *Jetties at the Root of the Breakwater.*—Two jetties at the root of the Breakwater, each 80 ft. long by 20 ft. wide, on concrete cylinder piles 5 ft. in diameter sunk to a depth of 20 ft. below harbour bed, were erected. In this work, instead of the ordinary timber wallings and fender beams being used as in other jetties, steel rolled joists 14 in. by 6 in. lined with Jarrah as per section have been used, and the fenders edged with round back angles 3½ in. by 3½ in. by ½ in. to prevent chafing. One jetty was completed in December, and the other would have been but for the want of angle iron for fenders, which did not arrive in the Colony in time.

(4) *Quay Wall : Expenditure Rs. 34,530.*—Constructing a concrete quay wall round the basin of the harbour inside the Customs premises on concrete cylinder piles sunk to 20 ft. below low water mark, commenced in July, made fair progress during the year, a double row of 5 ft. concrete cylinder foundation for a distance of 100 ft. having been sunk.

(5) *Iron Shed, 80 ft. by 60 ft.*—The expenditure on this work during the year was Rs. 10,002·50, and was for all the pillars, roof trusses, purlins, and frames. This building will be erected as soon as the ground in the Customs premises is available.

(6) *Extending B, C, and D Warehouses.*—The expenditure on this work was Rs. 10,719·88 for all the ironwork of trusses, pillars, purlins, and framing made in the Factory. The extension covers an area of 9,900 square feet, the floor of which is to be of Jarrah blocks 8 in. by 4 in. by 3 in. laid on 6 in. cement concrete. The work of erecting was taken in hand late in December, and is making fair progress. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 57,802.

(7) *Trincomalee Jetty.*—The expenditure on this work during the year, which was Rs. 4,543·07, provided for all the iron piles, girders, bracings, and wooden platform for a new jetty 300 ft. long by 20 ft. broad on iron piles with a covered area of 60 ft. by 30 ft. The materials were despatched to Trincomalee during the year, and are now being erected at that station by the District Engineer.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTAL.

The manufacture of the usual departmental tools and plant, such as hand and water carts, road rollers, ramrods, &c., accounted for Rs. 51,323·76.

IRRIGATION.

The work for this department is very little, and amounts to Rs. 3,659·99, principally for cast iron sluices and water stills.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The expenditure of Rs. 25,668·90 under this head shows a large increase over that of the previous year, and represents orders executed for the Master Attendant, Principal Civil Medical Officer, Government Agents, Provincial Road Committees, Local Boards, Government Printer, &c.

RAILWAY CASTINGS.

There has been a very fair increase of outturn from the foundry, the total representing 4,210 cwt., of which 2,369 cwt. of castings were for the Railway Locomotive, Carriage, and Permanent Ways and Works Departments. The expenditure amounts to Rs. 27,750·32.

PLAGUE PRECAUTIONS.

The expenditure of Rs. 8,019·03 under this head represents the cost of erecting a disinfecting station within the enclosure at the Kochchikada grain sheds in place of the hospital ship, which was handed over to the Police. The cost of repairs to the ss. "Serendib" is also included in the aforenamed amount.

WATERWORKS.

The expenditure in connection with the supply of castings for the Waterworks during the year amounted to Rs. 1,586·64.

RAGAMA COOLY CAMP.

On the 9th May I received instructions to proceed with the supply and erection of the buildings for a segregation camp similar to No. 5 cooly camp. All the materials were despatched within five weeks, when the work was stopped. The work of erection, however, was proceeded with early in December, and is now practically completed. This work, together with other Factory Orders in the same connection, amounted to Rs. 24,020·98, and the buildings are as follows :—

Three buildings, 65 ft. by 18 ft., with two verandahs 7 ft. wide.
One building, 65 ft. by 18 ft., with two verandahs and latrines.
One segregation shed, 65 ft. by 18 ft., without verandahs, but with latrines.
Four latrines with washing-places, 36 ft. by 6 ft.
Four kitchens, 10 ft. by 10 ft.
One mortuary, 10 ft. by 10 ft.
One contractor's kitchen, 20 ft. by 10 ft.
One watcher's shed, 48 ft. by 12 ft.
One watcher's shed, 10 ft. by 10 ft., with verandah.

During this year another branch of work has been added to the Government Factory, being the supervision and repair of electric light installations in public buildings. For this work Mr. Rylands has been appointed, and holds the office of Superintendent of Works. His duties since his appointment have been the installing of the Tyre's Tablet System on the Seaside Line of the Government Railway (estimated cost Rs. 1,000), altering lights in the General Post Office and Customs (estimated cost Rs. 166·45), and the repair of all electrical light installations in the Government buildings, Colombo and Kandy.

The large circular cold saw for cutting iron has been received from England and erected on the Machinery Vote at a cost of Rs. 4,080·32, and is proving a most useful machine.

A temporary covering for carpenters to work under is urgently required. Owing to the increase of work in that department many of the men have now to work in the open.

The expenditure on account of works compares very favourably with that of the preceding year. Market payments in that year on account of the camps for Prisoners of War amounted to Rs. 191,023. In 1901 this account amounted to Rs. 95,001·65, a reduction of Rs. 96,021·35, whereas the total expenditure shows a decrease in expenditure of only Rs. 38,731·16, thereby proving that there has in this year also been an increase of Government Public Works over that of the previous years, being an increase in the four items of labour, fuel, materials, and piecework.

I returned from leave on the 6th October and resumed duties. Up to that date the Government Factory and all works under construction were under the charge of the Mechanical Engineer Mr. Hyde, who, with the assistance of the District Engineer Mr. Jayawardene, has carried on the work in a very satisfactory manner.

All the staff have worked well and cheerfully during the past year, and have discharged their duties satisfactorily.

E. C. DAVIES,
Factory Engineer.

Colombo, February 28, 1902.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.—Statement of Expenditure (Annually Recurrent), 1901.

Classification.	Province.									Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Western.	Central.	Northern.	Southern.	Eastern.	North-Western.	North-Central.	Uva.	Sabaragamuwa.		
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Maintenance of Roads	164,775 84	262,183 20	76,751 32	116,867 73	86,947 11	118,284 10	86,920 79	163,579 80½	130,651 13½	—	1,206,961 3
Maintenance of Inland Navigation... ...	21,112 67	—	3,298 75	—	—	12,681 45	—	—	—	—	37,092 87
General (Flood Outlets)	134 97	—	96 53	—	4,135 82	—	—	—	182 50	—	4,549 82
Repairs to Government Buildings, exclusive of Police and Hospital Buildings	24,074 5	12,289 84	7,354 13	9,236 10	6,472 65	4,336 58	8,215 11	3,463 88	4,654 0	—	80,096 34
Repairs to Police Buildings	4,010 91	2,478 78	453 51	1,193 14	331 24	422 50	—	224 24	540 31	—	9,654 63
Maintenance of Queen's Houses ...	3,518 91	3,096 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,615 23
Maintenance of Medical Aid Hospitals ...	752 60	6,397 56	—	—	—	—	—	802 51	1,931 14	—	9,883 81
Repairs to Government Hospitals and Dispensaries	932 57	6,296 23	2,348 29	1,759 61	1,498 16	1,967 83	2,222 66	1,891 57	1,322 67	—	32,239 59
Temporary Hospitals in cases of Epidemics ...	—	81 80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81 80
Maintenance of Customs Wharf, Jetties, and Cranes	13,312 92	—	231 20	11 29	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,554 71
Maintenance of Electric Light Installation ...	2,473 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,473 0
Additions and Improvements to Government Buildings and Works	4,952 51	5,991 32	995 21	1,102 81	253 31	859 91	2,173 89	407 14	2,394 13	—	19,130 23
Additions and Improvements to Police Buildings ...	736 9	2,183 83	—	165 70	—	318 74	—	17 99	478 56	—	3,900 91
Additions and Alterations to Government Hospitals and Dispensaries	4,306 77	2,411 0	377 59	217 90	351 19	1,417 52	201 4	433 99	915 79	—	10,632 79
Additions to Medical Aid Hospitals ...	190 42	1,915 11	—	—	—	—	—	1,157 3	476 2	—	3,738 58
Repairs to Bridges exceeding 50 ft. span ...	7,573 52	12,222 3	5,960 41	17,013 87	7,825 38	11,122 9	4,947 92	4,480 13	11,223 95	—	82,369 30
Painting Kelani Bridge	1,500 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,500 0
Miscellaneous	14,549 76	5,537 41	2,694 32	1,079 43	4,430 65	6,002 77	1,019 2	2,896 18	1,605 11	162,489 3	202,303 68
Total ...	280,906 81	323,084 43	100,561 26	148,647 58	112,245 51	157,413 49	105,700 43	179,354 46½	156,375 31½	162,489 3	1,726,778 32

No. 1 A.—Statement of Expenditure (Annually Recurrent), 1901.

Classification.	Province.									
	Western.	Central.	Northern.	Southern.	Eastern.	North-Western.	North-Central.	Uva.	Sabaragamuwa.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Commutation Money.										
Maintenance of Roads	93,189 52	35,044 45	29,718 74	45,965 93	19,169 5	38,926 93	11,419 4	10,038 80	31,941 33	315,413 79
Private Contribution.										
Maintenance of Roads	—	60,749 63	—	2,600 51	—	324 75	—	3,430 52½	2,948 52½	70,053 94
Miscellaneous	—	659 47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	659 47
Total ...	—	61,409 10	—	2,600 51	—	324 75	—	3,430 52½	2,948 52½	70,713 41
Grand Total ...	93,189 52	96,453 55	29,718 74	48,566 44	19,169 5	39,251 68	11,419 4	13,469 32½	34,889 85½	386,127 20

No. 2.—Statement of Expenditure (Extraordinary Works), 1901.

Classification.	Province.									Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Western.	Central.	Northern.	Southern.	Eastern.	North-Western.	North-Central.	Uva.	Sabaragamuwa.		
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
New Works and Buildings	60,324 89	143,119 74	8,753 56	29,212 24	16,933 19	43,689 61	32,736 99	25,033 25	32,009 39	—	391,812 86
Alterations and Additions to Buildings ...	58,163 46	51,335 67	4,346 97	7,510 20	14,782 2	251 81	8,589 88	1,930 0	18,342 75	—	165,252 76
Special Repairs to Buildings	8,771 96	7,378 80	1,419 2	2,193 85	2,141 54	—	—	16 67	2,216 18	—	24,138 2
New Roads	6,546 9	9,053 87	9,820 58	—	17,642 48	1,647 17	4,753 23	15,081 45	32,929 53½	—	97,474 40½
Additions and Improvements to Roads ...	33,631 27	47,611 11½	10,997 19	21,825 4	20,571 81	12,641 71	12,925 25	8,047 69	8,311 39	—	176,562 46½
New Bridges	56,045 80	26,684 22	5,686 93	73,600 98	21,057 6	68,300 30	2,509 8	5,030 63	21,165 2	—	280,080 2
Repair of Bridges	9,966 43	6,825 93	1,169 37	19,321 94	—	6,864 75	—	—	4,547 73	—	48,696 15
Acquisition of Lands and Buildings ...	2,458 56	1,140 75	—	500 0	—	—	—	250 0	522 18	—	4,871 49
Miscellaneous	25,694 69	31,270 78	5,713 19	16,336 21	26,122 76	7,190 34	10,041 57	14,770 36	14,804 33	—	151,944 23
Total ...	261,603 15	324,420 87½	47,906 81	170,500 46	119,250 86	140,585 69	71,556 0	70,160 5	134,848 50½	—	1,340,832 40

No. 2 A.—Statement of Expenditure (Extraordinary Works), 1901.

Classification.	Province.									Total.
	Western.	Central.	Northern.	Southern.	Eastern.	North-Western.	North-Central.	Uva.	Sabaragamuwa.	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Commutation Money.										
New Works and Buildings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Contribution.										
New Roads	—	2,875 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	924 47½	3,799 75½
Additions and Improvements to Roads ...	—	2,047 73½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,047 73½
Repair of Bridges	—	1,076 40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,076 40
Miscellaneous	—	261 48	—	—	—	—	—	14 0	—	275 48
Total	—	6,260 89½	—	—	—	—	—	14 0	924 47½	7,199 37

No. 3.—Statement of Expenditure, 1901.

Classification.	Province.									Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Western.	Central.	Northern.	Southern.	Eastern.	North-Western.	North-Central.	Uva.	Sabaragamuwa.		
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Annually Recurrent.											
Maintenance of Roads	257,965 36	357,977 28	106,470 6	165,434 17	106,116 16	157,535 78	98,339 83	177,049 13	165,540 99	—	1,592,428 76
Maintenance of Inland Navigation... ...	21,112 67	—	3,298 75	—	—	12,681 45	—	—	—	—	37,092 87
General (Flood Outlets)	134 97	—	96 53	—	4,135 82	—	—	—	182 50	—	4,549 82
Repairs to Buildings	61,074 26	30,558 73	10,387 13	12,200 14	8,302 5	6,726 91	10,437 77	6,382 20	8,448 12	—	154,517 31
Additions to Buildings	10,185 79	12,583 6	1,372 80	1,486 41	604 50	2,596 17	2,374 93	2,016 15	4,264 50	—	37,484 31
Repair of Bridges	9,073 52	12,222 3	5,960 41	17,013 87	7,825 38	11,122 9	4,947 92	4,480 13	11,223 95	—	83,869 30
Miscellaneous	14,549 76	6,196 88	2,694 32	1,079 43	4,430 65	6,002 77	1,019 2	2,896 18	1,605 11	162,489 3	202,963 15
Total Recurrent	374,096 33	419,537 98	130,280 0	197,214 2	131,414 56	196,665 17	117,119 47	192,823 79	191,265 17	162,489 3	2,112,905 52
Extraordinary Works.											
New Works and Buildings	60,324 89	143,119 74	8,753 56	29,212 24	16,933 19	43,689 61	32,736 99	25,033 25	32,009 39	—	391,812 86
Alterations and Additions to Buildings ...	58,163 46	51,335 67	4,346 97	7,510 20	14,782 2	251 81	8,589 88	1,930 0	18,342 75	—	165,252 76
Special Repairs to Buildings	8,771 96	7,378 80	1,419 2	2,193 85	2,141 54	—	—	16 67	2,216 18	—	24,138 2
New Roads	6,546 9	11,929 15	9,820 58	—	17,642 48	1,647 17	4,753 23	15,081 45	33,854 1	—	101,274 16
Additions and Improvements to Roads ...	33,631 27	49,658 85	10,997 19	21,825 4	20,571 81	12,641 71	12,925 25	8,047 69	8,311 39	—	178,610 20
New Bridges	56,045 80	26,684 22	5,686 93	73,600 98	21,057 6	68,300 30	2,509 8	5,030 63	21,165 2	—	280,080 2
Repair of Bridges	9,966 43	7,902 33	1,169 37	19,321 94	—	6,864 75	—	—	4,547 73	—	49,772 55
Lands and Buildings to be acquired ...	2,458 56	1,140 75	—	500 0	—	—	—	250 0	522 18	—	4,871 49
Miscellaneous	25,694 69	31,532 26	5,713 19	16,336 21	26,122 76	7,190 34	10,041 57	14,784 36	14,804 33	—	152,219 71
Total Extraordinary	261,603 15	330,681 77	47,906 81	170,500 46	119,250 86	140,585 69	71,556 0	70,174 5	135,772 98	—	1,348,031 77
Total Recurrent and Extraordinary ...	635,699 48	750,219 75	178,186 81	367,714 48	250,665 42	337,250 86	188,675 47	262,997 84	327,038 15	162,489 3	3,460,937 29
Works chargeable to Loans, &c.											
Duplication of Main	1,062 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,062 23
Harbour Improvements Loan	204,529 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	204,529 19
Railway Extension Fund—Elephant Pass embankment	—	—	38 56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38 56
Do. Survey of feeder roads ...	—	—	—	—	—	5,951 86	—	—	—	—	5,951 86
Do. Approach road, Anuradhapura station	—	—	—	—	—	—	115 80	—	—	—	115 80
Plague Precautions	11,104 32	—	—	950 30	—	—	—	—	230 0	—	12,284 62
Ragama Camp of Observation	31,169 69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,169 69
Nuwara Eliya Water Supply	—	2,736 49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,736 49
Sengaladi Resthouse	—	—	—	—	4,021 35	—	—	—	—	—	4,021 35
Converting Infectious Diseases Hospital into Hospital for Police	47 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47 0

Stretching wire across Kumbukkan-oya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 56	—	—	9 56
Platform, Galle Face	1,973 51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,973 51
Providing locks for Kankesanturai Post Office	—	—	31 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31 20
Repairs to tappal hut at Alutnuwara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80 0	—	—	80 0
Library Hall, Medical College, Colombo ...	2,827 76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,827 76
Water Supply, Hatton, surveying for ...	—	11 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 30
Pillar letter-box opposite to Municipality, Colombo	10 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 50
Rebuilding cooly lines, Avisawella... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	228 50	—	228 50
Seat and bucket for dry-earth closet, Vavuniya Post Office	—	—	12 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 9
Survey of proposed causeway, Andiramadu ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	187 50	—	187 50
Constructing entrance halls of Planters' and Passengers' Wards into sitting-rooms for nurses ...	2,245 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,245 0
Agricultural School, insanitary condition of ...	632 72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	632 72
Royal Visit	14,368 67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,368 67
Diyatalawa Camp for Prisoners of War ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	197,302 25	—	—	197,302 25
Ragama Camp	73,185 41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73,185 41
Mount Lavinia Camp	6,443 74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,443 74
Minor Courts, Hultsdorp (Lapsed Loan Board Funds)	48,745 77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48,745 77
Railway castings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,662 63	26,662 63
Cattle sheds for Municipality, Colombo ...	6,111 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,111 22
Tin labels, hospital articles, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,001 68	23,001 68
Total Loans, &c. ...	404,456 73	2,747 79	81 85	950 30	4,021 35	5,951 86	115 80	197,391 81	646 0	49,664 31	666,027 80
Grand Total ...	1,040,156 21	752,967 54	178,268 66	368,664 78	254,686 77	343,202 72	188,791 27	460,389 65	327,684 15	212,153 34	4,126,965 9

No. 4.—Return of Roads in charge of the Public Works Department, 1901.

Name of Road.	Length in Miles.					Cost of Maintenance during 1901.					Width of Track in Feet.				Average Cost per Mile.				Traffic Average Number of Carts per Diem over portions.			
	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.
WESTERN PROVINCE.																						
Colombo District.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
Approach roads to public offices in the Colombo Fort	—	·22	—	—	·22	—	391	—	—	391	—	12	—	—	—	1,777	—	—	—	30	—	—
Approach roads to railway stations, Wellawatta, Dehiwala, and Mount Lavinia ...	—	1·98	—	—	1·98	—	1,061	—	—	1,061	—	10	—	—	—	536	—	—	—	50	—	—
Approach road to Kelaniya railway station ...	—	—	·36	—	·36	—	—	200	—	200	—	—	9	—	—	—	555	—	—	—	13	—
Branch roads, Dematagoda	—	·50	—	—	·50	—	51	—	—	51	—	10	—	—	—	102	—	—	—	9	—	—
Kotte road toll bar to junction of Galle road near Wellawatta	—	—	7	—	7	—	—	4,885	—	4,885	—	—	11	—	—	—	698	—	—	—	188	—
Chatham street extension ...	—	—	·43	—	·43	—	—	2,996	—	2,996	—	—	36	—	—	—	6,967	—	—	—	1,140	—
Dematagoda to Wellampitiya ...	—	·75	·75	—	1·50	—	306	652	—	958	—	—	13	—	—	408	869	—	—	60	60	—
Grandpass to 34th milepost, Kandy road ...	—	—	31	—	31	—	—	25,992	—	25,992	—	—	13	—	—	—	838	—	—	—	207	—
Grandpass to Avisawella	—	—	27	—	27	—	—	25,389	—	25,389	—	—	13	—	—	—	940	—	—	—	·236	—
Hanwella to Bope	—	8·50	—	—	8·50	—	1,948	—	—	1,948	—	10	—	—	—	229	—	—	—	63	—	—
Kelaniya to Biyagama. ...	—	—	8	—	8	—	—	5,248	—	5,248	—	—	12	—	—	—	656	—	—	—	169	—
Kelani bridge approaches	—	—	·90	—	·90	—	—	3,103	—	3,103	—	—	30	—	—	—	3,448	—	—	—	585	—
Municipal toll bar at Bambalapitiya to Kotte road junction at Pamankada ...	—	—	·50	—	·50	—	—	892	—	892	—	—	13	—	—	—	1,784	—	—	—	·41	—
Roads within the Customs premises ...	—	—	·33	—	·33	—	—	7,998	—	7,998	—	—	36	—	—	—	24,236	—	—	—	2,560	—
Urugodawatta road	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	7,155	—	7,155	—	—	13	—	—	—	1,431	—	—	—	311	—
Veyangoda-Ruanwella road to Western Province boundary	—	—	11	—	11	—	—	7,694	—	7,694	—	—	12	—	—	—	699	—	—	—	88	—
Wellawatta to 7th milepost, Galle road ...	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	5,148	—	5,148	—	—	12	—	—	—	1,716	—	—	—	147	—
Wakoya bridge to Labugama ...	—	—	9	—	9	—	—	2,977	—	2,977	—	—	12	—	—	—	331	—	—	—	46	—
Mudampitiya-Mattakkuliya road ...	—	—	·50	—	·50	—	—	1,088	—	1,088	—	—	20	—	—	—	2,176	—	—	—	130	—
Road to grain sheds, Kochchikada ...	—	—	·16	—	·16	—	—	2,071	—	2,071	—	—	20	—	—	—	12,944	—	—	—	1,180	—
Kalutara District.																						
Horana to Alutgama	—	13	17·42	—	30·42	—	4,358	5,840	—	10,198	—	8	8	—	—	335	335	—	—	54	54	—
Approach roads to railway stations, Panadure and Wadduwa and beyond Kalutara to Alutgama, Angulana, Lunawa, and Moratuwa ...	—	4·02	—	—	4·02	—	998	—	—	998	—	10	—	—	—	248	—	—	—	99	—	—
Badureliya to Kukulugama	—	4·43	—	—	4·43	—	1,097	—	—	1,097	—	8	—	—	—	247	—	—	—	4	—	—
7th milepost, Galle road, to Bentota ...	—	—	31	—	31	—	—	26,781	—	26,781	—	—	10	—	—	—	864	—	—	—	79	—
Moratuwa to junction of Kesbewa road ...	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	1,199	—	1,199	—	—	10	—	—	—	399	—	—	—	40	—
Nagoda-Neboda road	—	—	10·50	—	10·50	—	—	5,200	—	5,200	—	—	8	—	—	—	495	—	—	—	30	—

Panadure to Nambapana ...	...	—	—	22·77	—	22·77	—	—	11,371	—	11,371	—	—	8	—	—	...	499	—	—	—	61	—
Road to Beruwala Customs ...	...	—	·66	—	—	·66	—	365	—	—	365	—	8	—	—	—	553	—	—	—	7	—	—
Road leading to District Hospital, Neboda	...	—	—	1·75	—	1·75	—	—	515	—	515	—	8	—	—	—	—	294	—	—	—	2	—
Bope-Nambapana road ...	...	—	6·50	—	—	6·50	—	2,274	—	—	2,274	—	8	—	—	—	350	—	—	—	10	—	—
NEGOMBO DISTRICT.																							
Approach roads to Henaratgoda railway station		—	·12	—	—	·12	—	105	—	—	105	—	9	—	—	—	·875	—	—	—	—	—	—
Approach roads to Veyangoda railway station		—	—	·09	—	·09	—	—	149	—	149	—	—	12	—	—	—	1,655	—	—	—	—	—
Approach road to Mahara prison ...		—	·40	—	—	·40	—	300	—	—	300	—	9	—	—	—	750	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grandpass to Toppu ...	...	—	—	24·30	—	24·30	—	—	34,499	—	34,499	—	—	12	—	—	—	1,419	—	—	—	—	972
Giriulla to Pasyala ...	...	—	3	9	—	12	—	1,462	6,136	—	7,598	—	9	3	—	—	487	682	—	—	—	73	73
Ja-ela to Kotadeniyawa ...	...	—	—	18·50	—	18·50	—	—	11,432	—	11,432	—	—	10	—	—	—	618	—	—	—	—	150
Minuwangoda to Henaratgoda	...	—	2·11	6	—	8·11	—	538	4,253	—	4,791	—	10	3	—	—	255	709	—	—	—	109	109
Maha Hunupitiya to Mugurugampola	...	—	8·50	10·50	—	19	—	1,783	5,215	—	6,998	—	9	3	—	—	210	496	—	—	—	117	117
Negombo to Giriulla ...	...	—	—	23·50	—	23·50	—	—	14 732	—	14,732	—	—	12	—	—	—	627	—	—	—	—	128
Veyangoda to Negombo ...	...	—	8·25	7	—	15·25	—	2,809	5,690	—	8,499	—	10	10	—	—	340	813	—	—	—	90	90
Welisara to Ragama ...	...	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	1,595	—	1,595	—	—	9	—	—	—	319	—	—	—	—	110
Total	...	—	62·94	295·26	—	358·20	—	19,846	238,095	—	257,941	—	—	—	—	—	315	806	—	—	—	—	—
CENTRAL PROVINCE.																							
KANDY DISTRICT.																							
Approach roads to public buildings, Kandy	...	—	—	2·07	—	2·07	—	—	915	—	915	—	—	8	—	—	—	·442	—	—	—	15	—
Ampitiya road ...	...	—	—	4·75	—	4·75	—	—	2,150	—	2,150	—	—	12	—	—	—	452	—	—	—	15	—
Haragama to Kurundu-oya ...	...	—	—	28·25	—	28·25	—	—	14,992	—	14,992	—	—	14	—	—	—	530	—	—	—	35	—
Kandy to Haragama ...	...	—	—	8·50	—	8·50	—	—	5,853	—	5,853	—	—	14	—	—	—	688	—	—	—	43	—
Kandy railway approach roads	...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1,783	—	1,783	—	—	40	—	—	—	1,783	—	—	—	66	—
Katugastota to Queen's Hotel	...	—	—	2·57	—	2·57	—	—	4,998	—	4,998	—	—	30	—	—	—	1,944	—	—	—	90	—
Lower Badulla road, Kandy section	...	23·50	—	—	—	23·50	1,272	—	—	—	1,272	8	—	—	—	54	—	—	—	268	—	—	—
Peradeniya to Lewella ferry ...	...	—	—	5·81	—	·5·81	—	—	6,990	—	6,990	—	—	30	—	—	—	1,203	—	—	—	67	—
Branch Roads.																							
Deltota road	...	—	—	19	—	19	—	—	13,949	—	13,949	—	—	14	—	—	—	734	—	—	—	32	—
Padiyapelella and Kabaragala road	...	—	—	4·89	—	4·89	—	—	2,020	—	2,020	—	—	—	—	—	—	413	—	—	—	4	—
KATUGASTOTA DISTRICT.																							
From junction of Hunasgiriya road to Iriyagastenna	...	—	—	3·20	—	3·20	—	—	2,039	—	2,039	—	—	9	—	—	—	637	—	—	—	70	—
Gonawatta ferry to Rajawella	...	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	2,294	—	2,294	—	—	8	—	—	—	573	—	—	—	7	—
Iriyagama to Aladeniya ...		—	6	—	—	6	—	2,268	—	—	2,268	—	8	—	—	—	378	—	—	—	—	10	—
Kadugannawa to Peradeniya ...	...	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	2,624	—	2,624	—	—	14	—	—	—	437	—	—	—	26	—
Katugastota to Madulkele ...		—	—	18·50	—	18·50	—	—	16,336	—	16,336	—	—	8	—	—	—	883	—	—	—	138	—
Katugastota to Balakaduwa ...		—	—	7·50	—	7·50	—	—	2,054	—	2,054	—	—	8	—	—	—	274	—	—	—	12	—
Katugastota to Galagedara ...		—	—	10	—	10	—	—	5,591	—	5,591	—	—	8	—	—	—	559	—	—	—	22	—
Laggala tavalam road, Laggala bridle path	...	16·75	—	2·50	—	19·25	1,208	—	625	—	1,833	4	—	8	—	72	—	250	—	—	—	—	—
Madawala to Teldeniya and Nugatenna gap	...	—	—	17·07	—	17·07	—	—	7,794	—	7,794	—	—	8	—	—	—	456	—	—	—	58	—
Peradeniya to Gampola ...	...	—	—	8	—	8	—	—	2,740	—	2,740	—	—	14	—	—	—	342	—	—	—	12	—
Teldeniya to Rangalla ...	...	—	—	9·75	—	9·75	—	—	3,886	—	3,886	—	—	8	—	—	—	398	—	—	—	13	—

No. 4.—Return of Roads—*continued.*

Name of Road.	Length in Miles.					Cost of Maintenance during 1901.					Width of Track in Feet.				Average Cost per Mile.				Traffic Average Number of Carts per Diem over portions.			
	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.
CENTRAL PROVINCE—*contd.*																						
KATUGASTOTA DISTRICT—*contd*						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
Branch Roads.																						
Dotale road	—	—	8·18	—	8·18	—	—	2,382	—	2,382	—	—	8	—	—	—	291	—	—	—	—	—
Duckwari bazaar to Kotaganga ...	—	—	1·75	—	1·75	—	—	1,729	—	1,729	—	—	8	—	—	—	988	—	—	—	2	—
Madulkele to Kabaragala ...	—	—	3·25	—	3·25	—	—	2,605	—	2,605	—	—	8	—	—	—	801	—	—	—	4	—
Madulkele to Bambara-ela ...	—	—	7·75	—	7·75	—	—	3,761	—	3,761	—	—	8	—	—	—	485	—	—	—	28	—
Nugatenna gap to Kobonila ...	—	—	4·77	—	4·77	—	—	2,363	—	2,363	—	—	8	—	—	—	495	—	—	—	26	—
Rangalla-Nitre Cave road ...	—	—	3·75	—	3·75	—	—	1,229	—	1,229	—	—	3·75	—	—	—	328	—	—	—	10	—
Alagala to Kadugannawa ...	—	—	5·25	—	5·25	—	—	2,740	—	2,740	—	—	—	—	—	—	522	—	—	—	4	—
MATALE DISTRICT.																						
Balakaduwa to junction of Trincomalee-Anuradhapura road ...	—	—	36·50	—	36·50	—	—	28,551	—	28,551	—	—	12	—	—	—	782	—	—	—	138	—
Beligamuwa to Mirisgoni-oya...	—	14·10	—	—	14·10	—	2,909	—	—	2,909	—	12	—	—	—	206	—	—	—	22	—	—
Kalawewa to Galawela ...	—	7·50	—	—	7·50	—	1,640	—	—	1,640	—	12	—	—	—	218	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naula *vid* Elahera to Pallegama ...	16	15	—	—	31	2,153	3,296	—	—	5,449	12	12	—	—	134	220	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matale to Rattota ...	—	—	6·50	—	6·50	—	—	3,407	—	3,407	—	—	12	—	—	—	524	—	—	—	32	—
Palapatwela to Galawela ...	—	19	—	—	19	—	3,755	—	—	3,755	—	12	—	—	—	197	—	—	—	16	—	—
Ukuwela road ...	—	—	1·38	—	1·38	—	—	574	—	574	—	—	12	—	—	—	416	—	—	—	—	—
PUSSELLAWA DISTRICT.																						
Approach roads to public buildings and to railway stations, Gampola and Ulapane ...	—	—	·65	—	·65	—	—	318	—	318	—	—	10	—	—	—	489	—	—	—	26	—
Gampola to Pussellawa ...	—	—	12	—	12	—	—	10,696	—	10,696	—	—	10	—	—	—	891	—	—	—	43	—
Gampola to Nawalapitiya ...	—	—	10·70	—	10·70	—	—	4,999	—	4,999	—	—	10	—	—	—	467	—	—	—	12	—
Pundaluoya-Watagoda road ...	—	—	7·15	—	7·15	—	—	3,199	—	3,199	—	—	10	—	—	—	447	—	—	—	15	—
Pussellawa to Ramboda ...	—	—	9	—	9	—	—	5,399	—	5,399	—	—	10	—	—	—	600	—	—	—	12	—
Branch Roads.																						
Pupuressa road ...	—	—	10	—	10	—	—	6,610	—	6,610	—	—	10	—	—	—	661	—	—	—	17	—
Pundaluoya-Tawalantenna road ...	—	—	9·25	—	9·25	—	—	4,686	—	4,686	—	—	10	—	—	—	506	—	—	—	7	—
NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT.																						
Ambawela road	—	—	5·12	—	5·12	—	—	1,974	—	1,974	—	—	12	—	—	—	385	—	—	—	6	—
Blackpool bridle path ...	7·80	—	—	—	7·80	316	—	—	—	316	4	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Approach road to public buildings, Nuwara Eliya	—	3·54	—	—	3·54	—	934	—	—	934	—	—	—	—	—	264	—	—	—	—	—	—

Lindula to Nuwara Eliya (Nanu-oya to Nuwara Eliya)	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	6,579	—	6,579	—	—	17	—	—	—	1,096	—	—	—	150	—
Lake and Moon Plains road	—	5	—	—	5	—	1,466	—	—	1,466	—	12	—	—	—	293	—	—	—	13	3	—
New Bazaar road connecting the Uda Pussellawa and Badulla road	—	—	·16	—	·16	—	—	66	—	66	—	—	12	—	—	—	412	—	—	—	30	—
Ramboda to Wilson's Bungalow ...	—	—	26	—	26	—	—	10,723	—	10,723	—	—	12	—	—	—	412	—	—	—	60	—
Rappahannock bridle path	1·20	—	—	—	1·20	60	—	—	—	60	4	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uda Pussellawa-Dimbula junction road ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1,280	—	1,280	—	—	12	—	—	—	1,280	—	—	—	58	—
Uda Pussellawa road	—	—	6·84	—	6·84	—	—	4,999	—	4,999	—	—	12	—	—	—	731	—	—	—	71	—
Forest Service road, Kandapola ...	—	—	1·40	—	1·40	—	—	519	—	519	—	—	10	—	—	—	370	—	—	—	6	—
Uda Pussellawa road to Havelock drive ...	—	·60	—	—	·60	—	197	—	—	197	—	12	—	—	—	328	—	—	—	3	—	—
Branch Roads.																						
Kandapola-Uda Pussellawa road ...	—	—	15·16	—	15·16	—	—	7,908	—	7,908	—	—	10	—	—	—	521	—	—	—	50	—
Hospital junction to the Brewery, Nuwara Eliya	—	—	·07	—	·07	—	—	27	—	27	—	—	12	—	—	—	386	—	—	—	16	—
DIMBULA DISTRICT.																						
Craigie Lea to Lindula	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	7,774	—	7,774	—	—	12	—	—	—	1,296	—	—	—	162	—
Dimbula road, Nawalapitiya to Craigie Lea ...	—	—	20	—	20	—	—	9,197	—	9,197	—	—	12	—	—	—	460	—	—	—	55	—
Dolosbage road, 1st section	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	3,745	—	3,745	—	—	12	—	—	—	936	—	—	—	38	—
Dimbula-Dikoya junction (Dimbula junction to Hatton)	—	—	6·57	—	6·57	—	—	2,697	—	2,697	—	—	12	—	—	—	410	—	—	—	43	—
Holyrood road	—	—	·30	—	·30	—	—	379	—	379	—	—	12	—	—	—	1,263	—	—	—	154	—
Lindula to Nuwara Eliya (Lindula to Nanu-oya)	—	—	10	—	10	—	—	4,997	—	4,997	—	—	12	—	—	—	499	—	—	—	25	—
Tispane road	—	—	2·35	—	2·35	—	—	999	—	999	—	—	12	—	—	—	425	—	—	—	13	—
Branch Roads.																						
Dolosbage road, 2nd section	—	—	6·25	—	6·25	—	—	3,665	—	3,665	—	—	12	—	—	—	586	—	—	—	33	—
Glenlyon-Preston	—	—	2·55	—	2·55	—	—	1,200	—	1,200	—	—	12	—	—	—	470	—	—	—	8	—
Lindula to end of Agra road... ...	—	—	14	—	14	—	—	20,000	—	20,000	—	—	14	—	—	—	1,428	—	—	—	121	—
Railway Gorge road	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	1,300	—	1,300	—	—	12	—	—	—	433	—	—	—	16	—
Walaha road	—	—	1·91	—	1·91	—	—	676	—	676	—	—	12	—	—	—	354	—	—	—	10	—
DIKOYA DISTRICT.																						
Approach roads to buildings at Hatton and to railway stations	—	—	·66	—	·66	—	—	786	—	786	—	—	8	—	—	—	1,192	—	—	—	50	—
Carolina road	—	—	1·20	—	1·20	—	—	609	—	609	—	—	12	—	—	—	507	—	—	—	26	—
Dikoya road, Nawalapitiya to Hatton bridge junction	—	—	21·40	—	21·40	—	—	10,405	—	10,405	—	—	11	—	—	—	486	—	—	—	69	—
Dimbula-Dikoya junction	—	—	1·50	—	1·50	—	—	2,102	—	2,102	—	—	16	—	—	—	1,401	—	—	—	425	—
Ginigathena to boundary of Province ...	—	—	7·37	—	7·67	—	—	3,389	—	3,389	—	—	10	—	—	—	442	—	—	—	17	—
Strathdon-Fruit Hill road	—	—	1·70	—	1·70	—	—	718	—	718	—	—	10	—	—	—	422	—	—	—	75	—
Branch Roads.																						
Bathford Valley road	—	—	6·60	—	6·60	—	—	2,782	—	2,782	—	—	11	—	—	—	421	—	—	—	112	—
Dikoya road, Hatton bridge junction to Norwood bridge	—	—	4·98	—	4·98	—	—	10,699	—	10,699	—	—	14	—	—	—	2,148	—	—	—	398	—
Dikoya road, Norwood bridge to Campion ...	—	—	10·05	—	10·05	—	—	7,547	—	7,547	—	—	11	—	—	—	751	—	—	—	90	—
Maskeliya road, Norwood bridge to Moray ...	—	—	9·73	—	9·73	—	—	7,328	—	7,328	—	—	10	—	—	—	753	—	—	—	175	—
Maskeliya road, Maskeliya to Cruden ...	—	—	3·60	—	3·60	—	—	1,788	—	1,788	—	—	10	—	—	—	496	—	—	—	32	—
Maskeliya road, Brownlow to Luccombe ...	—	—	3·87	—	3·87	—	—	1,454	—	1,454	—	—	9	—	—	—	376	—	—	—	23	—
Norton-Carolina road	—	—	5·25	—	5·25	—	—	2,977	—	2,977	—	—	10	—	—	—	567	—	—	—	21	—

No. 4.—Return of Roads—*continued.*

Name of Road.	Length in Miles.					Cost of Maintenance during 1901.					Width of Track in Feet.				Average Cost per Mile.				Traffic Average Number of Carts per Diem over portions.			
	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.
CENTRAL PROVINCE—*contd*						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
DIKOYA DISTRICT—*contd.*																						
Norwood-Upcot road ...	—	—	8·25	—	8·25	—	—	4,992	—	4,992	—	—	10	—	—	—	605	—	—	—	46	—
Wanarajah road ...	—	—	4·50	—	4·50	—	—	1,882	—	1,882	—	—	10	—	—	—	418	—	—	—	85	—
Annfield road ...	—	—	3·50	—	3·50	—	—	1,194	—	1,194	—	—	—	—	—	—	341	—	—	—	18	—
Total ..	65·25	70·74	534·33	—	670·32	5,009	16,465	336,237	—	357,711	—	—	—	—	77	233	629	—	—	—	—	•
NORTHERN PROVINCE.																						
JAFFNA DISTRICT.																						
Achchuveli to Tondaimannar... ...	—	—	3·50	—	3·50	—	—	349	—	349	—	—	12	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	4	—
Drainage channels ...	10	—	—	—	10	671	—	—	—	671	·8	—	—	—	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gravets of Jaffna ...	—	—	44	—	44	—	—	7,416	—	7,416	—	—	14	—	—	—	168	—	—	—	210	—
Jaffna to Karaitivu ...	—	—	14·25	—	14·25	—	—	2,987	—	2,987	—	—	12	—	—	—	209	—	—	—	55	—
Jaffna to Kankesanturai ...	—	—	11·50	—	11·50	—	—	4,113	—	4,113	—	—	15	—	—	—	357	—	—	—	200	—
Jaffna to Point Pedro ...	—	—	21	—	21	—	—	4,521	—	4,521	—	—	14	—	—	—	215	—	—	—	155	—
Jaffna to Kaitadi ...	—	—	6·50	—	6·50	—	—	2,355	—	2,355	—	—	15	—	—	—	362	—	—	—	68	—
Manippai to Kaitadi ...	—	—	8	—	8	—	—	1,391	—	1,391	—	—	12	—	—	—	174	—	—	—	12	—
Punnalai road ...	—	—	10·50	—	10·50	—	—	2,015	—	2,015	—	—	12	—	—	—	192	—	—	—	80	—
Pannaitturai to Kayts ...	—	—	10	—	10	—	—	788	—	788	—	—	10	—	—	—	79	—	—	—	6	—
Point Pedro to Punnalai ...	—	—	25	—	25	—	—	2,948	—	2,948	—	—	12	—	—	—	117	—	—	—	3	—
Tilippalai to Pandatiruppu ...	—	—	4·50	—	4·50	—	—	756	—	756	—	—	10	—	—	—	168	—	—	—	10	—
Valvai to Valluvedditurai ...	—	—	3·50	—	3·50	—	—	419	—	419	—	—	10	—	—	—	120	—	—	—	7	—
Valukkai-aru to Velanai ...	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	317	—	317	—	—	10	—	—	—	79	—	—	—	9	—
PALLAI DISTRICT.																						
Chavakachcheri to Karaveddi... ...	—	—	12	—	12	—	—	1,555	—	1,555	—	—	12	—	—	—	130	—	—	—	10	—
Karanavai to Tunnalai ...	—	—	5·50	—	5·50	—	—	712	—	712	—	—	10	—	—	—	129	—	—	—	5	—
Kaitadi to Kokavil ...	—	—	44	—	44	—	—	17,190	—	17,190	—	—	12	—	—	—	390	—	—	—	80	—
Point Pedro to Kodikamam ...	—	—	8·50	—	8·50	—	—	1,650	—	1,650	—	—	12	—	—	—	194	—	—	—	15	—
Puttur to Kodikamam ...	—	—	8·50	—	8·50	—	—	1,212	—	1,212	—	—	10	—	—	—	142	—	—	—	20	—
VAVUNIYA DISTRICT.																						
Central road to Mullaittivu (new trace) ...	—	10	—	—	10	—	1,246	—	—	1,246	—	15	—	—	—	124	—	—	—	6	—	—
Kokavil to Galkandamadu ...	—	—	44·25	—	44·25	—	—	20,743	—	20,743	—	—	12	—	—	—	469	—	—	—	27	—
Mullaittivu to Central road (old trace) ...	4·50	2·50	—	—	7	559	472	—	—	1,031	12	12	—	—	124	189	—	—	1	1	—	—
Vavuniya to Parayanalankulam ...	—	22·25	—	—	22·25	—	5,498	—	—	5,498	—	12	—	—	—	247	—	—	—	20	—	—
Vavuniya towards Horawapotana ...	—	6	—	—	6	—	719	—	—	719	—	12	—	—	—	120	—	—	—	2	—	—

MULLAITTIVU DISTRICT.																						
Central road to Mullaittivu (new trace) ...	—	15·50	5	—	20·50	—	2,648	2,050	—	4,698	—	15	12	—	—	171	410	—	—		6	—
Mullaittivu to Central road (old trace) ...	20	—	—	—	20	985	—	—	—	985	12	—	—	—	49	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
MANNAR DISTRICT.																						
Coast road to Colombo	75·50	2	—	—	77·50	3,376	175	—	—	3,551	20	15	—	—	45	87	—	—	2	2	—	—
Mannar causeway	—	—	2·50	—	2·50	—	—	1,374	—	1,374	—	—	12	—	—	—	550	—	—	—	15	—
Yakwewa to Pesalai ...	11	28·25	13·50	—	52·75	732	4,948	7,700	—	13,380	60	15	12	—	67	175	570	—	15	15	15	—
Total ...	121	86·50	310	—	517·50	6,323	15,706	84,561	—	106,590	—	—	—	—	52	181	273	—	—	—	—	—
SOUTHERN PROVINCE.																						
GALLE DISTRICT																						
Bentota to Goyyapana	—	—	43·25	—	43·25	—	—	30,524	—	30,524	—	—	10	—	—	—	706	—	—	—	157	—
Dodanduwa to Baddegama ...	—	—	6·50	—	6·50	—	—	3,535	—	3,535	—	—	9	—	—	—	544	—	—	—	144	—
Galle to Udugama ...	—	—	22·75	—	22·75	—	—	13,272	—	13,272	—	—	9	—	—	—	583	—	—	—	84	—
Galle to Akuressa ...	—	—	21	—	21	—	—	12,743	—	12,743	—	—	9	—	—	—	607	—	—	—	77	—
Hikkaduwa to Gonapinuwela...	—	—	2·70	—	2·70	—	—	1,755	—	1,755	—	—	9	—	—	—	650	—	—	—	110	—
Kahawe to Batapola ...	—	3·25	2	—	5·25	—	973	690	—	1,663	—	8	8	—	—	299	345	—	—	10	29	—
Roads within the Municipality of Galle	—	—	4·75	—	4·75	—	—	6,454	—	6,454	—	—	14	—	—	—	1,358	—	—	—	333	—
Railway approach roads ...	—	—	·35	—	·35	—	—	326	—	326	—	—	9	—	—	—	930	—	—	—	140	—
MATARA DISTRICT.																						
Akuressa to Wiharahena ...	—	—	33	—	33	—	—	19,151	—	19,151	—	—	10	—	—	—	581	—	—	—	33	—
Dikwella to Beliatta ...	—	—	8	—	8	—	—	3,284	—	3,284	—	—	8	—	—	—	411	—	—	—	32	—
Goyyapana to Tangalla ...	—	—	36	—	36	—	—	20,633	—	20,633	—	—	10	—	—	—	573	—	—	—	100	—
Hakmana to Tangalla ...	—	7	5	—	12	—	1,333	1,764	—	3,097	—	6	7	—	—	190	353	—	—	19	14	—
Matara to Hakmana ...	—	—	15	—	15	—	—	5,550	—	5,550	—	—	7	—	—	—	370	—	—	—	40	—
Matara new entrance road ...	—	—	1·25	—	1·25	—	—	489	—	489	—	—	12	—	—	—	391	—	—	—	166	—
Railway approach roads ...	—	—	1·40	—	1·40	—	—	378	—	378	—	—	11	—	—	—	270	—	—	—	140	—
Matara-Akuressa road ...	—	7	5·33	—	12·33	—	1,840	1,759	—	3,599	—	6	2·50	—	—	263	330	—	—	30	23	—
Branch road.																						
Deniyaya to Hayes ...	—	—	10·50	—	10·50	—	—	5,202	—	5,202	—	—	6	—	—	—	495	—	—	—	8	—
HAMBANTOTA DISTRICT.																						
Hambantota to Tanamalwila ...	—	7·50	21	—	28·50	—	1,396	11,165	—	12,561	—	20	12	—	—	186	532	—	—	—	78	—
Lewaya road	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	1,582	—	1,582	—	—	12	—	—	—	791	—	—	—	98	—
Tangalla to Hambantota ...	—	—	26	—	26	—	—	15,913	—	15,913	—	—	12	—	—	—	612	—	—	—	33	—
Tangalla-Hambantota road (138th mile) to Liyangahatota ...	—	11	—	—	11	—	1,516	—	—	1,516	—	15	—	—	—	139	—	—	—	26	—	—
Weligatta to Bundala ...	—	5·50	—	—	5·50	—	594	—	—	594	—	20	—	—	—	108	—	—	—	12	—	—
Wirawila to Kirinda *vid* Tissamaharama ...	—	6·25	5	—	11·25	—	900	1,385	—	2,285	—	15	10	—	—	144	277	—	—	44	48	—
Total ...	—	47·50	272·78	—	320·28	—	8,552	157,554	—	166,106	—	—	—	—	—	180	577	—	—	—	—	—

No. 4.—Return of Roads—*continued.*

Name of Road.	Length in Miles.					Cost of Maintenance during 1901.					Width of Track in Feet.				Average Cost per Mile.				Traffic Average Number of Carts per Diem over portions.			
	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.
EASTERN PROVINCE.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
BATTICALOA DISTRICT.																						
Coast road north, Batticaloa District ...	—	26·50	20·50	—	47	—	5,455	5,370	—	20,825	—	12	12	—	—	205	749	—	—	20	100	—
Kalkuda road ...	—	—	3·50	—	3·50	—	—	1,884	—	1,884	—	—	9	—	—	—	538	—	—	—	12	—
Maduru-oya to Eravur ...	—	—	44·25	—	44·25	—	—	7,162	—	27,162	—	—	14	—	—	—	613	—	—	—	92	—
Punkuduveli road ...	—	1·50	—	—	1·50	—	143	—	—	143	—	10	—	—	—	95	—	—	—	4	—	—
Road from the resthouse to the bar, Batticaloa	—	3	—	—	3	—	949	—	—	949	—	10	—	—	—	316	—	—	—	30	—	—
KALMUNAI DISTRICT.																						
Akkaraipattu-Sagamam road... ...	—	5·50	6	—	11·50	—	830	1,701	—	2,531	—	8	14	—	—	150	283	—	—	—	32	—
Arasadi to Malkompuddi ...	—	3·25	—	—	3·25	—	649	—	—	649	—	10	—	—	—	199	—	—	—	72	—	—
Akkaraipattu-Irakkamam road ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	200	—	—	200	—	10	—	—	—	200	—	—	—	10	—	—
Coast road south	30	20	48	—	98	450	4,533	13,737	—	18,720	20	12	14	—	15	226	286	—	2	87	170	—
Karaitivu to Sammanturai and Irakkamam ...	—	4	9	—	13	—	544	1,956	—	2,500	—	8	14	—	—	136	217	—	—	68	91	—
Kalmunai-Chadiyantalawa road ...	—	5·50	2	—	7·50	—	582	868	—	1,450	—	10	14	—	—	105	434	—	—	120	120	—
Pottuvil-Muppane road	7	8·50	—	—	15·50	372	1,628	—	—	2,000	30	10	—	—	53	191	—	—	1	15	—	—
TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT.																						
Coast road, Trincomalee *District* ...	17	25·34	—	—	42·34	256	8,440	—	—	8,696	16	10	—	—	15	333	—	—	3	25	—	—
Gravets of Trincomalee	—	5·40	—	—	5·40	—	1,202	—	—	1,202	—	16	—	—	—	223	—	—	—	50	—	—
Road from the salt store at Nilaveli to the high road	—	·61	—	—	·61	—	213	—	—	213	—	6	—	—	—	349	—	—	—	2	—	—
Trincomalee to Kituluttu	—	—	29	—	29	—	—	11,297	—	11,297	—	—	10	—	—	—	390	—	—	—	35	—
Trincomalee towards Anuradhapura ...	—	22·50	—	—	22·50	—	4,997	—	—	4,997	—	16	—	—	—	222	—	—	—	17	—	—
Total ...	54	132·60	162·25	—	348·85	1,078	30,365	73,975	—	105,418	—	—	—	—	20	229	456	—	—	—	—	—
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.																						
KURUNEGALA DISTRICT.																						
Approach roads to public buildings ...	—	·50	—	—	·50	—	307	—	—	307	—	10	—	—	—	614	—	—	—	10	—	—
Getawana circular road	—	—	1·25	—	1·25	—	—	571	—	571	—	—	12	—	—	—	457	—	—	—	50	—
Kurunegala to Nikaweratiya	—	—	25	—	25	—	—	11,098	—	11,098	—	—	14	—	—	—	443	—	—	—	250	—
Kurunegala to Beligamuwa	—	5	17	—	22	—	1,555	5,289	—	6,844	—	13	13	—	—	311	311	—	—	—	150	—
Kurunegala to Galagedara	—	—	13·50	—	13·50	—	—	5,810	—	5,810	—	—	13	—	—	—	430	—	—	—	200	—
Padeniya to Siyambalagama	—	—	33·50	—	33·50	—	—	8,025	—	8,025	—	—	10	—	—	—	240	—	—	—	200	—
Polgahawela to Kurunegala	—	—	12	—	12	—	—	4,042	—	4,042	—	—	12	—	—	—	336	—	—	—	100	—
Railway approach roads and Edinburgh street	—	—	·63	—	·63	—	—	538	—	538	—	—	14	—	—	—	854	—	—	—	100	—
Branch road.																						
Kurunegala-Polgahawela road to Lowlands estate	—	—	1·17	—	1·17	—	—	650	—	650	—	—	12	—	—	—	555	—	—	—	15	—

PUTTALAM DISTRICT.																						
Akkaraipattu road ...	—	24·38	·62	—	25	—	7,211	137	—	7,348	—	10	9	—	—	296	221	—	—	29	32	—
Main road to Kirjankala bridge ...	—	·83	—	—	·83	—	200	—	—	200	—	10	—	—	—	241	—	—	—	5	—	—
Nikaweratiya to Puttalam ...	—	—	29	—	29	—	—	16,151	—	16,151	—	—	11	—	—	—	557	—	—	—	58	—
Puttalam to Kala-oya ...	—	—	23·50	—	23·50	—	—	9,999	—	9,999	—	—	10	—	—	—	425	—	—	—	33	—
Puttalam to Battulu-oya ...	—	10·50	6	4	20·50	—	2,341	4,674	2,933	9,948	—	12	11	1½	—	223	779	733	—	28	34	30
Puttalam to Madurugama ...	30	9	2	—	41	985	1,814	—	—	2,799	12	10	—	—	33	201	—	—	4	9	9	—
Service road at Palavi ...	—	4·50	—	—	4·50	—	899	—	—	899	—	10	—	—	—	199	—	—	—	5	—	—
Road to salt stores and town roads, Puttalam	—	—	10·50	—	10·50	—	—	4,800	—	4,800	—	—	9	—	—	—	457	—	—	—	71	—
CHILAW DISTRICT.																						
Bo-tree road	—	—	—	1·25	1·25	—	—	—	420	420	—	—	—	2½	—	—	—	336	—	—	—	26
Chilaw-Wariyapola road ...	—	16	—	16	32	—	3,343	—	6,065	9,408	—	10	—	2½	—	209	—	379	—	20	—	20
Madampe to Dummalasuriya...	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	3,337	3,337	—	—	—	2½	—	—	—	556	—	—	—	159
Natandiya to Marawila ...	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	1,305	1,305	—	—	—	2½	—	—	—	435	—	—	—	61
Pilakatumulla road ...	—	2	—	—	2	—	284	—	—	284	—	10	—	—	—	142	—	—	—	10	—	—
Toppu to Battulu-oya ...	—	1	—	34	35	—	156	—	23,885	24,041	—	10	—	2½	—	156	—	702	—	44	—	44
Toppu to Dankotuwa ...	—	—	—	2·25	2·25	—	—	—	689	689	—	—	—	2½	—	—	—	306	—	—	—	66
Approach roads to Government buildings ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	378	—	—	378	—	10	—	—	—	378	—	—	—	—	—	—
DANDUGAMA DISTRICT.																						
Dankotuwa-Giriulla road ...	—	—	—	18	18	—	—	—	8,530	8,530	—	—	—	2½	—	—	—	474	—	—	—	65
Kurunegala to Giriulla ...	—	—	—	22	22	—	—	—	7,265	7,265	—	—	—	2½	—	—	—	330	—	—	—	60
Kompaspara ...	—	2	—	—	2	—	300	—	—	300	—	8	—	2½	—	150	—	—	—	3	—	—
Maharagama to Polgahawela...	—	—	—	14·25	14·25	—	—	—	3,962	3,962	—	—	—	2½	—	—	—	278	—	—	—	20
Narammulla to Dummalasuriya	—	—	—	22·25	22·25	—	—	—	7,586	7,586	—	—	—	2½	—	—	—	341	—	—	—	45
Total ...	30	76·71	175·67	143	425·38	985	18,788	71,784	65,977	157,534	—	—	—	—	33	245	409	461	—	—	—	—
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.																						
ANURADHAPURA DISTRICT.																						
Anuradhapura to Siyambalagama ...	—	9·37	9·63	—	19	—	1,853	4,428	—	6,281	—	9	9	—	—	197	460	—	—	7	7	—
Approach roads to public buildings ...	—	·47	·43	—	·90	—	21	131	—	152	—	9	9	—	—	45	304	—	—	—	—	—
Inner Circular road, Anuradhapura ...	—	1·20	·50	—	1·70	—	43	107	—	150	—	9	9	—	—	36	214	—	—	—	—	—
Kala-oya to Galgodahena ...	—	—	—	26·25	26·25	—	—	10,832	—	10,832	—	—	2½	—	—	—	412	—	—	—	—	17
Mirisgoni-oya to Galkandamadu (Galkulam to Rambewa)	—	1·50	16·50	—	18	—	232	7,139	—	7,371	—	10	10	—	—	155	433	—	—	15	15	—
Outer Circular road, Anuradhapura ...	—	6·25	—	—	6·25	—	300	—	—	300	—	9	—	—	—	48	—	—	—	—	—	—
Talawe to Kekirawa	—	13·25	—	—	13·25	—	1,741	—	—	1,741	—	9½	—	—	—	131	—	—	—	2	—	—
MIHINTALE DISTRICT.																						
Galkulam through Mihintale to Rambewa ...	—	11·87	—	—	11·87	—	4,513	—	—	4,513	—	12	—	—	—	380	—	—	—	2	—	—
Horawapotana towards Vavuniya ...	—	22·60	—	—	22·60	—	2,907	—	—	2,907	—	12	—	—	—	128	—	—	—	1	—	—
Kala-oya to Galgodahena	—	5·25	—	33	38·25	—	820	16,147	—	16,967	—	12	—	2	—	156	489	—	—	2	2	—
Madawachchiya to Yakwewa	—	7·32	—	—	7·32	—	2,263	—	—	2,263	—	12	—	—	—	309	—	—	—	1	—	—
Mirisgoni-oya to Galkandamadu (Rambewa to Galkandamadu)	—	—	17	—	17	—	—	7,542	—	7,542	—	—	9	—	—	—	443	—	—	—	10	—
MARADANKADAWALA DISTRICT.																						
Habarana-Topawewa road	—	·25	—	—	25	—	3,548	—	—	3,548	—	16	—	—	—	142	—	—	—	2	—	—
Migaswewa to Kituluttu ...	—	—	28·22	9·50	37·72	—	—	13,467	—	13,467	—	—	10	2	—	—	357	—	—	—	8	8
Mirisgoni-oya to Kituluttu ...																						
Mirisgoni-oya to Galkandamadu (Mirisgoni-oya to Galkulam)	—	—	29·50	—	29·50	—	—	14,525	—	14,525	—	—	10	—	—	—	492	—	—	—	19	—

No. 4.—Return of Roads—*continued.*

Name of Road.	Length in Miles					Cost of Maintenance during 1901.					Width of Track in Feet.				Average Cost per Mile.				Traffic Average Number of Carts per Diem over portions.			
	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE—*contd.*						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
MARADANKADAWALA DISTRICT—*contd.*																						
Kekirawa to Kalawewa ...	—	20·70	—	—	20·70	—	2,525	—	—	2,525	—	16	—	—	—	122	—	—	—	3	—	—
Kalawewa to Galawela ...																						
Maradankadawela to Habarana ...	8·60	7	—	—	15·60	—	2,496	—	—	2,496	—	16	—	—	—	356	—	—	—	1·5	—	—
Kekirawa to Talawe ...	—	6·50	—	—	6·50	—	850	—	—	850	—	16	—	—	—	131	—	—	—	5	—	—
Total ...	8·60	138·28	101·78	68·75	317·41	—	24,112	74,318	—	98,430	—	—	—	—	—	174	436	—	—	—	—	—
PROVINCE OF UVA.																						
BADULLA DISTRICT.																						
Badulla to Taldena ...	—	—	10·50	—	10·50	—	—	5,950	—	5,950	—	—	9	—	—	—	566	—	—	—	10	—
Badulla to Haputale ...	—	—	25·75	—	25·75	—	—	24,003	—	24,003	—	—	12	—	—	—	932	—	—	—	79	—
Dikwella to Madulla ...	10·75	—	5·25	—	16	1,040	—	3,209	—	4,249	6	—	9	—	96	—	611	—	—	—	15	—
Dikwella to Hakgala ...	—	—	20·25	—	20·25	—	—	6,524	—	6,524	—	—	12	—	—	—	322	—	—	—	8	—
Kumbalwela to Passara ...	—	—	11	—	11	—	—	9,065	—	9,065	—	—	9	—	—	—	824	—	—	—	14	—
Lower Badulla road ...	15	—	—	—	15	749	—	—	—	749	6	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naula-Spring Valley road ...	—	—	7·60	—	7·60	—	—	5,289	—	5,289	—	—	9	—	—	—	695	—	—	—	8	—
Railway station road ...	—	—	·18	—	·18	—	—	179	—	179	—	—	10	—	—	—	994	—	—	—	—	—
Umaoya-Uda Pussellawa road...	9	—	—	—	9	560	—	—	—	560	6	—	—	—	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Approach roads to public buildings ...	—	1·55	—	—	1·55	—	497	—	—	497	—	10	—	—	—	385	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bandarawela to Windy Corner ...	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	3,437	—	3,437	—	—	10	—	—	—	572	—	—	—	8	—
Branch Road.																						
Windy Corner to Leangahawela ...	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	998	—	998	—	—	10	—	—	—	499	—	—	—	8	—
PASSARA DISTRICT.																						
Badulla to boundary of Eastern Province ...	—	—	49·50	—	49·50	—	—	34,998	—	34,998	—	—	12	—	—	—	707	—	—	—	35	—
Bibile to Medagama ...	5	5	—	—	10	430	1,244	—	—	1,674	10	12	—	—	86	249	—	—	—	2	—	—
Bibile to Alutnuwara ...	—	11	—	—	11	—	2,547	—	—	2,547	—	12	—	—	—	231	—	—	—	2	—	—
Kumbalwela-Passara road ...	—	—	8·25	—	8·25	—	—	6,000	—	6,000	—	—	10	—	—	—	727	—	—	—	12	—
Passara-Madulsima road ...	—	—	11·25	—	11·25	—	—	6,399	—	6,399	—	—	10	—	—	—	568	—	—	—	15	—
Forest Hill to Dunedin factory-Passara-Mupane road to 9th mile ...	—	—	3·25	—	3·25	—	—	1,469	—	1,469	—	—	10	—	—	—	452	—	—	—	4	—
	9	—	—	—	9	550	—	—	—	550	6	—	—	—	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Branch Road.																						
Passara to Madulsima road from 11¼ milepost to 15·50 milepost ...	—	—	4·25	—	4·25	—	—	2,440	—	2,440	—	—	10	—	—	—	574	—	—	—	6	—

KOSLANDA DISTRICT.																						
Haputale to Halpe	—	—	12·75	—	12·75	—	—	10,616	—	10,616	—	—	12	—	—	—	832	—	—	—	21	—
Batagoda deviation	—	·75	—	—	·75	—	248	—	—	248	—	9	—	—	—	331	—	—	—	4	—	—
Haldummulla to Wellawaya	—	—	22·50	—	22·50	—	—	17,092	—	17,092	—	—	8	—	—	—	759	—	—	—	18	—
Haldummulla-Horton Plains road ...	12	—	—	—	12	1,125	—	—	—	1,125	6	—	—	—	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haputale to Ohiya	10	—	—	—	10	497	—	—	—	497	5	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohiya to junction of Horton Plains road ...	2	—	2·25	—	4·25	276	—	1,473	—	1,749	6	—	9	—	138	—	655	—	—	—	7	—
Wellawaya to Tanamalwila	—	—	21·50	—	21·50	—	—	11,805	—	11,805	—	—	9	—	—	—	549	—	—	—	20	—
Wellawaya to Monaragala and towards Pottuvil	20·25	4	22	—	46·25	1,730	1,709	9,183	—	12,622	16	9	9	—	85	427	417	—	1	9	9	—
Passara-Muppane road, 9th mile to Muppane...	9	—	—	—	9	289	—	—	—	289	10	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Branch Roads.																						
Koslanda bazaar to Poonagala factory ...	—	2·75	—	—	2·75	—	699	—	—	699	—	8	—	—	—	254	—	—	—	6	—	—
Mupane bazaar road	—	·28	—	—	·28	—	264	—	—	264	—	8	—	—	—	943	—	—	—	4	—	—
Total ...	102	25·33	246·03	—	373·36	7,246	7,208	160,129	—	174,583	—	—	—	—	71	284	651	—	—	—	—	—
PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.																						
RATNAPURA DISTRICT.																						
Bulutota-Eraporuwa road	6	—	—	—	6	599	—	—	—	599	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avisawella-Ratnapura road from Pussella to Ratnapura	—	—	11·50	—	11·50	—	—	9,199	—	9,199	—	—	10	—	—	—	800	—	—	—	30	—
Eratna-Kuruwita road	8	—	—	—	8	373	—	—	—	373	—	—	—	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morowaka-Rakwana road	11	—	—	—	11	1,472	—	—	—	1,472	—	—	—	—	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madampe towards Hambantota ...	—	15·35	5	—	20·35	—	4,246	2,131	—	6,377	—	10	10	—	—	278	426	—	—	3	5	—
Nambapana road	—	—	19·75	—	19·75	—	—	5,373	—	5,373	—	—	9	—	—	—	272	—	—	—	6	—
Pelmadulla to Gilgarron ...	—	—	29	—	29	—	—	19,158	—	19,158	—	—	9½	—	—	—	660	—	—	—	30	—
Ratnapura to Halpe	—	—	45	—	45	—	—	38,644	—	38,644	—	—	10	—	—	—	858	—	—	—	60	—
Riverside road, Ratnapura	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	744	—	744	—	—	10	—	—	—	744	—	—	—	100	—
Road to District Judge's quarters, Ratnapura	—	·28	—	—	·28	—	34	—	—	34	—	8	—	—	—	121	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roads in Government premises, Ratnapura ...	—	·65	—	—	·65	—	200	—	—	200	—	7	—	—	—	308	—	—	—	—	—	—
AVISAWELLA DISTRICT.																						
Avisawella-Ratnapura road	—	—	14·50	—	14·50	—	—	8,699	—	8,699	—	—	12	—	—	—	600	—	—	—	58	—
Avisawella towards Ginigathena ...	—	—	26·50	—	26·50	—	—	19,250	—	19,250	—	—	12	—	—	—	726	—	—	—	62	—
Ferry approaches at Ruanwella and Karawanella	—	·16	·34	—	·50	—	—	450	—	450	—	8	12	—	—	—	900	—	—	—	—	—
Karawanella to Glenella	—	—	14·75	—	14·75	—	—	7,459	—	7,459	—	—	12	—	—	—	506	—	—	—	45	—
Ruwanwella to boundary of Province ...	—	—	9	—	9	—	—	6,650	—	6,650	—	—	12	—	—	—	739	—	—	—	40	—
Sitawaka to Ferry approaches ...	—	—	·25	—	·25	—	—	108	—	108	—	—	12	—	—	—	432	—	—	—	—	—
Branch Roads.																						
Dehiowita to Algoda ferry	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	500	—	500	—	—	12	—	—	—	500	—	—	—	13	—
Glenella-Havilland road	—	—	3·50	—	3·50	—	—	1,850	—	1,850	—	—	12	—	—	—	529	—	—	—	—	—
Road from Parakaduwa bazaar to Hemingford estate	—	—	1·88	—	1·88	—	—	850	—	850	—	—	12	—	—	—	452	—	—	—	8	—
Yatiyantota to Polatagama	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	1,900	—	1,900	—	—	12	—	—	—	634	—	—	—	32	—

No. 4.—Return of Roads—*continued.*

Name of Road.	Length in Miles.					Cost of Maintenance during 1901.					Width of Track in Feet.				Average Cost per Mile.				Traffic Acreage Number of Carts per Diem over portions.			
	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.
PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA—*contd.*						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
KEGALLA DISTRICT.																						
Ambepussa to Alawwa	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	500	500	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	5
Dolosbage to Rambukkana	—	—	—	19·50	19·50	—	—	—	10,050	10,050	—	—	—	8–10	—	—	—	515	—	—	—	28
Kandy road, 34th milepost to Kadugannawa ...	—	—	—	28	28	—	—	—	11,196	11,196	—	—	—	8–10	—	—	—	400	—	—	—	45
Kegalla to Polgahawela	—	—	—	7·25	7·25	—	—	—	2,899	2,899	—	—	—	8–10	—	—	—	400	—	—	—	60
Kegalla to Bulatkohopitiya	—	—	—	16·25	16·25	—	—	—	8,937	8,937	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	550	—	—	—	30
Roads in Government premises, Kegalla ...	—	1·50	—	—	1·50	—	379	—	—	379	—	8–10	—	8	—	252	—	—	—	3	—	20
Kinadeniya road	—	—	—	3·25	3·25	—	—	—	900	900	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	277	—	—	—	20
Branch Road.																						
Givilipitiya to Hatgampola	—	—	—	1·34	1·34	—	—	—	800	800	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	597	—	—	—	4
Total ...	25	17·94	185·97	80·59	309·50	2,444	4,859	122,965	35,282	165,550	—	—	—	—	97	270	661	437	—	—	—	—

No. 5.—Bridges constructed at the Government Factory in 1901.

No. of Spans.	Name.	Span.	Clear Width.	Weight per Foot run.			Total Dead Weight.	Safe Live Load distributed per square foot.	Estimated Cost.		Type of Bridge.
				Girders.	Flooring.	Road Material.			Per ft. run.	Total.	
		ft. in.	ft. in.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	lb.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1	Bentota bridge	141 0	14 0	11·84	2·82	10·00	3,477·06	125	209 37	59,010 0	Lattice girders and corrugated flooring
1	Bentota bridge	124 0	14 0	9·84	2·80	10·00	2,807·36	125	173 39	21,500 0	Do. do.
1	Battulu-oya bridge	80 0	14 0	5·72	2·90	10·00	1,489·60	125	116 25	27,900 0	Do. do.
—	Digarolla bridge flooring (20 spans of 30 ft.)	—	14 0	—	—	—	—	—	40 24	24,387 0	Corrugated floor (erected)
1	Bridge for Wellampitiya, 4–5 mile Avisawella road	70 0	14 0	4·40	2·50	8·65	1,088·50	125	115 71	8,100 0	Lattice girders and corrugated flooring
1	Bridge for the Pussellawa District ...	50 0	10 0	3·00	2·00	7·20	610·00	125	80 0	4,000 0	Do. do.
1	Bridge for the Tangalla District ...	50 0	10 0	3·00	2·00	7·20	610 00	125	96 0	4,800 0	Do. do.
1	Bridge for the Galle and Udugama road ...	45 0	10 0	2·90	2·00	7·20	544·50	125	88 90	4,000 0	Do. do.
1	Bridge at the 95th mile, Ratnapura-Halpe road	42 0	10 0	2·90	2·00	7·20	508·20	125	104 80	4,400 0	Do. do.
2	Bridges for the Pussellawa District ...	40 0	10 0	2·30	2·00	7·20	460·00	125	82 50	6,600 0	Do. do.
1	Bridge, Medagama-Obbekota road ...	40 0	10 0	2·30	2·00	7·20	460·00	125	75 62	3,025 0	Do. do.
1	Bridge, Matara-Akuressa road ...	30 0	11 4	3·39	1·06	8·01	392·70	125	55 0	1,650 0	Rolled beams and curved plates
1	Bridge over the Talwalle-oya ...	30 0	11 4	3·39	1·06	8·01	392·70	125	50 0	1,500 0	Do. do.
1	Bridge for the Ratnapura District ...	30 0	11 4	3·39	1·06	8·01	392·70	125	60 0	1,800 0	Do. do.
1	Bridge for the Nuwara Eliya District ...	30 0	14 10	4·21	2·10	10·07	510·30	125	63 34	1,900 0	Do. do.
1	Bridge for the Madampe-Hambantota road	30 0	11 4	3·39	1·06	8·01	392·70	125	60 0	1,800 0	Do. do.
2	Bridges for the Trincomalee-Kandy road	30 0	14 0	4·21	2·10	10·07	392·70	125	76 0	4,560 0	Do. do.
3	Bridges for the Maduraoya-Eraur road ...	30 0	14 10	4·21	2·10	10·07	510·30	125	76 0	6,840 0	Do. do.
4	Bridge over the Sengal-oya ...	30 0	14 10	4·21	2·10	10·07	2,108·00	—	129 61	16,072 20	Do. do.
5	Bridges over the Lunu-oya ..	30 0	14 10	4·21	2·10	10·07	2,568·00	—	134 70	20,745 0	Do. do.
142	H iron bridges under 30 ft. span ...	—	—	—	—	—	17,325·50	125	—	71,913 30	Corrugated flooring and curved plates
172										296,532 50	

No. 6.—Distribution of Factory Expenditure, 1900 and 1901.

Year.	Daily Labour.	Fuel.	Government Store. Payments.	Piecework.	Market Payment.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1901 ...	153,029 72	17,860 10	444,625 12	84,393 76	95,001 65	794,910 35
1900 ...	151,010 49	11,551 64	396,892 14	83,164 17	191,023 7	833,641 51
Increase ...	2,019 23	6,308 46	47,732 98	1,229 59	—	—
Decrease ...	—	—	—	—	96,021 42	38,731 16

No. 7.—Classification of Factory Expenditure, 1898 to 1901.

Year.	Bridges.	Buildings.	Customs Improvements.	Departmental Charges.	Irrigation.	Other Departments.	Railway Castings.	Waterworks.	Plague Precautions.	Camps for Prisoners-of-War.	Royal Visit.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1898	145,103 17	21,606 81	99,521 90	48,332 27	5,272 37	18,615 20	10,162 17	16,831 32	42,960 54	—	—	408,405 75
1899	222,822 24	44,545 2	183,680 46	53,369 24	6,881 28	27,567 47	13,801 66	6,440 44	60,948 78	—	—	620,056 59
1900	240,665 70	34,148 0	68,603 35	52,437 69	4,333 73	16,583 90	20,492 87	2,275 43	2,298 0	391,802 84	—	833,641 51
1901	286,964 12	75,845 12	193,378 94	51,323 76	3,659 99	25,668 90	27,750 32	1,586 64	32,040 1	90,359 17	6,333 38	794,910 35

No. 8.—Statement of Supply and Consumption of Water during 1901.

Month.	Total Supply for the Month.	Total Consumption for the Month.			Daily Consumption.		Rainfall in Inches.	
		Unmetered.	Metered.	Total.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Labugama.	Colombo.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Inches.	Inches.
January ...	87,233,278	69,632,754	13,399,400	83,032,154	2,893,296	2,319,160	17·37	11·91
February ...	78,961,344	65,778,120	12,305,270	78,083,390	3,149,578	2,533,056	13·11	3·55
March ...	85,400,683	73,048,936	13,449,390	86,498,326	3,144,871	2,151,858	10·83	5·12
April ...	84,326,047	67,958,533	13,210,520	81,169,053	3,008,249	2,363,409	9·30	8·71
May ...	86,704,949	73,574,869	13,511,399	87,086,268	3,046,014	2,499,931	13·83	6·28
June ...	84,444,479	71,192,490	12,734,570	83,927,060	2,951,861	2,332,276	17·36	5·93
July ...	86,303,643	73,290,020	13,158,010	86,448,030	3,088,381	2,403,597	11·12	4·52
August ...	87,254,201	74,557,735	12,140,970	86,698,705	3,083,674	2,396,363	6·30	·46
September ...	82,447,175	67,954,413	13,194,300	81,148,713	2,934,482	2,405,778	10·37	3·93
October ...	87,421,488	73,120,806	13,980,290	87,101,096	2,975,418	2,510,441	14·57	3·91
November ...	84,363,332	65,804,927	17,171,930	82,976,857	2,989,522	2,439,614	15·06	19·84
December ...	87,421,488	73,046,975	14,741,650	87,788,625	3,036,600	2,608,207	5·95	1·70
Total ...	1,022,282,107	848,960,578	162,997,699	1,011,958,277	—	—	145·17	75·86

No. 9.—Monthly Return of Water supplied by Meter in each of the Nine Wards of the City during the Year 1901.

Month.	Wards.									Total.
	Fort.	Pettah	St. Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Slave Island.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana.	Kollupitiya.	
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
January ...	3,918,530	2,468,460	27,580	598,910	422,140	249,890	33,230	4,354,080	1,326,580	13,399,400
February ...	3,918,900	2,105,060	25,280	528,630	472,030	307,510	30,060	3,658,730	1,259,070	12,305,270
March ...	4,085,980	2,276,400	20,940	592,600	478,360	367,710	33,780	4,246,520	1,347,100	13,449,390
April ...	3,880,230	2,615,900	23,070	242,830	559,890	403,050	33,720	4,257,520	1,194,310	13,210,520
May ...	3,792,210	2,830,750	27,300	175,220	508,270	449,340	43,400	4,410,339	1,274,570	13,511,399
June ...	3,417,110	2,841,710	22,500	137,520	427,930	419,550	25,420	4,253,320	1,189,510	12,734,570
July ...	3,537,860	2,976,990	22,470	130,840	428,450	432,340	28,620	4,342,500	1,257,940	13,158,010
August ...	2,997,150	2,776,870	28,040	380,750	432,920	466,880	34,890	3,638,520	1,384,950	12,140,970
September ...	3,138,640	3,205,150	22,360	603,960	442,930	530,970	40,290	3,697,100	1,512,900	13,194,300
October ...	3,114,970	3,025,710	26,020	590,160	653,260	479,710	49,410	4,379,070	1,661,980	13,980,290
November ...	3,449,210	3,572,690	8,200	411,030	1,086,770	602,650	202,040	5,865,070	1,974,270	17,171,930
December ...	2,876,100	3,175,520	24,420	501,590	993,530	521,210	186,190	4,566,230	1,896,860	14,741,650
Total ...	42,126,890	33,871,210	278,180	4,894,040	6,906,480	5,230,810	741,050	51,668,999	17,280,040	162,997,699

No. 10.—Monthly Analysis of Water during the Year 1901.

Month and Date.	Colour.	Matched by	Grains per Gallon.								Analyst.	Microscopical Examination.	Remarks.
			Chlorine.	Phosphoric Acid.	Nitrogen in Nitrates.	Nitrates.	Ammonia.	Albumenoid Ammonia.	Oxygen absorbed in four hours at Ordinary Temperature.	Total Solid Matter dried at 220° F.			
1901.													
February 6	Yellow	1·5°	·1600	Traces	·0023	Absent	·0021	·0028	·0184	1·5	Mr. T. Cockerill	Satisfactory	The water was of good quality; fit for human consumption
March 4	do.	1·5°	·1529	do.	·0083	do.	·0008	·0016	·0268	1·54		do.	do.
March 18	do.	2·5°	·1490	do.	·0086	do.	·0021	·0045	·0033	1·82		do.	do.

NOTE.—I regret to say that I have not been furnished with any further analyses made during 1901.

No. 11.—Abstract of Provincial Engineers' Travelling for the Year 1901.

	Total Number of Days travelled.	Total Number of Miles travelled.	Average Mileage per Diem.	Number of Nights slept out.	Average Allowance drawn per Mile.	Total Number of Miles of Roads in Province.
Provincial Engineer, Western Province ...	161	3,342	20·75	125	·47	358·20
Do. Central Province ...	177	4,992	28·20	129	·44	670·33
Do. Northern Province ...	199	3,762	18·90	154	·50	517·50
Do. Southern Province ...	151	2,708	18·00	129	·63	320·28
Do. Eastern Province ...	187	3,875	20·72	146	·42	348·85
Do. North-Western Province	152	2,275	14·96	124	·67	425·38
Do. North-Central Province...	163	2,568	15·75	128	·62	317·41
Do. Province of Uva ...	190	3,100	16·31	142	·67	373·36
Do. Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	145	2,352	16·22	131	·68	309·50

WEST COAST TRIANGULATION.—ANNAI KALLU TOWER; HEIGHT, 34 FEET.

WEST COAST TRIANGULATION.—KULATHADI STAGE; HEIGHT, 80 FEET.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE ACTING SURVEYOR-GENERAL FOR 1901.

THE Surveyor-General proceeded to England on leave in April, and I assumed charge of the Department.

General Remarks. — Progress with both the topographical and block surveys was much hampered during the year by the necessity of overtaking large arrears of applications and special questions, and also in keeping up with the large number continually coming in, so that the area under these important works shows a considerable falling off as compared with previous years. It is, however, to be hoped that there will be no cause for a renewal of this policy during the current year, and that the mapping of the Island will be allowed to proceed uninterruptedly for some years to come.

In this connection I would draw special attention to the last sentence in the report of the Superintendent of Surveys, Southern Province.

The staff generally, both in the field and office, worked well. As regards the former, the areas covered were, under the circumstances referred to above very satisfactory, while the office returns show a marked increase over anything yet produced.

The areas covered by the different classes of survey during 1901 were as follows :—

(1)	Block Surveys	200,785
(2)	Topographical	1,871,360
(3)	Application and Special Questions	41,047
(4)	Miscellaneous	612
	Total ...	2,113,804

The result of the last six years' working being as follows :—

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Outturn ...	45,438	296,487	1,255,004	2,372,450	2,885,845	2,113,804
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure ...	447,674	480,280	567,613	608,757	639,798	656,489

Block Surveys.—These were practically confined to the Southern and North-Central Provinces, though small areas were surveyed in the Western, Sabaragamuwa, Uva, and Eastern Provinces. In the Southern and North-Central Provinces very fair progress was made, though I am not entirely satisfied that the fullest possible outturn per surveyor has yet been reached. The average per month per surveyor during the field season works out at about 700 acres in the Southern Province and 900 acres in the North-Central, but I hope that during the current year both these figures will be exceeded. The features of the country and the nature of the work and climate in these two Provinces are entirely dissimilar. In the former we have much broken ground and in places hills of considerable height, with a healthy climate and a fair rainfall of about 90 inches under the influence of the south-west monsoon ; the country is closely inhabited, and lots surveyed had, in consequence, a very low average. Whereas in the North-Central Province the country is practically dead flat, the climate is enervating at times and always hot, the average rainfall is only some 54 inches under the north-east monsoon, the country is sparsely inhabited, and the average extent of the lots is high. A comparison between the work in the two Provinces will therefore be of no practical benefit, but taken separately it will be seen that, whereas in 1900 the average cost per acre and extent in the Southern Province was 75 cents and 70¾ acres, in 1901 it was 54 cents and 14½ acres—a very considerable improvement. In the North-Central Province we find for 1900 41 cents and 82¾ acres, and in 1901 24 cents and 83 1/16 acres.

In the Western and Sabaragamuwa Provinces small parties were started late in the year, and the surveyors were practically under instruction ; this being their first work criticism would be of no avail.

In Chilaw District some of the surveys asked for by the Government Agent were treated in such a manner that they will eventually be incorporated in the block surveys, but they cannot be entered under this head, as they have to be scheduled as special questions.

I fancy that the number of those who understand really what we are doing is very limited. I therefore publish with this report a copy of one of the 16-chain or 5-inch-to-a-mile sheets of part of the Southern Province, such as is now under publication.

The following return gives the area, &c., surveyed in each Province during the year :—

Province.	No. of Lots.	Area (in Acres).	Cost.	Rate per Acre.	Average Extent (in Acres).
			Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Western	440	3,882	4,326 94	1 11	8¾
Southern	4,117	60.000	32,411 36	0 54	14½
Eastern	11	2,718	528 44	0 19½	247
Uva	241	982	7,031·52	0 77	37½
North-Central	1,044	86,751	20,982 50	0 24	83 1/16
Sabaragamuwa	252	6,452	4,461 91	0 75	27¾
Total ...	6,085	160,785	69,742 67	0 43	26½

In the five years ending December, 1901, the cadastral parties have surveyed 966,535 acres, or 1,510 square miles, comprising the survey of 1,254 villages, as follows :—

Province.	1897-98.	1899.	1900.	1901.	Total.
Western ...	... 65	... 30	... 15	... 5	... 115
Southern ...	... 32	... 14	... 36	... 66	... 148
Central ...	... 34	... 7	... —	... —	... 41
North-Western	... 180	... 93	... 95	... —	... 368
Uva ...	... 55	... 25	... 58	... —	... 138
Sabaragamuwa	... 55	... 10	... 46	... —	... 111
Eastern ...	... 27	... 23	... —	... —	... 50
North-Central	... —	... —	... 159	... 124	... 283
Total ...	448	202	409	195	1,254

In Appendix K will be found a complete list of all Block Survey preliminary plans that have been forwarded to the Government Agents and Special Officer, Waste Lands Ordinances, with the settlements that have been reported. This schedule will be extended annually, and will be a valuable record of the progress in this work by the Survey Department and the Settlement Officer.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS.

The topographical survey parties had to contend with a very much larger area of hill-country this year than previously, and in the low-country many of the surveyors were greatly retarded in their work by the scarcity of water. There has also been a greater amount of sickness than usual amongst both the surveyors and coolies. These circumstances naturally tended both to retard progress and increase cost, but did not deter the surveyors employed on the work from prosecuting it with the same vigour that has characterized their efforts since its commencement.

None of the reports bring to light any very important irrigation or archæological remains this year, such as they have previously been enabled to draw attention to, but the surveys will be found to be as valuable as any that have been done, in mapping a tract of country previously practically unknown.

I made a tour of inspection through each party in June, and can thoroughly endorse all that is said in the reports regarding the hardship and difficulties of the work.

The report of the Superintendent gives all the general information required regarding the year's work, while the reports of the officers in charge of parties give interesting data in connection with their own particular blocks.

The survey was divided into four parties during the greater portion of the season, and the following table gives the total results of each, with the total for the year :—

Parties.	No. of Tanks.	Mileage of Roads.	Mileage of Stream.	Square Miles of Country.	Cost per Square Mile.	Total Cost.
					Rs. c.	Rs.
1 ...	880	485	979	706	40 76	28,743
2 ...	251	841	661	776	26 89	20,632
3 ...	218	979	901	1,100	20 21	22,238
4 ...	194	65	437	342	29 18	9,981
Total ...	1,543	2,370	2,978	2,924	27 90	81,594

The area completed per surveyor, exclusive of officers in charge of parties, was about 127 square miles for the season, which must be considered a very satisfactory result, reflecting great credit on all concerned.

An area of 11,955 square miles, or 7,651,200 acres, has now been covered by the topographical surveys, *i.e.*, about half of the Island, as shown in the 24-mile-to-an-inch map at the end of this report, on which is also represented the area proposed to be surveyed during 1902.

It is anticipated that we shall be able to cover a larger area during 1902 than in 1901, as we expect to find considerable areas in the northern portion of the work that will contain but little detail, and as we work southwards into the North-Western Province we shall have better means of communication than has usually fallen to the lot of the topographical surveyor. These advantages, it is hoped, will more than compensate for the rugged nature of the eastern portion of the work and the extra amount of detail that will be required in the North-Western Province Wanni.

We shall soon have to commence operations in the mountain zone proper, which offers a splendid opportunity for the introduction of photo-topography, so successfully practised in Canada and America. We have already found that ordinary half-plate views are a great assistance to the hill

sketcher. The Superintendent made a few experiments of this nature during 1901 under my instructions, but through want of experience and proper apparatus we did not get that amount of benefit from the work that we could with a proper equipment and a season's practice.

The ordinary prismatic compass will have to give way to more suitable instruments, dipping circumferenters will be required, and plane tabling will no doubt take its place on the work; it was not possible to use it effectively in our low-country jungles.

The advance print of a 1-mile-to-an-inch sheet of part of the Northern Province, which is now given, is intended to show the amount of detail we shall be enabled to supply the public with when this survey is completed; it is not intended as a specimen of map reproduction, as I trust the finished article will be much superior in that respect.

Application and Special Questions.—This class of work formed a special feature in the surveys of 1901. An average of sixty-one surveyors was employed throughout the year, a staff that nearly equalled the whole field establishment before the re-organization of 1897, with the result that 2,107 applications and 1,341 special questions were surveyed, with a total area of 41,047 acres.

A large number of these special question surveys were carried out at a cost out of all proportion to their value, and it is hoped that revenue officers will limit their requests for such surveys to only very urgent matters, so that the Department may be able to press on with the block survey.

There is a another branch in which this class of survey seriously affects the progress of systematic work, that is, in the reproduction of the surveys in the form of preliminary plans for the Government Agents to enable them to advertise the land for sale. In my report as Assistant Surveyor-General, published in the Surveyor-General's Report for 1900, I said: "I cannot undertake to keep pace with the field staff under present arrangements," &c. The arrangements referred to have remained unaltered, while the work from the field has continued to pour in at an increasing rate, till I find that, in view of the necessity to push on with the block survey plans for settlement purposes and with the topographical survey plans, the office is blocked with application and special question plans, that it will take over a year to issue to Government Agents, even if no new and urgent work comes in to further delay it, and without any surveys under the same head that may be made during the current year. All this notwithstanding the fact that the Preliminary Plan Department created a record for itself by issuing 1,872 preliminary plans, against 1,073 issued in 1900, which was itself a record. I should like to see a notice issued that no application for the purchase of Crown land will be received for four or five years, except within the area covered by block surveys, and the whole staff thus relieved employed on block surveys. I cannot believe that the public would suffer to any extent; the Government Agents have probably enough in hand with what I could send them in the meantime to keep up the average of what is called "Revenue from Land Sales," and at the end of that time there can be no doubt that block surveys will be the means of replenishing the Exchequer to an extent which those who are not behind the scenes can have no idea of. The scheme is a drastic one, I admit, but if taken in hand seriously it will have a most beneficial effect on the settlement of the country and in simplifying the sale of lands in the area so covered in the future.

Miscellaneous.—Under this title are included all work that cannot be treated under any of the heads already referred to. The most important item in 1901 was the completion of the acquisition surveys for the Kurunegala-Jaffna, Colombo-Yatiyantota, and Nanuoya-Uda Pusselawa Railway lines. Apart from the usual small pieces that are frequently required along railway routes during construction, that work is now happily completed. These surveys take a long time; they have to be very carefully done in the field and plotted to a large scale, while the mere trenching of the boundary lines is an expense that falls very heavily on the Department, though it is not apparent why all such charges should not be defrayed by the line for which the work is done. The Dehigama land claim also demanded considerable attention, and an excellent model of the whole countryside was constructed by Mr. L. Shipton, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, from surveys made for the purpose. It is a work that does Mr. Shipton great credit, and makes it possible for the most untechnical mind to grasp the lie of the country with the greatest ease. The field work was very much impeded by wind, which at times made it almost impossible to stand on some of the patana ridges, and the party engaged on the work deserve great credit for having completed the 16-chain contour map of 24 square miles of country during a month. This would of course have been impracticable had not most of the details already been surveyed, as, besides wind, the party had a good deal of wet weather to contend with. Various small works are also included under the head of "Miscellaneous," such as definition of boundaries, road surveys, &c., a more detailed reference to which would be of no interest.

Recess.—The block survey parties recessed in Matara, Anuradhapura, Jaffna, Colombo, and Ratnapura respectively, Jaffna being used by the party working in the north of the North-Central Province, the field work having been supervised by the Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, who had his headquarters in the capital of the North. Small recess parties were also instituted in Badulla, Batticaloa, and in camp near Chilaw, in order so far as possible to bring up to date all the plan work of the surveys made during the year, and also to carry out the policy of taking surveyors out of the field during the worst part of the north-east monsoon. Owing to the great block of work at head-quarters, I decided to extend the recess operations beyond the ordinary routine of plotting, drawing up the field plans, and writing tenements. Tracings have been prepared from the field sheets in the style required for reduction by photography to the scale of 5 inches to the mile, and all lots in the Southern Province have been computed. By these means I confidently anticipate being able to supply copies of last year's work to the Special Officer under the Waste Lands Ordinance, the Government Agent, and any other official who may require them at an early date. When once the photographic transfer is on the stone and finally worked up, the number of copies to be supplied is a secondary matter. The greatest cause of delay is the comparison of the new work with the old, and which entails the insertion of title plans and the revision of the areas of lots affected by them. I have, by increasing the amount of work to be done in recess, encroached somewhat on the field season of the current year; but it is, I am sure, good policy, as I shall be enabled to keep the Waste Lands Ordinance Settlement Officer fully supplied with plans, and as this most important work is now being systematically and rapidly attended to, we should otherwise, I feel sure, have seriously hampered his progress from the want of an adequate staff in the Head Office to attend to the preparation of plans.

Great difficulty was experienced in obtaining quarters in which to recess the topographical party in Colombo, and it was only at the eleventh hour that arrangements were made with the Apothecaries' Company for the use of two rooms and a verandah leased by them from the Chamber of Commerce. The rooms will not be available this year, and at present I am unable to form any idea as to where I shall be able to get the required accommodation.

Headquarters.—Notwithstanding the fact alluded to more than once already that the staff cannot keep pace with the field, the report of the Acting Assistant Surveyor-General will conclusively prove that the utmost efforts to do so, as far as practicable, have been made. The use of improved processes and the modification of methods have done something, so that he is able to show "records" from the outturn of work in departments that had already created "records" in 1900. The limit of efficiency appears to have been nearly reached, but we are at the present moment endeavouring still more to improve on both our processes and methods, so I am even hopeful of "going one better" in 1902.

Inspections.—Before leaving for England the Surveyor-General paid visits of inspection to the Northern, North-Central, and Central Provinces in February; in March to the Central and Uva Provinces.

In May I travelled through from Colombo to Batticaloa by road and back *viâ* Haputale early in July, inspecting *en route* surveys in the Western Province, Sabaragamuwa, and Buttala in Uva, the several parties on topographical work from Tanamalvilla to Bibile, the application surveys in the Eastern Province and Uva, and detail surveys of Nuwara Eliya. In July, August, and September I visited the Kurunegala District, went through all surveys being made in the North-Central and Northern Provinces, returning to Colombo by steamer from Kankesanturai, and at the end of September completed my field inspection for the year by a visit to Chilaw and Puttalam. During recess I inspected the offices at Galle, Matara, Kandy, Badulla, Jaffna, and Anuradhapura.

Personnel.—But few alterations occurred in the *personnel* of the staff, apart from the change consequent on the Surveyor-General going on leave, which brought Mr. Hampton into the office to act as Assistant Surveyor-General, Mr. Ridout to Colombo as Acting Superintendent of Surveys, Western and North-Western Provinces, and sent Mr. J. W. Robertson, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, to Jaffna, in charge of surveys in the Northern Province and the northern party of the block surveyors in the North-Central Province. In May Mr. C. C. M. Fyers had to proceed to England on account of failing health after an uninterrupted residence in the Island of twenty-three years; his furlough was therefore well earned, but it was taken none too soon, as at one time he was not expected to recover from the illness that prostrated him in England. Mr. A. J. Wickwar, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, was appointed to act as Superintendent of Surveys, Sabaragamuwa.

In the reports by the Superintendents of Surveys that I give below will be found much interesting matter relating to the various works carried out during the year.

Departmental Expenditure.—The expenditure for 1901 was Rs. 15,765 in excess of 1900, which is chiefly accounted for by the following items:—Tents for field parties Rs. 5,996, erection of stages for trigonometrical observations Rs. 2,851, and payment of the cost of copies of valuable old maps from The Hague Rs. 4,638.

Land Sales.—Although the number of lots sold (Appendix A) during the year exceeded 1900 by 852, the amount realized shows a reduction of Rs. 182,411·39. The total receipts under all heads (Appendix A 3) amount to Rs. 522,276, or Rs. 199,557 less than last year. This amount was also exceeded in 1898 and 1899, but it exceeds 1897 by Rs. 8,176.

In view of the fact that the demand for land for large estates is in abeyance, the amount is satisfactory, as the returns show that the small native has been acquiring land instead of the large estate proprietor, and this fact compensates, I think, in a great measure for the reduction, as it tends to settle the rural districts in the most satisfactory manner, apart from block survey settlements.

In the Western Province recoveries on sales and settlement made on block survey plans amount to Rs. 17,165·66, showing what could be accomplished if this class of survey was pushed on vigorously and the settlements kept up to date. I wish particularly to emphasize this matter as a striking proof of the great value to the Colony of the block surveys.

We have this year a new column for lands sold to claimants by the Special Officer while settling claims under the Waste Lands Ordinances; this new departure is doubtless an excellent one, and will be productive of much good amongst the villagers.

The total expenditure of the Survey Department and the revenue from Land Sales have no relation to each other at all, though they are always combined in Appendix F. The column of expenditure is therefore useless and misleading. As, however, it has been regularly entered up since 1846, I make no alteration in the form used, but beg that no estimate of the value of the work of the Department may be founded on the figures given.

P. D. WARREN, F.R.G.S.,
Acting Surveyor-General.

Colombo, March 27, 1902.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SURVEYS, SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

THE block survey was carried on in the Gangaboda and Kandaboda pattus of the Matara District and West Giruwa pattu of Hambantota District, five surveyors, under an Assistant Superintendent, commencing operations towards the end of January. The party was strengthened on the 15th April by the addition of four newly trained supernumeraries, from whom not much could be expected, yet they soon grew familiar with the duty, and their work, with one exception, has proved better and more extensive than I had anticipated.

One surveyor on applications had to be withdrawn in April to assist with the survey of main circuit traverses, and at the end of July I was authorized to add to the block survey staff four surveyors who had been engaged on the survey of applications and special questions, which had been reduced almost to vanishing point.

The aggregate months' field work by all the above represents approximately ten surveyors working for the whole season of nine months.

The total area surveyed is approximately 60,000 acres, comprising 4,117 lots, an average of 14½ acres per lot.

The average progress per surveyor per whole field season works out at nearly 6,000 acres in 412 lots, which is not so good as I had looked for, allowing for most of the surveyors being of the lowest grade and hence with least experience. It is to some extent due to the small average extent of lots, yet I trust the outturn for 1902 will be better.

The total cost, including triangulation, travelling, and supervision, amounts to Rs. 32,411·36, or at the rate of 54 cents per acre, a record, I believe, for work in country of the character covered.

One hundred and twenty miles of main circuits were surveyed and co-ordinated, nearly the whole of which was work of exceedingly good quality.

Twenty-four old trigonometrical points and new check points were computed by me and placed on the new fixing, on which the whole of the surveys are based.

Sixty-six villages were completely surveyed and fifteen were left incomplete, as follows:—

In Kandaboda pattu, Matara: thirty-five villages, viz., Beragammula, Belpamula, Balakawala, Bamunamula, Bamunugama, Beruwewela, Beragama, Deyiyansara, Dewalegama, Diddenipota, Ellawela, Eparala, Gonbaddala, Gatetumbe, Gammadegama, Horapawita, Henipella, Ketiyape, Kudapane, Kongala, Mulatiana, Maduwela, Marambe, Makandura, Mipawita, Murutamure, Mahalpe, Neralampitiya, Narawelpita, Panditaporowa, Parapamula, Radawela, Ranchagoda, Wawala, and Wepotnira; Denegama, Pallewela, and others being left incomplete.

In Gangaboda pattu: twenty-five villages, viz., Demattepassa, Devitura, Godapilla, Gatare, Ganegama, Honpa, Iritota, Koramburuwana, Karapiyadda, Kanahalagama, Magamura, Malana, Narandeniya, Peddapitiya, Pandugama, Patramula, Porambe, Sapugoda, Talahagama, Tumbe, Tibotuawa, Urumuttu, Welihena, Wilpita, Wenagama. Those incomplete being Aturaliya, Akuressa, and Karagoda Uyangoda.

In Giruwa pattu: five villages, viz., Godawana, Handugala, Kebbuleketiya, Saputantiri, and Warrapitiya, Kanumuldeniya being left incomplete.

Plans should, by instruction of the Surveyor-General, have been completed and sent to headquarters by the 25th January. This could not be done, later instructions being received for the recess staff to prepare tracings of all plans for immediate reduction by photo process at the Head Office, and in addition the area of each lot had to be twice computed, a duty for the first time thrown on the field staff.

Application and Special Questions.—Fourteen surveyors were employed on the survey of applications and special questions from January to July, when five were withdrawn, as arrears had been overtaken, and there was no work for such a large staff.

Commencing with arrears from the previous year of 283 applications and 464 special questions, and receiving during the year 432 applications and 170 special questions, 685 applications and 610 special questions were attended to and plans sent in, leaving at the end of the year a balance of only 30 applications and 24 special questions, many of which were only received in December.

The total area surveyed under both heads was 9,049 acres in 3,098 lots, an average of under 3 acres per lot, the total cost being Rs. 33,241·99, or an average rate of Rs. 3·67 per acre.

It is worthy of note that this class of work cost, for 9,049 acres, more than the block survey cost (Rs. 32,411·36) for 60,000 acres.

S. J. C. MORE,
Superintendent of Surveys, Southern Province.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SURVEYS, UVA AND BATTICALOA DISTRICT.

FROM the commencement of the year the Province of Uva and the Batticaloa District were worked together under one Superintendent, with headquarters at Badulla, the books and registers being kept separately.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

A staff of five field surveyors was employed almost entirely on application work, the only block survey of land unapplied for being undertaken to finish two small villages near Bandarawela left incomplete last year.

Other block surveys were, however, made on applications from the Government Agent, viz., surveys of the extensive villages of Battugammana and Muppane, which require an early settlement of the large claims to the forest and waste lands within them, and surveys under the newly restored tanks in Dambagala pattu.

The total area of the block surveys was 9,082 acres, average extent of lots 37½ acres, and cost per acre for field surveyor's work 77·3 cents.

Application Surveys.—The survey of Government and private applications not included as block surveys cost for field surveyor's work Rs. 5·35 per acre for lots averaging slightly under 3 acres. The total area surveyed in Uva under this head was 1,403 acres.

Miscellaneous Work.—Under this heading Rs. 2,707 were expended for the completion of surveys in the Medagam pattu (left unfinished by an officer who was invalided out of the Province in January) and other minor works.

BATTICALOA DISTRICT.

There were five surveyors employed on application work in this district. Towards the end of the field season this class of work fell short, and three officers were put on to the running of circuit traverses and block survey work.

Of block surveys, 2,718 acres were surveyed in the Chammanturai pattu at a cost of 19½ cents per acre.

Applications were surveyed in all parts of the district, the cost for 2,911 acres being at the rate of Rs. 3·46 per acre.

The District Judge's old bungalow was handed over to the Department from the 1st October, and the smaller building was immediately put to use as a recess office. Being dark and badly arranged it is not very suitable for the purpose, but I hope by next October it will have received the few alterations and repairs needed to make it so.

J. W. VINER,
Superintendent of Surveys, Uva and Batticaloa District.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SURVEYS, CENTRAL PROVINCE.

THE surveys in the Province during the year are classed as follows:—Applications, Special Questions, and Miscellaneous.

Applications.—Forty-two applications were in hand at the beginning of the year, 108 received in the course of the year, and 45 were in hand on the 31st December, 1901. Ninety-seven applications were surveyed during the year, comprising 526 acres in 208 lots, at a cost of Rs. 4,142·25. The cost per acre was Rs. 7·87, and the average extent of the lots 2 acres 2 roods and 4 perches. Of the applications surveyed, the plans of four were incomplete at the end of the year; the cost of these has been added to the above total. Eight applications were identified at a cost of Rs. 151·09 as having been previously surveyed.

Special Questions.—Thirty-eight special questions were in hand on the 1st January, 99 were received in the course of the year, and 29 were in hand on the 31st December. Sixty-seven special questions were surveyed during the year, comprising 741 acres in 302 lots, at a cost of Rs. 3,689·73, the cost per acre being Rs. 4·97, and the average extent of the lots 2 acres 1 rood and 32 perches. Twenty-nine questions consisted of re-definition of boundaries, identifying, sub-dividing lots previously surveyed, &c., at a cost of Rs. 2,200·75, the total amounting to Rs. 5,890·48.

Miscellaneous.—Under this heading comes the Dehigama claim, extensions of contours at Nuwara Eliya, the Uda Pussellawa Railway survey, and the Ambawela road survey in Uva.

The Dehigama claim survey was started in July with the primary object of making a model which would show the natural features of the claim and the lands under cultivation, &c., within it. The survey being of an urgent nature, and it being desirable that it should be completed with as little delay as possible, Mr. Kalenberg from the North-Western Province and Mr. Swan from Uva were called in to assist the three officers of my staff who were detailed for the work. I personally supervised the survey, my headquarters for the seven weeks during which it took to complete it being at Pattipola. The model was subsequently completed in Nuwara Eliya by Mr. Shipton.

The Nuwara Eliya contours survey, which had to be stopped during the previous year owing to pressure of other work, was re-started by Mr. Shipton in May, but was again temporarily stopped to allow the Dehigama claim survey being carried through; and on Mr. Shipton going home on leave it was taken up by Mr. Hampton. Subsequently Mr. Nock was put on the work to assist Mr. Hampton.

The Uda Pussellawa Railway survey was in progress when I assumed charge of the Province, and was eventually completed to Ragala, with the exception of that portion running through Military reserve. Certain additional lands to be acquired have, however, been subsequently surveyed. The total area surveyed is 76 acres 3 roods and 7 perches in 287 lots, the cost per acre being Rs. 42·33, average extent of lots 1 rood and 2 perches, and the total cost Rs. 3,217·78.

The survey of Ambawela road in Uva was undertaken by Mr. Hampton towards the close of the year, and as his camp was much nearer to the work than any of the Province of Uva surveyors, it was completed at a cost of Rs. 473·25.

KURUNEGALA DISTRICT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

I have only one surveyor in my charge in this district, an officer of the third grade, who, as already stated, was called in to assist my Central Province staff with the survey of Dehigama claim during the months of August and September.

Applications.—The number of applications in hand on the 1st January was 3; 31 were received in the course of the year, and 21 were in hand on the 31st December. Thirteen applications were surveyed during the year, comprising 67 acres in 25 lots, at a cost of Rs. 732·49, the cost per acre being Rs. 10·93, and the average extent of lots 2 acres 2 roods and 28 perches. Of the applications surveyed, the plans of 3 were incomplete at the end of the year.

Special Questions.—Thirteen were in hand on the 1st January, 24 were received in the course of the year, and 5 were in hand on the 31st December. Thirty-two were surveyed during the year, comprising 120 acres and 17 perches in 54 lots, at a cost of Rs. 1,471·81, the cost per acre being Rs. 12·26, and the average extent of the lots 2 acres and 39 perches. The plans of 9 were incomplete at the end of the year.

BURLEIGH CAMPBELL,
Superintendent of Surveys, Central Province.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SURVEYS, NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Staff.—The staff in the Province at the commencement of the year consisted of seventeen surveyors; subsequent alterations resulted in my having charge of a party of twelve. On the 20th April Mr. Robertson, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, received orders to proceed to Jaffna to take over charge of work in the Northern Province, and left Anuradhapura on the 5th May. At the same time those officers in the northern block survey party were instructed to place themselves under his immediate supervision. Mr. Meurling, Second Grade Surveyor, who reported himself to me in April, took over from the officer then engaged on town surveys, who joined the southern block survey party.

Block Surveys.—44,200 acres in 558 lots were surveyed at a cost of Rs. 10,084·18, or 22·8 cents per acre, the average extent of each lot being 79 acres. In all sixty villages were wholly surveyed, viz., Nuwaragam korale: Hedogama, Pawakulam, Kaluwella, Kudawewa, Kirimetiawa; Pahala Talawa, Maha Bulankulam, Ullukkulama, Illuppankadawela, Ikiriwewa, Medumagama, Indigaspotana, Meegahawewa, Waduressagama, Mirihena, Kadahatawewa, Kurubukgahawewa, Nabadawewa, Yalagama, Eramaduwagama, Moragoda; Kanadara korale: Athikulam, Gnanekulam, Kudapala-adikulam, Mahapala-adikulam, Unagaswewa, Potupitigama; Kelegam korale: Kodalekulam, Ratmategalla, Kuttekulam, Halmillakulam; Eppawela korale: Nallamudawa, Mawattuwara, Timbiriwewa, Radagama, Rotawewa, Galtenwewa, Aliyawetunawewa, Kudawewa, Ratmalewetiya, Kalegama, Millagahawa, Siyambalagaswewa, Ambagahawewa, Konwewa, Pallewattegama, Tammanagama, Tambutegama, Radagama, Musalpitiya, Ikiriwewa, Kumbukwewa, Pessawewa, Nalachchiya, Eppawela, Konwewa, Kumbukwewa, Medagama, Pottagama, Alutwewa, Kuttikuna, Galmaduwa, Ihalagama, Amunukolla, Nikawewa, Meegaswewa; Ulugalla korale: Kurundankulam, Karawalagaswewa. These include the following villages coming within the Nallamudawa claim (Special Question No. 74):—Nallamudawa, Mawattuwewa, Timbiriwewa, Radagama, Rotawewa, Galkuwewa, Aliyawetunawewa, Kudawewa, Ratmalewetiya, Kelegama, Millagahawa, Siyambalagaswewa, Ambagahawewa, Kuttikulam, Kurundankulam, Karawalagaswewa, Kodalikulam, Halmillekulam, Ratmalegahawewa, and part of Wetankulam and Turuwella.

The following villages were partly surveyed in 1900 and completed this year:—Eppawela korale: Timmagama, Hurigaswewa, Rajaligama, Halmillewewa, Telhiriyawa; Nuwaragam korale: Korakawa; Kenda korale: Maradankulam, Ukulankulam. Four villages were partly surveyed this year, viz., Nuwaragam korale: Turuwella; Eppawela korale: Wetankulam; Kelegam korale: Ulankulam; Wilachchiya korale: Andirawewa, making a total of—

Villages wholly surveyed.	60
Villages partly surveyed last year and completed this year	8
Villages partly surveyed this year	12
Total ...	80

The acreage includes 12,113 acres in 126 lots, which were surveyed during 1900, but not passed. An officer was detached this year to run check traverses across the block in question and thoroughly check and report on the work, which has been done satisfactorily One of the officers engaged in this branch of the work proved so unsatisfactory both in the quality and quantity of work done by him that his services have since been dispensed with. His work is not as reliable as it should be, and he gave me considerable trouble in measuring and checking it. The survey of the Nallamudawa claim proved a thorn in the flesh of the surveyor engaged on it; he was constantly hindered in his progress by objections on the part of the claimants, and deviations in boundaries had frequently to be made to deal with the dispute. This caused delay in the work.

Applications.—The number of applications in hand on the 1st January was 144, the number received during the year 258, and the number in hand on the 31st December 79. 342 applications, comprising 2,365 acres in 701 lots, were surveyed in the course of the year at a cost of Rs. 11,718·33. The average extent of each lot is 3 acres 1 rood and 18 perches, and the cost per acre Rs. 4·95½.

Special Questions.—The number in hand on the 1st January was 19, the number received during the year 24, and the number in hand on the 31st December 10. Thirty-six were disposed of in the course of the year, classed as follows:—

For which acreage is credited	17
For which acreage is not credited	19
Total ...	36

Of these, twenty are included in the town surveys, one is included in the block surveys, *i.e.*, the Nallamudawa claim, six are in the Kelegam and Unduruawa korales, and comprised 1,060 acres in 171 lots at a cost of Rs. 833·10, or 78½ cents per acre, with an average extent of 6 acres and 37 perches per lot, including the survey of the Ranawa village of 970 acres in 18 lots.

Nine special questions were disposed of in the Eppawela, Kenda, Kelegam, and Kadawat korales, consisting of re-definition of boundaries, re-surveys, identification, &c., at a cost of Rs. 594·61.

Town Surveys.—Nine special questions of encroachments and other surveys made within the town limits were disposed of, amounting to 209 acres in 209 lots at a cost of Rs. 1,355·68, or Rs. 6·48 per acre, the average extent per lot being 1 acre. Eleven questions were disposed of, principally re-definition of boundaries, re-survey at Vesagiriya for the conservation of the ruins, and one investigation survey with a view to discover encroachments, main circuiting, and co-ordinating, &c., at a total cost of Rs. 1,382·30.

Railway Surveys.—330 lots of 66 acres were surveyed for railway purposes, completing the survey of all lands required in the Province for the Northern Railway Extension, at a cost of Rs. 1,156·20, or Rs. 17·20 per acre, the average extent per lot being 29 perches. The boundaries of these lots were well defined on the ground by trenches.

Triangulation.—After prospecting for, and deciding on, the points required as check stations for the block survey party and other work in the Provinces, I proceeded to take observations with the 6-in. transit theodolite about the middle of May, accompanied by Mr. Meurling as booker. I concluded the work *pro tem.* at Ritigala at the end of the month, the weather being unpropitious. I succeeded, however, in taking all necessary observations for the fixation of most of the points required, and Mr. W. C. de Zilwa, Supernumerary Surveyor, was detached later to take further observations from Katupota and Ritigala, which he succeeded in doing. Included angles were taken at seven stations, and careful observations of four and five sets of arcs at the following stations :—(1) Ritigala trig., (2) Katupotakanda trig., (3) Manawewa trig., (4) Pahala Halmillawe Weharegala trig., (5) Payindekulam trig., (6) Nikawawakanda trig., (7) Usgala trig., (8) Ranawakanda trig., (9) Alitana trig., (10) Dahiyakanda trig. The observations at Alitana trig. were taken by Mr. Robertson before he left the Province. From the deduced angles I succeeded in satisfactorily fixing the following as check stations on the "new fixing" position :—(1) Manawewakanda, (2) Pahala Halmillawe Weharegala, (3) Usgala, (4) Payindekulam, (5) Nikawawakanda, (6) Ranawakanda, (7) Alitana and Dahiyakanda. Five of these stations were connected to by the block survey party; and one, Ranawakanda, in connection with the Ranawa village survey. The total cost of the triangulation comes to Rs. 1,204·22.

Stadia Survey.—A stadia survey of the Ketakelam village was made for settlement by the Waste Lands Ordinance, the total extent being 295 acres in 3 lots at a cost of Rs. 343·28, or Re. 1·20 per acre, the average extent of each lot being 98 acres 1 rood and 13 perches. This survey could have been made at a much less cost had the officer selected shown more zeal and energy to balance his want of experience in this system of work.

The health of the field staff throughout the year was good until recess, when a considerable amount of sickness in the shape of malarial fever prevailed amongst the officers, and the plan work was in consequence retarded. Both my clerks have been seriously ill and frequently absent from the office, and one left the Province on medical certificate.

From the beginning of the year to the 13th February I was ill off and on with fever and chronic inflammation of the stomach, and on the 14th February had to be removed to Kandy, where I remained till March, returning to Anuradhapura on the 25th, when I took over from Mr. Robertson, Assistant Superintendent, who in the meantime had been acting for me.

R. B. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent of Surveys, North-Central Province.

REPORT OF THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF SURVEYS, WESTERN AND NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

I WAS in charge of the Western Province until 22nd January, when I handed over to Mr. Hampton, and I took over charge again from him on 26th April, on my return to Colombo.

The work done during the year was principally application surveys. Some work was done in connection with the Kelani Valley Railway, and from Easter three new supernumerary surveyors were engaged on block survey work.

Application Surveys.—At the beginning of the year there were in hand 136 applications and 207 special questions. During the year 488 applications and 54 special questions were received, and 471 applications and 245 special questions were surveyed, leaving 153 applications and 16 special questions in hand at the end of the year. That there were more applications in hand at the end than at the beginning of the year is due to the fact that during part of November and December the surveyors were recessing, and the applications came in with rather a rush, no less than 196 being received by me for attention during the last quarter of the year.

The application work was kept well in hand, so much so that during the second half-year there was little more than a month's work in hand at the beginning of each month ; but new work kept coming in as fast as old questions were worked off, and there was always sufficient to keep the field staff occupied.

As regards special questions, the majority of the 207 in hand at the beginning of the year had been outstanding some time, having been sent in for attention in 1899 and 1900 during the plumbago boom, and concerned lands in the Pasdun korale. All but three of these were worked off, the total number of special questions in the Province unattended to being reduced to 16 by the end of the year.

The total area surveyed in the Province was 2,923 acres, comprising 1,956 lots, the cost of the work being Rs. 20,019·11. This gives the rate per acre Rs. 6·85—a high rate, which is accounted for by the scattered nature of the work and the small size of the lots, the average extent being only 1 acre 1 rood 39 perches.

Railway Acquisition Surveys.—Mr. E. O. de Fonseka was engaged during 131 days in making acquisition surveys in connection with the Kelani Valley Railway. This work mainly consisted of small additional lots, but at the end of the year he surveyed the lands required for the extension to Yatiyantota. The total number of lots surveyed was 156, the extent being 60 acres, and the cost of the work Rs. 902·35.

Block Surveys.—After the Easter vacation three supernumerary surveyors, who had just joined the field staff, and had no previous experience of field work, were put on to do block surveys. The block chosen was in the Hewagam korale, a continuation to the south of the previous year's work. The

villages of Pinnawala, Halpe, and Wewelpanawa in the Meda pattuwa were surveyed throughout; and Diddeniya in the Udugaha pattuwa and Mawatagama in the Meda pattuwa, which had been partly surveyed in the previous year, were completed. Wagga in the Meda pattuwa was partly surveyed. This is a very large village, and will take some time to complete. The area surveyed was approximately 3,882 acres, in 440 lots, giving the average extent of lots 8 acres 3 roods 12 perches. The cost of the work was Rs. 4,326·94, giving a rate per acre of Re. 1·11.

Triangulation.—In connection with the block surveys, I took observations from eight trigonometrical stations, and the following five stations were put on the new fixing:—Miriyagala, Belungala, Ukgala, Elowagala, and Ratagonakanda.

Miscellaneous.—Among the miscellaneous work done during the year, Mr. O. Schokman was engaged in bringing the town map up to date, finishing the survey in connection with the duplication of the railway line to Mount Lavinia, and work in connection with the definition of the boundaries of Crown leased lands within the Municipality.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

At the commencement of the year the North-Western Province, with the exception of the Wenda and Hiriyala hatpattus, was for departmental purposes attached to the Western Province. I took over charge on the 26th April.

The work done during the year consisted mainly of application surveys, but some acquisition surveys were made in connection with the Northern Railway. The field staff in this Province working under my supervision consisted of eight surveyors, three of them being under the immediate direction of Mr. G. F. Hepponstall, 2nd grade surveyor.

Application Surveys.—At the beginning of the year the work in hand consisted of 58 applications and 257 special questions. During the year 74 applications and 23 special questions were received for attention, and 93 applications and 232 special questions were surveyed, leaving a balance of 39 applications and 48 special questions unattended to at the end of the year, a satisfactory reduction.

The plans sent in during the year comprised 921 lots, the area being 6,968 acres, and the cost of the work Rs. 15,361·08. This gives the average extent of the lots 7 acres 2 roods 10 perches, and the cost of the work Rs. 2·20 per acre.

It will be noticed that the number of questions attended to per surveyor was small. This was due to the large areas to be surveyed in connection with many of the special questions. If the work be judged by the cost per acre (Rs. 2·20), the outturn is satisfactory, considering the scattered nature of a good deal of the work.

Railway Surveys.—Mr. G. L. Schokman took up acquisition surveys for the Northern Railway, necessitated by a deviation of the line between 38 and 50 miles, and comprising 238 lots. Seventy-six lots, minor deviations between 20 and 30 miles, were also surveyed. The cost of these acquisition surveys was Rs. 1,500.

Levelling.—Mr. G. F. Hepponstall was engaged for part of the year in contouring Maradankulam and Ponnankaniya tank, and ran a line of levels to these tanks from Bingiriya to put the work on the mean sea datum. The cost of this work was Rs. 692·41.

Main Circuit Traverse.—Only one main circuit traverse was run during the year, from Chilaw stage to Kottakanda trig., a distance of 13½ miles. This traverse was run by Mr. G. F. Hepponstall in connection with some large special questions, and closed well.

J. B. M. RIDOUT,
Acting Superintendent of Surveys, Western and North-Western Provinces.

REPORT OF THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF SURVEYS, PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

THE block surveys in this Province were confined to the Kukulu korale. The staff of three surveyors, all new to the Department, surveyed approximately 6,451 acres. Work was commenced in the middle of April. Two officers were placed in Ayagama and one in Galatura, but neither village was completed by the end of the year. The area surveyed is 6,451 acres 3 roods and 16 perches, the number of lots 232, with an average extent of 27 acres 3 roods and 9 perches per lot. The total cost of the work was Rs. 4,461·91, excluding supervision. This works out at a cost of 72 cents per acre.

I took over charge of the Province from Mr. Fyers in the middle of May, and as the majority of the trigs. in the cadastral area were not on the new fixing, all traverses were closed temporarily on the approximate new fixing supplied me.

Applications and Government Agent's Questions.—This branch of work has been kept well in hand. At the end of the year there were outstanding in the Province 7 applications and 26 special questions; the latter include 12 Forest Settlement Officer's questions.

The total cost of all surveys in the Province is Rs. 24,151·83, with an average cost of Re. 1·57 per acre.

Miscellaneous surveys cost Rs. 3,735·96. These include questions for which acreage cannot be credited, such as opening old boundaries, fixing title plans, &c.

A. J. WICKWAR,
Acting Superintendent of Surveys, Province of Sabaragamuwa.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF SURVEYS, NORTHERN PROVINCE.

IN the Northern Province four surveyors were employed on application and special questions, one being for some time engaged on railway acquisition surveys; the survey of the Pallai fuel reserve was also taken up and completed.

At the commencement of the year there were 135 applications and 8 special questions in hand, during the year I received 252 applications and 37 special questions, 291 and 15 respectively were dealt with, leaving a balance of 93 and 27. Two-thirds of the applications are in the Mullaittivu District, and as 181 were surveyed there during 1901, with an average extent of about 3 acres, it will be seen that a considerable demand for small lots has taken place, presumably in anticipation of the extension of the railway. Seventy acres were surveyed for railway acquisition in 171 lots at a cost of Rs. 1,527·76.

In the North-Central Province a block survey party of four surveyors, increased by one in August, worked under my supervision.

In the Kende korale the following five villages, which were only partly surveyed in 1900, were taken up and completed:—Nuwarawewa, Puliyankulam, Mankadawela, Katupuliyankulam, and Malmariyagama.

In the same korale the following twenty-five fresh villages were taken up and completely surveyed:—Kopakulama, Pandiyankadawela, Anduaketiyawa, Pahalagama, Buddhanagama, Palukumbura, Kolagawila, Nikkawewa, Katukeliyawa, Katugampola, Siyambalagaswewa, Mahagalkadawela, Harakweldamana, Medagama, Siyambalagaswewa, Parasinghawewa, Ambagahawewa, Kadurugasdamana, Ratmala, Ichankulam, Galgedamana, Wiragala, Wirasola, Kudagama, and Kanugahawewa.

In the Kadawat korale the following thirty-four villages were entirely surveyed:—Migahawewa, Diwulwewa, Nahamagama, Rilakadawela, Mahagalkadawela, Namadagaswewa, Konakumbukgollawa, Walpola, Kuda Walpola, Lindahitidamana, Maguruhitikadawela, Dangollawa, Sarakkua, Kongollawa, Maha Kumbukwewa, Wirahurippuwa, Pansalawewa, Dunwattagama, Kulikkada, Madawachchiya, Kuda Madawachchiya, Akirikanda, Kuda Palugollawa, Palugollawa, Veddittibbagala, Irambakulama, Punawakada, Palugollawa, Walahamaluwa, Kadawatgama, Maha Hapenalgollawa, Kuda Hapenalgollawa, Ihalagama, Kelegama, and Wannangala,

The total extent surveyed was 42,551 acres 3 roods and 19 perches, the number of lots being 486. This gives the average extent of the lots as 87 acres 2 roods and 8 perches. The total cost of the work was Rs. 10,898·32, and the rate per acre 25½ cents; if my expenditure is added to the cost of the work, it gives a rate per acre of about 33½ cents. These surveyors came in to recess rather late, as it was found necessary to keep them out to close up gaps in the work; the field season of 1902 will therefore be somewhat encroached upon.

In the Trincomalee District two surveyors were employed throughout the year on application and special questions. The year began with 46 of the former and 11 of the latter in hand, 160 and 26 respectively were received during the year, while 120 and 13 were surveyed, leaving a balance to be carried to 1902 of 86 applications and 26 special questions. The work of 1901 represents 1,052 acres in 437 lots, and cost Rs. 4·63 per acre.

J. W. ROBERTSON,
Assistant Superintendent of Surveys,
Northern Province.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF APPLICATION SURVEYS.

A LARGER staff was employed on these surveys than in previous years. The average number of surveyors employed was 61, the distribution of whom throughout the year is shown in the accompanying table. The most marked fluctuation in their numbers is shown in the Southern Province, where the number falls from 12 in July to 5 in August, it having been found that the field work in hand was becoming insufficient to keep the larger number employed:—

Application and Special Question Surveys.

Province.	Number of Surveyors employed in each Month.											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Northern	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Eastern	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	6	7	7	7	7
Southern	14	13	13	13	14	13	12	5	8	7	7	7
Western	10	9	9	10	9	9	9	9	8	9	9	8
North-Western ...	6	8	9	10	10	9	9	8	9	8	7	9
North-Central ...	6	6	7	8	6	7	7	7	8	4	8	5
Central	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	2	6	4	3	3
Uva	4	5	5	6	6	6	5	3	4	4	5	5
Sabaragamuwa ...	6	7	8	8	7	7	6	6	5	5	5	5
Total ...	63	64	67	71	68	67	64	50	59	52	55	53
	Average 61.											

The number of "fees paid" applications received during the year shows a large increase, while the number of special questions was greatly diminished, as compared with the two preceding years, the totals being as follows:—

	1899.	1900.	1901.
Applications	1,603	1,313	2,021
Special Questions	1,450	838	532
Total ...	3,053	2,151	2,553

The receipts of "fees paid" applications show a fairly uniform rate in all Provinces throughout the year, as will appear in the accompanying table:—

Applications.

Province.	Number received in each Month.												Total in 1901.	Total in 1900.	Total in 1899.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.			
Northern	21	1	15	50	11	42	35	15	25	25	10	28	278	183	64
Eastern	36	23	11	15	22	33	28	44	36	21	13	18	300	211	228
Southern	67	22	50	9	37	39	1	63	26	54	27	30	425	364	627
Western	16	48	33	12	14	14	44	61	53	83	76	34	488	210	186
North-Western	2	10	2	4	13	4	9	8	17	2	15	7	93	47	75
North-Central	4	28	14	10	32	6	40	15	—	47	17	33	246	163	273
Central	7	9	3	5	5	6	15	7	2	32	14	2	107	50	33
Uva	5	2	3	1	1	4	6	5	4	12	16	7	66	58	51
Sabaragamuwa	—	1	2	1	—	3	1	—	—	3	3	4	18	27	66
Total ...	158	144	133	107	135	151	179	218	163	279	191	163	2,021	1,313	1,603

Special Questions.

Northern	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	—	3	—	1	25	35	27	20
Eastern	5	1	1	1	5	5	—	3	4	1	2	8	36	21	82
Southern	5	3	26	14	15	55	8	2	10	7	3	2	150	187	614
Western	6	5	—	2	9	10	2	12	2	1	5	3	57	141	340
North-Western	3	3	6	3	7	7	1	8	5	1	3	3	50	236	127
North-Central	—	5	1	—	—	—	1	—	11	2	1	4	25	37	24
Central	6	9	11	4	13	13	6	11	16	9	4	3	105	75	66
Uva	1	1	5	—	—	5	1	1	3	1	2	3	23	66	57
Sabaragamuwa	3	10	3	9	9	6	—	2	3	—	2	4	51	48	120
Total ...	29	37	54	34	60	103	19	39	57	22	23	55	532	838	1,450

In a few cases the monthly average of a Province is more than doubled in one month, but in only one case (Central Province, for October) is it tripled. It has been suggested that the fluctuations of these numbers may be due to a weakness of human nature, causing the villager to postpone his application to purchase until he sees the surveyor in his district preparing to depart. But the figures in hand do not appear to bear out the suggestion.

An exhaustive examination on these lines would hardly repay the labour involved, but a single case may be taken in illustration. In the Southern Province we find the following state of affairs:—

	July.	August.
Number of surveyors in the Province	12	5
Number of "fees paid" applications received from Government Agents	1	63

The significance of this apparent leap upwards of demand for land, coincident with the withdrawal of surveyors, is diminished by the facts that the average monthly demand for the year in this Province was 35 applications; that of the 63 received in August, 27 are dated June, 16 July, and *none* August, and that one of the Kachcheri land clerks was absent from work in July through illness.

The accompanying Tables G and H (see Appendix) employ the word "outstanding" in their 2nd and 5th columns to describe questions received for attention, but not yet received from the field after attention.

From Tables G and H it is seen that the excess "dealt with" over those received is 86 applications and 809 special questions, giving a total reduction of arrears of 895 questions. Comparing this with the accompanying summary of monthly reports the excess surveyed above receipts is (430 + 901) 1,331 questions, of which (162 + 102) 264 were surveyed but plans not

sent to Superintendents, reducing the 1,331 to 1,067. The difference between 1,067 and 895, viz., 172, represents the number of questions under examination in Superintendents' offices and in transit to the Head Office at date of report (31st December) :—

Summary of Monthly Reports of the Superintendent of Application and Special Surveys.

Month.	Received for attention since 31st December, 1900.		Totals reported in each Month.								No. of Assistants.
			In Hand untouched.		Field Work.		Plan Work.				
					Surveyed since 1st January.		Received by Supdt. since 1st January.		Surveyed plans not received.		
	Applications.	Special Questions	Applications.	Special Questions	Applications.	Special Questions	Applications.	Special Questions	Applications.	Special Questions	
January ...	158	29	968	968	124	120	33	13	148	137	63
February ...	302	66	886	779	412	366	121	111	346	276	64
March ...	435	120	790	656	716	560	313	272	457	314	67
April ...	542	154	639	625	833	537	429	388	432	265	71
May ...	677	214	632	501	1,148	823	680	535	542	318	68
June ...	828	317	613	437	1,372	916	887	657	543	288	67
July ...	1,007	336	428	382	1,595	1,033	1,054	772	594	283	64
August ...	1,225	375	562	304	1,738	1,149	1,274	877	493	299	50
September ...	1,388	432	528	284	1,912	1,214	1,421	939	525	306	59
October ...	1,667	454	651	233	2,126	1,326	1,522	1,060	605	291	52
November ...	1,858	477	604	215	2,352	1,374	1,814	1,148	583	252	55
December ...	2,021	532	656	230	2,451	1,433	2,316	1,360	162	102	53
	2,021*	532*	656	230	2,451*	1,433*	2,316	1,360	162	102	61†

* Excess surveyed above receipts.: 430 applications, 901 special questions, total 1,331 questions. † Average.

But the word "outstanding" has recently been used in another sense in the monthly returns to Government, to include not only questions in all stages from their registration in the Application Department up to the moment before their receipt at Headquarters after attention in the field, but also questions lying in the Surveyor-General's Office awaiting the preparation of preliminary plans. In the present congested state of the office, owing to want of space for additional hands, the number of such questions, once insignificant, has now become considerable. An addition has now been made to Tables G and H to show the number of questions which are outstanding in the larger sense of the term. These are shown to be 2,760 applications and 1,326 special questions. For comparison with these no numbers are available from previous years, but it may be stated that during the seven months from June to December, 1,344 applications and 318 special questions (total 1,662 questions) were entered in the Application Registers, while 1,262 applications and 979 special questions (total 2,241 questions) were finally disposed of under the following heads :—

Preliminary Plans prepared and sent to Government Agents or Colonial Secretary ;
Boundaries defined as requested and Government Agents informed ;
Lands identified with previous Surveys and Government Agents informed ;
Questions cancelled for various reasons ;

showing a reduction of arrears of 579 questions in seven months.

The accompanying table, compiled from figures supplied by the Assistant Surveyor-General, shows that of the preliminary plans forwarded in 1901, 406 plans were drawn upon surveys made in the same year and 616 upon surveys made in 1900 :—

Province.	Surveyed in 1900.	Surveyed in 1901.
Northern ...	57	47
Eastern ...	82	37
Southern ...	198	101
Western ...	88	63
North-Western ...	24	39
North-Central ...	88	68
Central ...	36	27
Uva ...	28	18
Sabaragamuwa ...	15	6
Total ...	616	406

Return I (see Appendix) shows the number of lots surveyed by the Application Staff, with their area, cost, rate per acre, and average extent.

ALFRED E. WACKRILL,
Superintendent of Application and Special Surveys.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS.

THE Topographical Branch in 1901 consisted at the commencement of the year of the Superintendent in charge, four supervising officers, and twenty-one surveyors. The staff was divided into four parties of one supervising officer and five surveyors each. One surveyor (Mr. Keyt) was employed on revision surveys in the Minneriya district.

Mr. Wickwar took charge of the first party, Mr. Blair the second, Mr. Meaden the third, and Mr. Halliley the fourth. This distribution remained in force until the end of April, when Mr. Wickwar, who was quite unable to exercise the necessary control over his party, as his health had completely broken down, was removed from the branch and a re-arrangement had to be made. One surveyor was taken from the party and sent to Mr. Meaden to supply the place of Mr. Mendis, who retired from the Service. Mr. Keyt was brought down from Minneriya and placed in charge of two surveyors, while Mr. Blair supervised the work of the other two, in addition to that of his own party.

The survey taken up this year was much the most difficult which the branch has yet encountered. The rugged nature of the country, the absence of roads and paths, and the extreme scarcity of water presenting the most serious obstacles to rapid progress. The surveyors and coolies had a very hard time of it as the dry season advanced and the survey extended over the country to the south of the Wellawaya-Pottuvil road. A fair sample of this country is to be found between the Buttala-Kataragam track and the Kumbukkan. I penetrated a considerable distance into this block in August and September on hill-sketching expeditions, and found it a dreadful place to work in. The only water to be found was contained in rock holes, all the streams were quite dry, and the forest trees, having lost nearly all their leaves, afforded little or no protection against the fierce heat of the sun. The total outturn of work for the season amounted to 2,924 square miles, which was surveyed at a cost of Rs. 32·50 per square mile. When considering the outturn of work, it must be remembered that there are only 20 surveyors in the branch at present, instead of 26, which was its original strength. This will account for a reduction in the outturn of over 870 square miles, estimated at the present rate of working.

During the first half of the season the headquarters of the branch were at Passara, but at the end of May the surveys had progressed so far southward that it became necessary to shift my office to Koslanda.

Owing to the many obstacles to travelling throughout the country under survey, the supervision of work became a difficult matter, and in addition to this, I was considerably hampered towards the end of the season by having to sketch in all the hills in the block which had been assigned to Mr. Wickwar. While on visits of inspection to the parties in the field, I tested a large portion of the hill-sketching which had been done by my assistants, and found it excellent. The cost of my supervision was Rs. 3·36 per square mile. This includes the cost of the hill-sketching done by me and my cooly pay.

With regard to the supervision of the officers in charge, cost, and outturn of work of the different parties, I beg to report as follows :—

No. 1 Party.—The headquarters of this party were first established at Alupota on the Passara-Buttala track, but this proved such an unhealthy situation that the site was shifted to Kotamuduna on the Passara-Wellawaya track until the end of April, when Mr. Keyt took over and made Buttala his headquarters for the rest of the season.

The supervision exercised over the operation in block No. 1 was at first very defective owing to Mr. Wickwar's illness, but latterly the supervision was much improved, Mr. Keyt carrying out his duties very fairly for an officer of his limited experience. From what I have seen of the block I do not think that anything of importance has been omitted, with the exception of a few miles in the survey of the upper reaches of the Angurma-aru-oya, which had to be abandoned on account of the illness of the surveyor engaged on it. Owing to the hardships to which they were exposed, the health of the surveyors and coolies suffered severely.

The scarcity of water was much felt by this party. I was afraid at one time that the water at Galge would fail, and that we should have to leave a serious gap in the work, but fortunately it held out long enough to enable the survey of the surrounding country to be completed.

I had to get a line cut from Galge to the Kumbukkan, a distance of 13 miles, in order to obtain access to the streams and other features to be surveyed, as there were no paths to be found, and the only means of getting about in that part of the block was by following winding game tracks.

Mr. Keyt, with his two assistants, surveyed an area of 342 square miles at a cost of Rs. 29·18½ per square mile, and, taking everything into consideration, I think that it was a very fair performance. The cost includes half the cost of Mr. Wickwar's supervision.

No. 2 Party.—The headquarters of this party were at Koslanda until June, when Mr. Blair shifted camp to Hambantota and took up his quarters in the forest bungalow.

The northern part of this block was extremely rough and intersected by numerous small rivers and streams, the clearing and survey of which always take up a great deal of time, especially when it is impossible to employ sufficient coolies upon the work. 706 square miles of country were surveyed at a cost of Rs. 40 per square mile.

Considering that the features in the block consisted almost entirely of streams and palu tanks, and also taking into consideration the large amount of detail shown, the nature of the country, and the limited number of coolies which were placed at Mr. Blair's disposal, I think that the progress was fair, and the cost not more than might have been expected. The supervision exercised by Mr. Blair over the operations of his party was excellent, and nothing of any importance has been omitted in the block.

No. 3 Party.—Mr. Meaden's headquarters were at Kallar during the season. The work in the block was very intricate near the coast, and an immense amount of detail had to be shown. The progress of the party was seriously affected by the unsatisfactory work done by Mr. Mendis, which caused a great deal of trouble and delay. The supervision was not as complete as it might have been had Mr. Meaden enjoyed better health during the year, but frequent illness interfered to a considerable extent with his duties in the field. 776 square miles were surveyed and the estimated area

completed, with the exception of a small block on the coast between the Sillu-aru and the Naval-aru, about 3½ square miles in extent.

No. 4 Party.—The outturn of work by this party was most satisfactory, 1,100 square miles being surveyed at a cost of Rs. 20·21. The headquarters were at Bibile, as no suitable site could be obtained in a more central position, and in consequence it was almost impossible for Mr. Halliley to exercise sufficient supervision over the operations of the surveyors who were working in the more distant blocks, towards the end of the year, and at the same time to carry on the enormous amount of hill-sketching which had to be done. I therefore think that special attention must be directed to this part of the country when the surveys are being revised.

The manner in which the hill-sketching was carried out in this block reflects a good deal of credit upon Mr. Halliley. I tested the positions of a great many of the hills shown by him and found the work excellent.

Field Equipment.

Tents.—The green tents which had been made by the Spinning and Weaving Company proved most unsatisfactory, most of them being now perfectly rotten. I beg to suggest that in future the necessary canvas should be obtained from the Willesden Company, and that the tents should be made in the Department. The pattern of the tents is the outcome of our own experience, and I do not think that for the purposes of the Topographical Branch it can be much improved upon.

Wires.—I attribute the success with which the Topographical Branch has been carried on to a great extent to the introduction of wires, and I think that every endeavour should be made to keep up the efficiency of the equipment in this respect. The result of our experience so far goes to prove that the life of a wire is about 60,000 or 70,000 chains, or about (say) two seasons' work. I do not agree with Mr. Meaden (see his report) that the broad wires will last twice as long as the narrow ones. I trust that a sufficient supply of wires may be provided to supply all our requirements next season, as a return to Gunter's chain work would mean a serious loss of progress.

Aneroids.—I took a great many aneroid readings this season, and I am convinced that with the help of recording instruments at the main camps very excellent results can be obtained for our work.

Plane Tables.—I did a large amount of work this season with the Indian plane table, which was taken over from Mr. Wackrill, and found it much superior to the small tables supplied by Messrs. Orr & Sons. I found the clinometer most useful. I have applied for four tables of the Indian pattern.

Stills.—The stills furnished us this year were a great deal too heavy for our work. They will do very well for permanent camps, but I trust that the lighter ones, for which I have applied, may be supplied before the parties take the field again.

Photography.—I took a good many photographs of hills during the season for hill-sketching purposes, and although most of them were failures, owing to my want of experience in this class of work, I acquired a considerable amount of useful information regarding photo-surveying, and I have no doubt that very satisfactory results can be obtained by this method of surveying, especially in the hills.

Compasses.—The compasses continued to give satisfaction, and there were very few complaints. When surveying in the Moneragalla range we found that the compass was not suited for such steep work, and a theodolite had to be used, as we have no dipping circumferenters. I hope that circumferenters of the above description may be supplied before next year's operations commence, as there will be in all probability a large amount of hill work to do.

Recess.—The parties returned to Colombo for recess at the beginning of October. The plans were drawn up first on the 16-chain scale, the 16-chain plans were reduced by photography to ½-mile sheets and placed on the stone by the paper transfer process. Blue prints were taken and drawn up by the surveyors for final reduction to the 1-mile-to-an-inch scale.

R. S. TEMPLETON,
Superintendent of Topographical Surveys.

EXTRACT FROM MR. BLAIR'S REPORT.

BY the 25th January most of the party had begun field work, and were allotted blocks along the foot-hills of the Haputale range, extending from the Walawe-ganga to the Wellawaya-Hambantota road, the programme being to extend operations from this base southwards towards the south-east coast of the Island. The progress of the work was necessarily slow at first, owing to the rough nature of the country at the foot-hills and to the great number of small streams rising in them. Another cause of poor progress was the small number of coolies allowed to each gang.

The sum allowed to each surveyor permitted of the employment of only eleven or twelve survey coolies. In fairly open country that number would be sufficient, but this year the predominating topographical features were small streams and ancient earthworks, all heavily overgrown with scrub and low jungle, and the clearing of lines along these was the most expensive item in the survey.

By the end of May the party were well into the low-country as far as the Tanamalwilla-Hambagamuwa cart track, and had covered an area of 300 square miles without a cart track through it, or 300 acres of cultivation in it except chenas.

At this time a visit of inspection was paid by the Acting Surveyor-General and the Superintendent of Topographical Surveys. The labour force was then at its lowest. The unhealthy season

had reduced the survey gangs still further, and new coolies could not be obtained to take their places. Villagers were obtained only with difficulty, and the headmen, instead of assisting the surveyors, encouraged the villagers to hold out for exorbitant rates of pay.

It was arranged that one surveyor, Mr. Dharmaratna, whose health had suffered, be allowed to go on two weeks' leave and bring back with him 40 coolies to increase the strength of the survey gangs to 14 for each surveyor. Meanwhile the party went into Hambantota to recess for a fortnight, when the detail of all the survey done was plotted, and the remaining coolies continued jungle cutting. The new coolies were for the most part plumbago miners, who were out of work owing to the depression in that industry and were not accustomed to jungle cutting or survey work. Nevertheless they became of use in time, and by their help the continuance or the work was possible.

The second half of the year's work was for the most part within the Kataragam temple land claim, and, though quite flat, was by no means easy to survey, being all low scrub of old chena land.

In August the health of the party was much improved, but the scarcity of water became a serious drawback, especially in the block between the Kirindi and Menik rivers, where there are no villages and no tanks with water in them after August. The surveyor in that block had to camp beside rock waterholes, and as one dried up he was obliged to move on to another, not always conveniently situated for his work. This necessitated long marches to work along the beds of dry streams or game tracks, and the time of two coolies was taken up in carrying water to the working party. The survey of the upper reaches of some small streams in this block had to be abandoned on this account, when at the end of September the party closed field work for the year and travelled to Colombo for recess.

The total cost of the work amounts to Rs. 28,743, which gives the average cost per square mile at Rs. 40·76 for the 706 square miles covered.

Health of Party.—Sickness among the surveyors this year was quite exceptional, amounting to 118 days, an average of nearly 17 days per surveyor. Among the coolies the sickness was nearly as bad, amounting to 1,210 days in the season, or 21 days per gang per month. Out of the 94 who went to the field in January, only 36 worked throughout the season. So far as I can learn, however, there was only one death (from malaria and pneumonia brought on by exposure), but many were sent to their villages quite incapacitated.

As regards the quality of the work, I am pleased to be able to report a great improvement in it. The traverses were plotted by myself or under my immediate supervision, and I can personally vouch for their accuracy.

Comparisons were made between the readings of the various compasses and true meridian bearings, and the result of these (varying from 15′ to 1° 30′) enabled me to lay down swinging streams and such with tolerable accuracy.

All the longer streams when rising in hills were connected at their sources to checked points, the positions of which were established by calculation from trigonometrical observations, and this of course improved the standard of the whole work.

The plotting of the surveyors is much improved, and the occurrence of clerical errors is now rare. Consequently I experienced little difficulty in compiling the map from their monthly tracings.

The hill-sketching bearings this year were taken entirely by the theodolite, as I was so fortunate as to find an open space where it could be used on every hill I visited.

The foot-hills of the Haputale range gave some trouble to sketch, as the country has a gradual fall into the plains, but the great number of streams rising in them made things easy.

This year I fixed the position of the hills by 3,560 intersecting theodolite bearings from 53 different hilltops.

These figures give some idea of the amount of labour which hill-sketching entails on the officer in charge of a party, and yet it is done quite incidentally while passing through the country to inspect the work of the surveyors.

D. BLAIR,
Assistant Superintendent of Surveys.

Extract from Mr. Meaden's Report.

Communication.—The Coast road and the road leading to Irrakkamam tank are the only ones metalled, and one or two roads in the neighbourhood of these are gravelled, viz., the Chadiyantalawa and the Nindur-Irrakkamam roads; the remaining roads are merely cleared of jungle, and have no side drains. Carts can only be taken along these roads with difficulty, making the task of inspecting the block both tedious and slow.

The survey of the tributaries of the Heda- and the Karanda-oyas brought to light a large number of palu tanks, but I have no doubt there are many still undiscovered that will only be found by the Forest Department when they subdivide the block into working lots. The principal tanks are Sagama, Ambari, Irrakkamam, Lahugala, Malwattai, Vammiaddi, Chadiyantalawa, and Divilana. The remaining tanks are village and palu, none of which are very large.

A large stretch of country to the south of my block is uninhabited, the forest in it is poor, and contains few valuable trees.

Most of the archæological remains are to be found on the hilltops. On Eheanagalla hill, near the abandoned village of Malladi, is a stone wall enclosing an area of 2 square chains. On Kalugala hill, which is near the road leading to Padagoda, stone pillars and the top of a stone table with a bevelled edge are still to be found. An inscription on a rock at Kokunitalawa Vihare on the forest demarcation line was also pointed out to me, and I was told that it had been copied by order of the Government Agent. On many of the hills stone steps have been cut on the rock leading to the top.

The party had great difficulty in recruiting local labour, and what was got turned out bad, except villagers employed as guides and such light labour.

I had to prosecute one of Mr. Jayasekera's coolies for stealing Rs. 230·50, Government money, and after three months' inquiry he was found guilty and sentenced to three years' imprisonment,

During these three months' inquiry much time and money was spent by myself and Messrs. Fernando, Daniel, Jayasekera, and three coolies in attending court as witnesses.

The total outturn for the year was 776 square miles, and the expenditure Rs. 20,632, Rs. 26·59 per square mile.

C. MEADEN,
Second Grade Surveyor.

EXTRACT FROM MR. HALLILEY'S REPORT.

THE survey started from last year's main circuit traverses, and was carried southward till the Muppane-Pottuvil road was reached, when two officers were sent to work along the sea coast, from the Hadda-oya southwards to the Kumbukkan-oya. These officers, after completing the strip between the Province boundary and the coast, worked westwards from the Province boundary to meet the other officers who were working in a south-easterly direction, between the Muppane-Pottuvil road and the Kumbukkan-oya.

Very fair progress was made with the survey till the end of March; after this the weekly progress fell off very much, owing to the lesser number of coolies employed because of the reduction of the amount of money allowed for each gang, but when this restriction was withdrawn in July, there was a very decided improvement in the weekly outturn.

Owing to the scattered nature of the work an officer is obliged to go to out-camps to complete odd surveys, which lie too far from his main camp to be worked from it; this necessitates leaving two coolies in the camps. Two men have to be left in camp to take out breakfast and water to the field, and one man is usually away for tappal, so that in each gang at least five men are non-effective for survey work, and at least ten men are required for this purpose, viz., six men for surveying and four for keeping the country ahead open for the surveyor. So that, at the very least, not making allowances for sickness, each surveyor requires fifteen coolies, if he is to make decent progress.

Weather.—Rain interfered very much with the work till the end of April, after which, till the end of the field season, it was very dry—so dry, in fact, that there was great difficulty in finding water.

Health of Party.—The health of the party, on the whole, has been fairly good this year. Fever and dysentery broke out among the coolies during the beginning of the field season, and Mr. Ondatjie was laid up in hospital for a week with dysentery brought on by bad water. As soon as the dry weather set in nearly all sickness disappeared, and the health of the party continued to be satisfactory.

Accessibility and Means of Communication.—The only road in the block is the Muppane-Pottuvil road. This is metalled only as far as Obbakotta; from there to the Province boundary the road is not yet completed, and is not practicable for wheeled traffic.

Paths.—The greater number of the paths in the block are practicable for a horse; they are well kept by the village authorities.

Rivers and Streams.—The Gala-oya and the Kumbukkan-oya are the only perennial streams. All the others dry up during the fine weather, but in nearly all water of a questionable quality can be obtained in a moderately dry season by digging in the sand to a depth of 3 or 4 feet.

Irrigation.—The most important "palu" tank in the block is the Villagodawewa. It was evidently a reservoir for storing rain water, as the catchment area is not very great, and no streams of any great size fall into it. I was informed that there was a Yodi-ela that brought water to it from the Gallabedda-oya, which falls from the Moneragalla hills. But this channel could not be traced further than a few chains from the Gallabedda village. The bund of this tank has been formed by connecting the Villagoda hill to the hill north-east of it by an artificial embankment three-quarters of a mile long and about 40 feet high. The Villa-oya flows through a breach in this bund where the sluice appears to have been.

The spill of the tank is situated at the southern end of the Villagoda hill, and the water from it is said to have flowed down the valley of the Nambanna-oya to the Kumbukkan-oya. As the breach is only a small one, this tank gets partly filled during heavy rains, and the country within the contour gets flooded to a depth of several feet.

The inhabitants near this tank say that when it was in working order it irrigated a large tract of fields on both banks of the Villa-oya as far as the Nalitta plain. This tank could be restored at very little expense, and there is no reason why a channel to it could not be brought along the watershed, from the east side of the Moneragalla hills to tap the streams that fall from it.

Havanarawawewa.—This is a large breached tank near Buddama. It has no channel into it from any of the streams near it, and it was probably only a storage tank for rain water.

Pallangwewa.—This is also a palu tank. It is situated near Devillagahapitiya. The Pallang-oya runs through it.

Pallagamakandiya.—This is a large breached tank near the village of the same name. The bund is partly artificial and partly a natural ridge of rocks.

Baddagunnawewa.—This tank is situated near Kebilitta. It is said to have been supplied by a channel from the Kumbukkan-oya, as, although the Allakolla-oya runs into this tank, it is not a perennial stream. This Yodi-ela was only surveyed for a few miles from the anicut on the Kumbukkan-oya, as it could not be traced further. There are two sluices in the bund of this tank.

Bakmiwewa.—This tank has a Yodi-ela to it from the Allakolla-oya. It is a large tank, but, judging from the nature of the country below, it cannot have irrigated a very large area.

The above are the principal tanks in the blocks, but there are a large number of others that are insignificant. There are several working tanks in the block, which have been restored lately, the chief of which are the Nellunwewa, the Dambagallawewa, the Kattupellellawewa, all of which are situated near Dambagalla.

Most of the paddy fields in the district are known as "mallan kumburu," *i.e.*, fields dependent on rain for their water; they are only cultivated during the rainy season, from October to March. A few are cultivated at other seasons in places where water is available, especially under the Gala-oya channels, the tanks near Dambagalla, and under the natural springs near Bibile.

Hills and Hill-sketching.—There are a great number of hills in my block this year, some being small isolated rocks that rise a few feet only above the tops of the jungle, others great mountains that rise several thousand feet above the plains. Great difficulty was experienced in the sketching of them. Owing to the very limited view obtainable from the plains, it was necessary to visit nearly all the peaks where very heavy clearing had to be done before any view could be obtained, as in nearly every case the vegetation on the hilltops was dense and rank.

It was too wet during the beginning of the season to do any hill-sketching, as it was impossible to see any of the hills because of the rain and mist, and it was not until the 20th March, on which day I climbed up Kontiavetti hill, that I got any idea of the task that lay before me; in the place of large plains which I expected to see, range after range of forest-clad hills extended as far as the eye could reach.

The travelling on this work was extremely hard, everything had to be carried, as it was not possible to take a cart anywhere. Guides were not obtainable, except in a few instances, and the coolies had to find their own way up most of the hills, which meant loss of time.

I was much handicapped in the work by the primitive plane table at my disposal and from the want of a good telescope.

Mr. de Zoysa was able to help in the work by sketching in some small hills near the coast. I checked his work before accepting it, and found it to be very good. This officer has a good idea of the work, and should make a very fair sketcher.

Forests.—The forests in this block are very poor, all the good forest having been felled by the chena cultivator, and only what happened to be on poor soil, or covering steep rocky hills, or bordering a path or stream, or lying at some distance from habitations, has been spared by him. The appearance of the trees along a path or stream gives the impression that magnificent forest lies on both sides. But on looking down from a high point, such as Wadiagalla or Marragalla, one is disillusioned, the different growths of chena giving the country the appearance of a chess board, while the courses of streams and directions of paths can be clearly traced by the high forest trees that have been left, and what was supposed to be a dense forest when below is seen to be only a belt.

The only large tracts of forest are to be found near the Kumbukkan-oya. In the northern part of the block the forest and scrub give place to grass and scattered clumps of forest and kahata trees; there are also a lot of aralu trees growing on these patanas, from which gallnuts are collected in large quantities by the natives. This part of the district is known as the "Park Country." The rest of the country is covered with scrub and chena.

Archæology.—There are no ruins of any great interest in my block this year. A few stone pillars standing up in the jungle and some dressed stones in places were all that were seen in the way of ruined buildings. A large number of small dagobas were seen, mostly on hilltops. There is a large dagoba built of brick, 75 feet in height, with a lot of stone altars round it, inclosed within four brick walls in the shape of a square, at Wattegama. Also at Maligatenna there are some ruins of an old Buddhist temple and the remains of an erect image of Buddha, which appears to have been knocked down quite lately; the head of the image, which lies some distance from the trunk, is 6 feet in diameter.

The Kalugalbemma, which was described in my annual report for last year, was traced and surveyed for 5 miles this year. I examined the stones in it, near Nilgalla, for some miles, and found that they were all of the same sort, viz., ironstone (limonite), the outer layers of which, corroding away gradually, give the water-worn appearance. I picked up a typical specimen, submitted it to an authority on minerals, and he gave it as his opinion that the sample was excellent iron ore. Probably, if the Kalugalbemma were to be examined by a geologist, it would be found to be only a reef of iron-bearing rock, which having been split up by natural causes, and the pieces having corroded, gives the peculiar appearance to the stones.

Game.—Elephants were very numerous in the plains round about Nilgalla, where they do great damage to crops and cocoanut gardens, sometimes devastating a whole village in one night, rooting up cocoanut trees, knocking down jak trees, and damaging houses. There are large herds of wild buffaloes at the same place, and at Kumana on the coast near the mouth of the Kumbukkan-oya. At the latter place they can be seen at all hours of the day lying on the beach. Sambur and spotted deer roam in herds near the Kumbukkan, but are very scarce in the northern part of the block. Pea-fowl, too, are very plentiful in the southern extremity of the block, but they are very wild and hard to approach. The patanas near Nilgalla abound with partridges and two or three varieties of quail, said by the natives to have been introduced there by Sir Samuel Baker.

Travelling and Inspection.—During the hill-sketching operation I was able to get a very fair knowledge of the nature of the country in which my assistants were working and thus detect any glaring omissions. Besides this, I inspected as much of the work done as the time at my disposal would permit, as experience shows that many of the assistants cannot be entirely trusted. This in itself greatly increases the responsibility of the officer in charge. Also, whenever possible, I visited my assistants at their camps and examined their field books and surveying instruments. I had on several occasions to complain of the state field books were kept in and the work. The giving of bonuses on the chainage has the effect of making officers inclined to be careless and skip bits of difficult work, such as the sources of streams, &c.

Area.—The area of the block surveyed by my party this year is 1,100 square miles; had it not been for the large gangs of coolies employed I doubt very much whether the block would have been completed at all, and I attribute the progress made entirely to having a large labour force to keep the country ahead of the surveyor open for surveying.

Cost.—The total cost of the survey is Rs. 22,238·02, the rate per square mile being Rs. 20·21. The cost this year is higher than that of previous years, because of the detail in this year's block, being greater than that in the previous blocks.

G. F. W. HALLILEY,
Second Grade Surveyor.

EXTRACT FROM MR. KEYT'S REPORT.

FROM February to April I was engaged in surveying omissions in the Tamankaduwa district, North-Central Province. The omissions surveyed were a gap in the Yan-oya, a Yodi-ela running parallel to it about 5 miles in length, and 8 miles of a Yodi-ela flowing from the sluice of Minneriya tank. I am of opinion that there are several other Yodi-elas in the Tamankaduwa district left unsurveyed; these, I admit, are difficult to trace, but yet are deserving of investigation. My attention was drawn to the subject by Mr. Booth, the Government Agent of the North-Central Province, and Mr. Jayawardena, the Revenue Officer and Mudaliyar.

The Work in the Province of Uva.

Mr. Wickwar's illness necessitated a change in the work being carried on in the Province of Uva, and I was in consequence brought down from the North-Central Province to take temporary charge of his work. It was originally intended that Mr. Wickwar, with five assistants, was to map a block of about 860 square miles in area, but owing to my lack of experience in supervising a party the party was split, Mr. Meaden getting one officer, Mr. Blair two, and the remaining two, Mr. Fonseka and Mr. Daniel, were left in my charge. A portion of the block, too, had to be cut off and given to Mr. Blair.

The want of water was felt very keenly; the only streams in the block which had any water in them were the Kumbukkan-oya and the Menik-ganga, the vast tract of country between these rivers being practically waterless, unless the little water holes which Nature has provided for the beasts of the forests be taken to account. The surveyors surveying long dry streams and abandoned tanks were obliged to pitch their tents by these water holes, which were after all only natural receptacles for collecting rain water. It could not be expected that any of these water holes could supply a surveyor and a gang of coolies with water for more than a week, so the men had to keep continually moving from one water hole to another, and they were thus invariably long distances from the centre of their work. Early in September nearly every water hole known in the block was reported to be dry, and even the large natural cisterns in Galge were nearly emptied. It was at this juncture that we felt the want of water most, and sickness broke out badly in the several camps. It was not unusual for a surveyor to report eight out of thirteen coolies sick throughout the week in fact there was a steady average of five coolies of each gang reported sick every day in that month.

Physical Features.

Practically the whole block was previously unknown country, but our surveys now show a large number of tanks which have for centuries fallen into disuse. The only tanks deserving of any mention are Halmillagollewa, near the village of Horabokka. The bund of this tank is about a mile in length, and is about 15 feet high. It is badly breached by the Maha-aru. Another important tank, also breached by the Maha-aru, is Handagalla. This is perhaps about the best and most important of the abandoned tanks in the district. It has an artificial bund of about a quarter of a mile in length, but it has a natural bund at each end extending to some distance. The bund is built up with large rocks nicely cut, and gigantic pillars standing near about the breach led to the supposition that they are the remains of an ancient sluice. Deakirinda, an isolated tank in the forest, is also a tank of good proportions, having a bund of about 60 chains in length. It had only one breach, which has lately been restored by the villagers of Buttala.

Rivers.—The two principal rivers in the block are the Kumbukkan-oya and the Menik-ganga; both take their rise in the hills of Uva and fall into the sea; both these streams flow for miles through a wild and unpopulated country.

Roads.—With the exception of the Wellawaya-Buttala high road and the narrow cart track from Buttala to Kataragam, there are no other tracks or roads of any description within the block.

A 13-mile traverse through dense forest from Galge to the Kumbukkan-oya, cut and surveyed by me, served as an excellent path, which the surveyors and coolies utilized for purposes of tappal and provisions. My attention was drawn to an ancient road said to lead to Kataragam (where there is an ancient temple) from Wellawaya. It is a pity my attention was drawn to this subject too late, or else it may have been surveyed. We would have had much difficulty in following it up, however, as it is only distinct where there is high forest. The road is said to be about 4 feet broad, and I was told that the drains on either side of it are yet in evidence in some places. The villagers say that the road was abandoned about twenty-five years ago when the villages of Handagalla and Gadulgamua were abandoned.

Forests.—The whole country is covered with jungle varying from low scrub to high forest, the latter being usually found along the valleys of large rivers. The most valuable timber found is satin, palu, ebony, and halmilla. The last-mentioned is found largely near the Kumbukkan-oya.

Hills.—We were fortunate in not having as many hills in our block as the other parties. The Ulgalla range of hills was perhaps the only long one worth mentioning. Several observations were taken to the surrounding isolated hills from the peaks on this range. The hill-sketching was wholly done by the Superintendent.

Irrigation Schemes.—There are really no irrigation schemes of any importance in the whole block, the only channel we came across being one 4 miles in length, flowing from an anicut in the Kumbukkan-oya, near the village of Kehelwatta. The channel was cut with a view of carrying water to the Bindunkoda tank. The surveyor was only able to follow it up to a small tank midway between Kehelwatta and Bindunkodawewa. The villagers told me that the channel could not be properly followed, as the earthwork had been washed away in several places.

Archæology.—There were not very many ruins found in the course of our surveys, but those at Habessa are deserving of some mention: The many ruins of dagobas and vihares indicate that Habessa must have long years ago been quite a populous town. A natural rock cave is of great interest, as it shelters a recumbent image of Buddha 27 feet long. The image is built of brick and mortar, and is in a very well-preserved condition; unfortunately though it was broken into lately by some villagers, who were keen on getting at the treasures supposed to be concealed in the head and stomach of the image. The paintings on the inside of the cave are yet visible in some places, and

remind one of the frescoes of Sigiriya rock. Another interesting temple is in Kataragam, to which temple pilgrims from all parts of the Island find their way to make their vows, &c.

The Health of the Party.—The health of the surveyors as well as the coolies was anything but good. We could not afford to have any intermediate recess, as there was very little work done till June, and there was yet much in hand to be done. Both my assistants suffered very badly with fever, and had to be carried in at different times to the field hospital in Badulla. The coolies suffered considerably from malaria. I feel it my duty to make special mention of the very kind services rendered us by Dr. Tillekeratne, who put himself to great inconvenience in seeing to the comforts of the surveyors brought into hospital.

Progress.—342 square miles were surveyed at a cost of Rs. 9,981·45, or Rs. 29·18½ per square mile. The cost includes Mr. Wickwar's expenditure of Rs. 1,269·03 on supervising from January to April.

E. KEYT,
Supernumerary Surveyor.

REPORT OF THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEYS.

I TOOK over charge of the Trigonometrical Branch from Mr. H. O. Barnard on the 11th January, 1901, and carried on the usual routine work during the year. The number of points placed on the new fixing amounted to 7. I have placed 9 points temporarily on the new fixing from observations taken by me on the Dambadeniya scheme, in the North-Western Province, for use in the block surveys proposed to be taken up in 1902, as it would be impossible to wait for the completion of the north-west coast triangulation, to which I refer later on in this report, as that scheme will not be finished for at least two seasons, and I do not anticipate any serious shifting of the secondary points already fixed south of the line Chilaw, Medagama, Yakdessa. The number of scored positions worked out for the field during the year amounted to 118, besides many others issued from former workings. The large demands from the Topographical Branch makes this part of the work particularly heavy.

North-West Coast Triangulation.—The chief work of the year consisted of the erection of four double stages required for the completion of the north-west coast triangulation. The first one started was at Kulatdimalla on the 1st March, a hill I selected as far back as 1894, which has proved to be the key to the solution of this triangulation. Mr. A. H. G. Dawson was entrusted with the work, and, though he had no previous experience of it, successfully completed the stage on the 25th May. To help him he had several old coolies who had previously been on similar work with myself, and soon after the commencement of the work I visited him and remained for a week watching the progress. I had designed the stage to be carried up to 100 feet if necessary, but while I was there we erected a temporary structure up to 80 feet, and decided that it was sufficiently high to observe all points required. The hoisting apparatus designed by me was first used on this work and proved extremely useful, saving much time, but it could be considerably lightened by substituting T iron for the wooden beam, as it is somewhat heavy. The erection of the stage took about three months, which was good work, considering the wild part of the country in which it is erected—34 miles north from Puttalam. Transport over a roughly cut jungle track for 5 miles and the usual difficulties met with are well known to all surveyors, the chief ones in this case being sickness of both Mr. Dawson and his coolies (his horsekeeper died from fever and his horse succumbed); provisions of course were scarce and the water bad. I must here mention the great pluck shown by Mr. Dawson in the way he stuck to his work and kept his coolies together; they had to fell trees and drag them hundreds of yards in some cases It was a sight not easily forgotten to come suddenly upon him and his men in that desolate country in a large clearing made by themselves, all busily at work, some jointing timbers, others hauling them up, and the great double staging with its huge timbers rearing upwards above the surrounding jungle. To push on with the work it was necessary to work from daylight until dark. Rice had to be brought 34 miles from Puttalam. Only one accident happened during the erection of this double staging, a cooly having his nose badly broken by a falling branch of a tree; he was sent to the Puttalam hospital, and on recovery returned to work. The cost of this stage, including cooly hire, contingencies, and materials exclusive of timber, was Rs. 2,123.

The Kumpudu Stage.—The next stage taken in hand was that at Kumpudumalla, one of the points on the principal triangulation of the Island. The stage was started on the 5th June and completed by the end of the month; a 40-ft. double staging was all that was necessary here. The cost of this stage, exclusive of timber, amounted to Rs. 756·41.

The Crow's Nest Stage.—"Crow's Nest," about 5 miles north-east of Puttalam, was the next point taken in hand. Here an 80-ft. double staging was necessary, mainly to overcome the local jungle. It was commenced on the 13th July and finished seven weeks after.

The Bogahawewa Stage.—The last point, Bogahawewa stage, was commenced on the 12th September, and completed by the 20th October—quick work, as the double stage was 60 feet high. It is built on a hill north-west of Andarawewa Dagoba (formerly used as a trigonometrical station, but now abandoned owing to the Buddhist priests objecting to having staging erected on it); from the top of the new stage all points for many miles round can be observed. The cost of this work amounted to Rs. 998. This completed the preparation for the actual triangulation, all other points required being situated on more or less prominent hills, and two being completed masonry towers on the west coast. This work will be undertaken by myself as early as possible in 1902, after the return of Mr. Barnard from home furlough. It will last through at least two observing seasons, as they are of very short duration.

Minor Triangulation.—Small schemes for minor work were formulated, both for the Province of Uva near Lunugala and Sabaragamuwa near Madampe and also Kukulugala, but were never completed owing to exigencies of weather and other causes. Five stations were placed on the new fixing in the Western Province from observations taken by the Acting Superintendent of Surveys, Mr. J. B. M. Ridout.

Miscellaneous.—There is still an enormous amount of buried information in the archives of the Trigonometrical room, which requires time and patience in digging up, but the duties of the Superintendent are so various that little of this work can be done. Conducting the Licensed Surveyor's Examination occupies several months, to say nothing of the Technical College Diploma and Departmental Examinations, besides supervising the Meteorological Branch, which is growing more important every year.

W. C. S. INGLES,
Acting Superintendent of Trigonometrical Surveys.

REPORT OF THE ACTING ASSISTANT SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

I WAS appointed to take over the duties of Acting Assistant Surveyor-General on the 9th April, 1901, on the departure of the Surveyor-General on European leave.

Requirements at Headquarters.—The Assistant Surveyor-General in his report for 1900 dealt so exhaustively in every detail on the requirements at Headquarters that I feel that I am left with very little to say or suggest in the matter. I can, however, after ten months' experience at Head Office, emphasize his demands for (1) more draughtsmen, (2) better office furniture, (3) more office accommodation.

Although it is close on a year since the Administration Report of 1900 saw the light, yet we are in the same undermanned state, the same office furniture (tables of all sizes, heights, and measures), and the same lack of accommodation for the topographical recess.

It was found necessary, to prevent the confusion that was caused during 1900 recess by the topographical surveyors' stores being placed in the charge of the storekeeper, to engage more room at the Chamber of Commerce buildings at a cost of Rs. 225 per mensem. These rooms are not likely to be available for this year's recess, as the present tenants are extending their printing establishment, and it is hard to say where suitable rooms will be found for recess elsewhere.

I verified the departmental stores and found the duty a labour of considerable difficulty, owing to the unsuitable almirahs and racks in which valuable instruments and all sorts of odds and ends were stored regardless of class or system. This, however, will not happen again, as a new teak almirah 18 feet long is now being supplied from the Government Factory on special design by Mr. Warren.

The staff at Headquarters, consisting of 83 clerks and draughtsmen and 50 volunteers, worked well and smoothly during the year, as will be seen by reference to the following reports on the separate departments, but I must sound the note of warning again that it is absolutely necessary to increase the staff of draughtsmen in order to keep abreast of current demands and the hands themselves from overwork, which invariably leads to ill-health and discontent.

The Block Survey Department deals with block survey sheets, tenements, and correspondence, and sketches for the Waste Lands Ordinance.

The final computations of 4,075 lots amounting to 62,694 acres (including the re-computation of 4,215 acres of certified sketches in Sabaragamuwa and 3,852 acres in the North-Central Province) and the first computation of 8,568 in the North-Central Province were completed, while the table below gives the preliminary plans supplied to the revenue officers :—

Province.	No of. Plans.	No of. Lots.	Extent. A. R. P.
Western ...	7	1,291	4,158 3 7
Sabaragamuwa	2	280	10,847 1 6
Southern ...	18	2,284	36,535 3 38
Uva ...	1	52	799 0 32
North-Central	10	54	2,305 3 35
Total ...	38	3,961	54,647 0 38

Two hundred and forty-three certified sketches of land claims under different extracts were issued as per table below: —

To whom.	No. of Sketches.	No. of Lots.	Extent. A. R. P.
Special Officer, Southern Province	234	354	18,792 0 17
Government Agent, Province of Sabaragamuwa	9	9	417 1 0
Total ...	243	363	19,209 1 17

The Special Officer, Southern Province, was supplied with plans and tenements of twenty-one villages, in extent 38,914 acres, and large uncoloured tracings of preliminary plans of seven villages.

One hundred and twenty-nine copies of certificates of ownership and 102 registers under the Land Registration Ordinance were issued to the Registrar-General.

Forty-four advertisements for sale or settlement, within block areas, containing 2,531 lots, received from the Government Agents, were gazetted.

Ninety-one old preliminary plans were amended and 298 ferro-gallic prints of block sheets were issued to the field staff.

Eighty-five preliminary plans and tenements of villages in different Provinces were prepared for computation some considerable time back, but for want of computers these surveys are practically pigeon-holed. Block survey plans delayed for lack of a sufficient office staff is bound to affect the sale and settlement of land, judging from the high prices realized in the North-Western Province lately.

The Record Map Department deals with the records of all surveys made by the field staff on the scale of 16 chains to an inch. 10,892 lots were placed on these record sheets during 1901, 2,009 were in connection with railway extensions, 237 were compiled from surveys by licensed surveyors, while 8,646 were of applications for purchase of lands, special questions made by revenue officers, &c. See table below for details. In comparison with 1900 the applications show an increase of 1,868 lots, railways show a decrease of 2,637 lots, licensed surveys a decrease of 15 lots.

Mr. J. R. de Silva, the head of this important Department, is to be congratulated on the effort he made in getting so many as 1,868 application lots dealt with and out of hand in excess of last year's work.

New Work inserted on 16-Chain Sheets Record Maps during 1901.

Proince.	Application Surveys. No. of Lots.	Railway Surveys. No. of Lots.	Private Surveys. No. of Lots.	Total.
Western ...	1,405	57	15	1,477
Central ...	652	324	32	1,008
Southern ...	3,448	—	22	3,470
Northern ...	367	699	—	1,066
North-Central ...	521	321	—	842
North-Western...	554	512	81	1,147
Eastern ...	885	—	1	886
Uva ...	412	—	9	421
Sabaragamuwa ...	402	96	77	575
Total ...	8,646	2,009	237	10,892

Preliminary Plan Department.—The total number of all preliminary plans prepared during the year was 1,872, covering an extent of 25,290A. 0R. 21P. with 10,514 lots. 212 acquisition plans for 182A. 1R. 9P. in 1,886 lots were also sent, out of which 133 plans for 340A. 0R. 8P. in 1,505 lots were in connection with railway extensions.

The preparation of Waste Lands Ordinance plans amounted to 245 tracings, 95 being for the Special Officer, Southern Province, and 150 for revenue officers; 54 were amended. 127 true copies of preliminary plans were supplied to various departments, 99 of which were for Government Agents, while 318 plans were amended. Throughout the year 558 notices for 17,515 lots were examined, with the result that 235 lots were struck off for various causes.

The progress in this Department throughout the year was good, the number of preliminary plans issued being 799 more than in 1900.

The Title Plan Department.—The issue of title plans to revenue officers (6,286 sets) shows a considerable increase over 1900, the difference in the totals being 380; this includes 423 sets for leased and acquired lands. The area covered by these plans is 29,473 acres, an increase of 8,441 acres over last year—the record one claimed by this Department.

Great credit is due to Mudaliyar F. de Fonseka, the Second Clerk of this Office and head of this Department, for the manner in which he has stuck to his work throughout the year. In spite of failing eyesight he dealt with 19,092 plans, the largest issue of title plans ever made in one year from this Office. A comparison of Table D in the Appendix with last year's shows that the issue of plans to the Western Province was much the same number, the Southern has increased from 2,685 to 5,025, the Eastern has fallen from 3,021 to 1,815, the Northern has increased from 639 to 1,185, the Sabaragamuwa has increased from 138 to 822, the Central has fallen from 801 to 693, the North-Western has increased from 750 to 834, the Uva has fallen from 885 to 282, and the North-Central has increased from 471 to 555.

Photographic and Ferro-gallic Department.—The whole of the Topographical surveys of 1900, in area 4,107 square miles, were reduced by photography to half size, transfers supplied to the Lithographic Department.

During the year 10,179 ferro-gallic prints were made, an increase of 2,726 over 1900. Out of this total, 6,661 were for preliminary plans with tenements, 301 were copies of the block survey sheets for Government Agents and office records, 870 were plans on various scales, and the balance maps of various scales. 307 negatives were made for photo transfers.

The want of more accommodation is greatly felt both in the ferro-gallic and photo rooms, as work is rapidly increasing, and a much larger studio with a proportionate increase in implements is urgently required.

The weather throughout the year was generally favourable for the work. The following table shows the yearly outturn :—

Year.	Prints.	Year.	Prints.
1891 ...	217	1897 ...	4,401
1892 ...	503	1898 ...	6,259
1893 ...	499	1899 ...	6,819
1894 ...	918	1900 ...	7,453
1895 ...	2,196	1901 ...	10,179
1896 ...	2,052		

Credit is due to Mr. de la Harpe, who is in charge of this Department, for the manner in which the above work was carried out.

Lithographic Department.—The outturn of this important Department shows a considerable increase over that of last year of 9,198, giving a total of 37,490 copies of maps, plans, and diagrams.

The total number of transfers prepared was 280, from which 37,490 copies were printed :—

Colonial Secretary	7,895
Archæological Commissioner...	4,500
Other	5,980
Survey	4,800
Spare copies	4,070
Surveyor-General's Report	7,050
One-mile-to-an-inch Maps	2,500
16-chain Diagrams	120
Blue prints for photo reductions	575
Total ...	37,490

7,013 letters, circulars, &c., were printed in the Remington Duplicator.

Mr. Saldin, the officer in charge of this Department, complains of the noise and dirt made by the gas engine, and I trust that next year's Estimates will include the money to replace it with an electric motor.

Twelve new lithographic stones were procured from England, and they have proved very satisfactory so far.

The Miscellaneous Department deals with all sorts of plans and tracings required by the public and others. In its charge are all lithographed and ferro-gallic copies of plans, which are issued for public purposes. 719 plans and tracings were supplied to the public, realizing Rs. 2,420·01 in fees, against 929 supplied last year at a cost of Rs. 3,392·78. 885 plans were issued to Government officials free of cost, in value Rs. 2,242·50. The area of copies of 4-chain plans issued was 5,881 acres. Besides these, the surveyors in the field were supplied with several diagrams on the 5-in., 1-in., ½-in., and ¼-in. scale.

The following are the Government officials to whom plans have been supplied free of charge, &c. :—His Excellency the Governor ; the Government Agents ; the Directors of Irrigation, Public Works, and Public Instruction ; the Resident Engineer, Harbour Works ; the Archæological Commissioner ; the Commanding Royal Engineer ; the Registrar-General ; Colonel A. C. Vincent ; the Conservator of Forests ; the Irrigation Board ; the Superintendent of Convict Establishment ; the Special Officer ; the General Manager of Ceylon Government Railways ; the Superintendent of Technical College ; the Hon. the Attorney-General ; the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals ; the Master Attendant, &c.

The Field Sheet Department has charge of all the field sheets, save the block and topographical. The issues to the field during the year amounted to 6,752 on 1,876 requisitions from surveyors, an increase of 2,380 and 691 respectively over 1900. The three clerks in charge of the nine Provinces were kept very busy to meet the increased demand for field sheets from the Application Staff in the field and office.

Instrument Repairing.—The electric motor referred to in last year's report has been fitted to drive the new lathe, and by its use the instrument repairer has been able to make some very delicate repairs to damaged theodolites, &c.

Store.—I have touched on this under the head of "Requirements at Headquarters."

Bookbinders.—A considerable variety of work was carried on in this room, ranging from mounting maps to patching damaged plans, stitching up files, &c.

J. L. HAMPTON,
Acting Assistant Surveyor-General.

APPENDIX.

A.—Return of Lands sold and Moneys received for them, during 1901.

Province.	Crown Lands sold.				Sold to Claimants by Special Officer, Waste Lands Ordinances.				Granted at Half Value.				Free Grants or Settlements for Certificates against the Crown.				Total results of Sales, &c., of each Province during the Year.				Amount, including Fees.
	Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Fees.	Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Fees.	Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Fees.	Lots.	Extent.	Fees.		Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Fees.	
	No.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	No.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	No.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	No.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.		No.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western ...	1,065	2,502 1 21·44	102,147 88	7,546 30	—	—	—	—	285	346 3 1·50	7,247 82	1,264 0	782	1265 3 20·50	4163 75		2132	4,115 0 3·44	109395 70	12974 5	122,369 75
Central ...	141	389 2 34·31	10,766 29	1,102 40	—	—	—	—	10	13 1 16·25	588 78	52 50	31	148 0 34	403 30		182	551 1 4·56	11355 7	1558 20	12,913 27
Northern ...	283	992 1 5·50	15,928 50	2,687 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	274	907 3 34	47 50		557	1,900 0 39·50	15928 50	2734 70	18,663 20
Southern ...	1,306	2,611 0 15	74,500 28	7,952 40	47	452 3 3	5,142 85	—	25	20 0 3	406 66	82 50	491	810 1 20	2486 60		1869	3,894 1 1	80049 79	10521 50	90,571 29
Eastern ...	221	363 1 23	5,384 10	1,177 0	—	—	—	—	4	20 1 3	225 50	55 0	341	170 1 2	1075 0		566	553 3 28	5609 60	2307 0	7,916 60
North-Western	462	3,193 2 16·99	130,179 91	7,403 0	—	—	—	—	29	333 1 1	8,419 26	770 60	682	1740 3 27·97	4114 70		1173	5,267 3 5·96	138599 17	12288 30	150,887 47
North-Central	57	76 1 25	1,275 0	247 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2 2 4	10 0		61	78 3 29	1275 0	257 50	1,532 50
Uva ...	119	501 1 22	7,245 66	1,195 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	114	201 1 16·94	649 70		233	702 2 38·94	7245 66	1844 90	9,090 56
Sabaragamuwa	292	1,233 0 3	38,381 51	3,406 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	1287 2 38	356 90		346	2,520 3 1	38381 51	3763 10	42,144 61
Total ...	3,946	11,863 1 6·24	385,809 13	32,717 20	47	452 3 3	5,142 85	—	353	733 2 24·75	16888 2	2,224 60	2773	6535 0 37·41	13307 45		7119	19584 3 31·40	407840 0	48249 25	456,089 25

A 1.—Recoveries of Lands alienated under Sir Henry Ward's Minute during 1901.

Province.	Lots.	Extent. A. R. P.	Amount. Rs. c.	Fees. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Western	—	—	—	—	—
Central	—	—	—	—	—
Northern	33	82 3 36	232 50	60 9	292 59
Southern	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern	303	2,062 3 30	7,390 82	2,630 3	10,020 85
North-Western	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central	507	2,318 1 25	8,047 99	1,581 19	9,629 18
Uva	6	53 0 19	142 25	22 50	164 75
Sabaragamuwa	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	849	4,517 1 30	15,813 56	4,293 81	20,107 37

A 2.—Recoveries on account of Lands alienated under Sir Henry Ward's Minute previous to 1901.

Province.	Amount. Rs. c.	Fees. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Western	—	—	—
Central	344 48	92 61	437 9
Northern	157 18	44 67	201 85
Southern	4,166 75	50 27	4,217 2
Eastern	21,993 8	3,788 82	25,781 90
North-Western	—	—	—
North-Central	11,047 99	1,522 13	12,570 12
Uva	12 1	3 76	15 77
Sabaragamuwa	—	—	—
Total ...	37,721 49	5,502 26	43,223 75

A 3.—Exténts alienated and Moneys received on all Accounts during 1901.

Particulars.	Extent. A. R. P.	Amount. Rs. c.
Lands sold	19,584 3 31·40	456,089 25
Lands alienated under Sir Henry Ward's Minute ...	4,517 1 30	20,107 37
Recoveries on account of lands alienated under Sir Henry Ward's Minute previous to 1901 ...	—	43,223 75
Recoveries on account of tracings, defining boundaries, surveyors' licenses, sale of unserviceable articles, and fines for late attendance	—	2,856 10
Total ...	24,102 1 21·40	522,276 47

B.—Abstract of Lands alienated from the Crown to Europeans and Natives during 1901.

Province.	Europeans. Lots.	Extent. A. R. P.	Amount and Fees. Rs. c.	Average Rate per Acre. Rs. c.	Natives. Lots.	Extent. A. R. P.	Amount and Fees. Rs. c.	Average Rate per Acre. Rs. c.
Western ...	13	78 0 7·43	4,339 40	55 63	2,119	4,036 3 36·01	118,030 35	29 27
Central ...	48	278 0 34	7,506 45	27 0	134	273 0 10·56	5,406 82	19 80
Northern ...	8	19 3 20·25	265 0	13 34	549	1,880 1 19·25	18,398 20	9 73
Southern ...	—	—	—	—	1,869	3,894 1 1	90,571 29	23 25
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	566	553 3 28	7,916 60	14 29
North-Western ...	2	94 3 36	172 40	1 82	1,171	5,172 3 9·96	150,715 7	29 13
North-Central ...	4	2 2 5	76 0	25 33	57	76 1 24	1,456 50	19 16
Uva ...	26	206 3 28	2,907 81	14 5	207	495 3 10·94	6,182 75	12 47
Sabaragamuwa ...	36	855 1 13	2,472 63	2 89	310	1,665 1 28	39,671 98	23 88
Total ...	137	1,535 3 23·68	17,739 69	11 54	6,982	18,049 0 7·72	438,349 56	24 23

C.—Return of Preliminary Plans forwarded to Government Agents during 1901.

Province.	No. of Preliminary Plans.	No. of Lots. Crown.	No. of Lots. Claim.	Total No. of Lots.	Extent in Acres. Crown. A. R. P.	Extent in Acres. Claim. A. R. P.	Total. A. R. P.
Western ...	261	1,216	126	1,342	2,135 3 8	153 3 4	2,289 2 12
Central ...	95	272	218	490	978 1 33	1,235 1 38	2,213 3 31
Northern ...	127	405	21	426	2,456 1 26	28 2 22	2,485 0 8
Southern ...	572	2,819	462	3,281	5,821 3 7	876 3 17	6,698 2 24
Eastern ...	182	514	539	1,053	1,504 2 13	134 0 5	1,638 2 18
North-Western ...	116	550	167	717	3,367 2 18	2,564 0 26	5,931 3 4
North-Central ...	164	530	9	539	1,402 3 36	115 2 0	1,518 1 36
Uva ...	71	180	132	312	737 3 38	1,265 0 22	2,003 0 20
Sabaragamuwa ...	59	199	53	252	1,061 1 17	2,562 0 6	3,623 1 23
Total ...	1,647	6,585	1,727	8,412	21,466 3 36	6,935 2 20	28,402 2 16

D.—Return of Title Plans forwarded to Government Agents during 1901.

Province.	Plans.	Sets.	Extent. A. R. P.
Western	6,378 ...	2,126 ...	4,802 1 22·73
Central	693 ...	231 ...	4,961 2 36·56
Northern	1,185 ...	395 ...	1,129 0 8
Southern	5,025 ...	1,675 ...	4,146 2 27·75
Eastern	1,815 ...	605 ...	5,222 2 38·87
North-Western	834 ...	278 ...	4,162 3 4·75
North-Central	555 ...	185 ...	884 1 29
Uva	282 ...	94 ...	472 2 22·50
Sabaragamuwa	822 ...	274 ...	3,482 2 10
	17,589	5,863	29,265 0 0·16
Acquisition Plans of 3 copies 183 / Acquisition Plans of 4 copies 234 } ...	1,485 ...	417 ...	78 2 12·17
Lease Plans of 3 copies 6 ...	18 ...	6 ...	129 0 3
Total ...	19,092	6,286	29,472 2 15·33

E.—Expenditure of the Department for 1901.

Particulars.	Amount. Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments	278,238 59
Cooly labour of Survey Parties	91,117 25
Expenses connected with Meteorological Observations	599 50
Lithographing Maps, &c.	2,995 69
Purchase and repair of Instruments, &c.	23,732 57
Stationery	1,639 55
Office accommodation for Superintendent of Surveys	1,712 86
Cost of keeping the Town Clock in order	240 0
Repairs to Meteorological Sheds	182 59
Triangulation Towers	73 99
Horse Allowance	4,651 75
Travelling Allowance	16,492 26
Cost of Theodolites	2,520 0*
Expenses connected with the Cadastral and Topographical Survey of the Island	139,997 43
Application and other Surveys	78,809 68
For tents of Topographical Surveyors	5,996 50
Four double Stages on main Triangulation, West Coast ...	2,851 36
Maps from The Hague	4,638 6
Total ...	656,489 63

* Crown Agents' account not received.

F.—Abstract of Crown Lands sold, Revenue and Expenditure, and Title Deed Plans issued, from 1833 to 1897.

Period.	Lands sold and settled.		Revenue from Land Sales, including Fees.	Expenditure.	Title Plans issued in Triplicate.	
	Lots.	Extent.			Sets.	Extent.
	No.	Acres.	£	£	No.	Acres.
1833 to 1843	2,693	267,373	142,758	{ Combined with Civil Engineer's Dept. }	8,893	371,397
1844	71	7,703	18,270	—	479	42,027
1845	329	19,450	31,488	—	970	41,364
1846	200	3,590	12,103	4,533	206	4,239
1847	160	4,508	6,496	4,785	101	2,210
1848	88	2,761	4,672	4,711	85	4,977
1849	82	786	2,265	7,368	141	3,227
1850	118	2,962	2,603	4,360	71	6,319
1851	95	939	1,695	3,785	108	1,088
1852	48	1,848	2,479	4,159	144	1,859
1853	53	2,200	3,324	4,510	47	2,126
1854	87	8,209	9,927	4,725	68	3,555
1855	57	7,286	16,410	4,720	68	5,475
1856	183	11,656	22,805	8,450	91	11,786
1857	493	19,795	37,027	11,365	188	14,494
1858	873	15,752	33,425	18,051	340	14,323
1859	2,000	23,447	38,589	24,358	906	14,931
1860	3,704	33,660	51,628	28,081	2,369	34,865
1861	5,987	28,329	44,166	22,595	2,438	30,535
1862	3,572	25,302	45,300	17,883	2,540	21,558
1863	1,663	27,990	72,808	17,606	2,053	31,212
1864	3,542	34,122	76,567	17,458	2,670	42,262
1865	4,609	41,150	68,276	17,274	2,002	28,960
1866	8,553	45,546	72,021	19,307	2,473	46,369
1867	7,284	44,019	45,257	23,094	2,779	26,178
1868	5,832	27,358	38,514	24,974	2,999	23,753
1869	6,321	37,369	57,964	25,820	3,043	22,305
1870	6,074	31,781	57,226	25,146	2,771	22,700
1871	5,609	40,853	70,580	26,099	3,555	32,144
			Change of Rs.	*Currency.* Rs.		
1872	5,223	47,445	695,626	259,164	5,854	59,046
1873	4,973	54,541	1,030,887	274,379	4,760	55,588
1874	5,940	41,429	1,084,835	275,562	4,896	36,361
1875	4,349	54,274	652,033	287,467	4,426	62,495
1876	3,819	38,052	1,171,216	302,038	3,237	35,100
1877	5,184	34,164	1,485,702	353,318	3,470	31,610
1878	3,544	30,976	1,335,132	370,385	3,130	35,465
1879	4,282	26,742	725,000	367,263	3,077	27,496
1880	4,878	31,619	651,862	385,841	3,339	34,542
1881	6,286	26,818	434,663	374,181	3,706	21,716
1882	5,200	22,446	351,975	373,087	4,144	22,299
1883	6,060	25,099	330,811	355,878	3,225	19,355
1884	4,236	21,943	416,849	356,376	3,973	16,160
1885	3,504	22,085	381,824	369,479	3,840	28,117
1886	3,687	20,460	395,881	375,871	3,301	18,821
1887	3,070	17,780	330,164	388,703	3,247	20,944
1888	4,197	21,643	422,064	386,940	3,399	19,971
1889	3,097	12,434	262,903	390,353	3,585	20,857
1890	3,268	12,713	231,999	406,272	3,141	14,989
1891	2,591	15,391	308,738	422,740	2,681	13,888
1892	2,794	16,576	450,616	450,938	2,466	16,081
1893	3,174	12,158½	378,429	438,119	2,874	18,835
1894	2,887	15,461	444,749	479,141	3,022	16,686
1895	3,480	17,027	499,505	472,408	3,699	19,289
1896	3,269	14,172	494,148	447,674	3,856	19,338
1897	4,383	22,446	530,452	480,281	2,516	21,698
1898	4,721	20,538	596,679½	567,613½	4,132	23,762
1899	6,354	24,816½	818,723	608,758	5,150	23,971
1900	6,960	35,906	721,833	639,798	5,236	20,705
1901	7,968	24,102	522,276	656,489	5,863	29,265

G.—Return of Applications for 1901.

Province.	Outstanding on December 31, 1900.	Received in 1901.	Dealt with in 1901.	Outstanding on December 31, 1901.	In Surveyor-General's Office awaiting preparation of Preliminary Plans.	Total "Outstanding." Preliminary Plans not sent
Western ...	152	488	355	285	272	557
Central ...	48	107	94	61	46	107
Northern ...	143	278	247	174	203	377
Southern ...	384	425	708	101	475	576
Eastern ...	282	300	289	293	216	509
North-Western ...	75	93	62	106	38	144
North-Central ...	224	246	267	203	162	365
Uva ...	52	66	48	70	15	85
Sabaragamuwa ...	29	18	37	10	30	40
Total ...	1,389	2,021	2,107	1,303	1,457	2,760

H.—Return of Special Questions for 1901.

Province.	Outstanding on December 31, 1900.	Received in 1901.	Dealt with in 1901.	Outstanding on December 31, 1901.	In Surveyor-General's Office awaiting preparation of Preliminary Plans.	Total Outstanding Preliminary Plans not sent.
Western ...	227	57	230	54	206	260
Central ...	45	105	96	54	54	108
Northern ...	14	35	9	40	5	45
Southern ...	534	150	605	79	353	432
Eastern ...	36	36	21	51	24	75
North-Western ...	290	50	206	134	91	225
North-Central ...	25	25	14	36	7	43
Uva ...	80	23	68	35	19	54
Sabaragamuwa ...	78	51	92	37	47	84
Total ...	1,329	532	1,341	520	806	1,326

I.—Applications and Special Questions Surveyed in 1901.

Province.	No. of Lots.	Area (in Acres).	Cost.	Rate per Acre.	Average Extent.
			Rs. c.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.
Western ...	1,956	2,923	20,019 11	6 85	1 1 39
Central ...	510	1,267	7,831 98	6 18	2 1 37
Southern ...	3,098	9,049	33,241 99	3 69	2 3 27
Eastern ...	959	3,964	14,947 62	3 77	4 0 21
North-Western ...	1,000	7,155	17,565 38	2 45	7 0 24
North-Central ...	701	2,365	11,718 33	4 95	3 1 19
Uva ...	482	1,403	7,505 0	5 35	2 3 26
Northern ...	611	3,934	10,027 0	2 55	6 1 30
Sabaragamuwa ...	1,146	8,987	18,785 46	2 9	7 3 14
Total ...	10,463	41,047	141,641 87	3 45	3 3 27

J.—Surveys of all kinds in 1901.

Nature of Work.	Province.	Number of Lots.	Area (in Acres).	Cost.
				Rs. c.
Block	Western, Southern, Eastern, Uva, North-Central, Sabaragamuwa	6,085	200,785	70,242 67
Applications from the Public and Government Agents	All provinces	10,463	41,047	141,641 87
Topographical	Eastern and Uva	—	1,871,360	81,594 0
Railway	Western, North-Western, North-Central, Northern, and Central	826	612	8,164 6
Town	Western and North-Central ...	—	—	1,495 7
Miscellaneous, exclusive of Railway Surveys	— ...	—	—	13,086 30
Triangulation	— ...	—	—	2,925 35
	Total ...	17,374	2,113,804	319,149 32

K.—Return of Block Survey Village Preliminary Plans forwarded to Government Agents, and the Lots reported settled by Government Agents and Special Officer under the Waste Lands Ordinances, 1898, 1899, 1900, and 1901.

Western Province.

Preliminary Plan No.	Sold or Settled. Number of Lots.	Sold or Settled. Extent. A.	R.	P.	Unsettled. Number of Lots.	Unsettled. Extent. A.	R.	P.	Villages.
1 ...	15	38	0	26	64	590	3	12	Pelpita
2 ...	14	49	3	10	7	95	1	17	Pugoda
3 ...	13	27	1	9	17	124	0	29	Kospitiyana and Kumarimulla
4 ...	58	91	0	7	26	265	2	25	Owitigama
5 ...	48	72	0	23	42	186	0	4	Detamulla and Nikawala
6 ...	120	415	1	0	—	—			Millata. (*See* Preliminary plan 35 for the other portion)
7 ...	14	73	2	35	173	621	1	22	Galpotugoda and Gampolagedara
8 ...	—	—			10	119	3	1	Kandana
9 ...	10	20	2	36	—	—			Part of Pingomuwa. (*See* Preliminary plan 22 for the other portion)
10 ...	21	23	0	19	11	138	1	0	Pattiyagama
11 ...	4	8	3	35	17	139	1	20	Kapugoda
12 ...	16	49	3	29	73	817	1	15	Giridara
13 ...	1	1	0	25	65	191	3	15	Henagama
14 ...	27	23	1	17	14	107	0	30	Udagama
15 ...	37	163	0	27	1	1	0	5	Senasungoda
16 ...	22	190	2	28	—	—			Tarale
17 ...	39	292	1	2	—	—			Udakananpella
18 ...	23	37	0	31	75	442	0	4	Dangalla
19 ...	55	52	1	14	70	425	3	20	Ganihigama
20 ...	151	485	0	26	—	—			Guruwala
21 ...	49	175	0	20	—	—			Kendagolla
22 ...	49	102	0	34	27	193	3	10	Part of Pingomuwa
23 ...	35	54	1	29	20	146	3	35	Narangaspitiya
24 ...	19	24	2	38	9	184	0	3	Kuttiwila
25 ...	46	803	3	24	10	13	3	29	Palugama
26 ...	62	690	1	33	—	—			Welgama
30 ...	64	601	1	19	—	—			Tittapattara
31 ...	29	197	1	13	—	—			Yattowita
32 ...	47	676	1	24	4	35	2	21	Samanabedda
34 ...	46	236	1	28	—	—			Mahaloluwa
35 ...	17	43	2	16	—	—			Millata
36 ...	103	375	0	34	—	—			Udagama
40 ...	117	337	3	33	8	80	0	16	Meddegama
41 ...	65	201	2	13	1	0	0	24	Pallegama
42 ...	235	569	1	18	9	2	3	20	Werahera
47 ...	52	141	0	23	29	114	3	31	Anuragoda
48 ...	27	53	1	19	19	101	2	25	Pepitiyawala
49 ...	102	771	0	13	2	19	2	5	Udamapitigama
27 ...	51	99	0	27	—	—			Walaramba
28 ...	69	224	2	17	—	—			Demalagama
29 ...	—	—			128	725	3	19	Petahela
33 ...	118	329	2	36	400	1 377	1	16	Lunugama
37 ...	—	—			36	63	1	19	Ihalawanaluwa
38 ...	—	—			406	680	0	11	Pahalawanaluwa
39 ...	—	—			83	658	2	22	Indolamulla
45	2,090	8,824	2	30	1,856	8,665	0	5	

Central Province.

1 ...	—	—			6	25	1	39	Godagama
2 ...	—	—			7	20	1	34	Kudamaka
3 ...	1	0	0	17	12	34	0	13	Eragoda
4 ...	—	—			2	17	0	16	Kurukuda
5 ...	—	—			10	22	3	38	Bowatura
6 ...	—	—			23	26	2	3	Walahagoda
7 ...	1	0	0	8	42	170	3	28	Gampalawela (part of)
8 ...	—	—			34	356	2	13	Herakola
9 ...	—	—			33	317	1	29	Halagama
10 ...	14	247	1	21	65	217	2	20	Tembiligala
11 ...	3	38	0	29	31	115	3	37	Tembiligala Udagama
14 ...	5	39	1	2	—	—			Gampolawela (part of)
15 ...	—	—			20	285	1	17	Kahatapitiya
16 ...	—	—			28	383	3	1	Unambuwa
17 ...	—	—			8	45	0	12	Kirapana
15	24	324	3	37	321	2,039	1	20	

Southern Province.

Preliminary Plan No.	Sold or Settled. Number of Lots.	Sold or Settled. Extent.	Unsettled. Number of Lots.	Unsettled. Extent.	Villages.
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	
1 ...	3	176 0 25	62	1,096 1 20	Rambukkana
2 ...	12	451 1 12	45	129 1 9	Moragala
3 ...	16	501 1 38	59	1,296 2 38	Kiripitiya
4 ...	—	—	8	719 3 23	Morawaka
5 ...	38	2,243 3 16	43	128 3 5	Gorakawala
6 ...	15	1,091 0 36	38	57 2 34	Pitabeddara
7 ...	2	185 1 0	40	134 3 37	Dankoluwa
8 ...	18	627 0 15	39	141 0 1	Kaduruwana
9 ...	14	764 1 17	60	250 0 37	Alapaladeniya
10 ...	52	2,913 3 33	243	1,891 3 6	Weliwe
11 ...	5	349 1 39	27	131 2 36	Uwaragala
12 ...	35	4,193 1 19	184	2,827 0 18	Siyambalagoda
13 ...	2	46 3 30	47	267 2 28	Hattotuwa
14 ...	6	519 2 9	19	126 3 39	Kotagala
15 ...	5	361 0 5	73	142 1 13	Hewaowita
16 ...	—	—	75	3,880 1 11	Horagala
17 ...	—	—	45	1,190 1 22	Panakaduwa
18 ...	5	213 0 0	261	2,322 0 35	Bengomuwa
19 ...	—	—	86	1,239 0 30	Mologgomuwa
20 ...	17	398 2 24	222	2,597 2 5	Dampahala
21 ...	2	98 3 12	146	2,119 3 1	Pasgoda
22 ...	4	402 3 5	222	2,494 3 4	Ginneliya
23 ...	22	530 1 31	145	2,084 2 9	Urubokka
24 ...	57	1,784 1 25	48	160 1 17	Dangalla
25 ...	73	850 3 18	82	227 2 21	Edandukita
26 ...	—	—	147	1,811 3 38	Banagala
27 ...	7	371 3 26	45	2,368 1 10	Derangala
28 ...	2	55 0 5	21	60 1 10	Waturakumbura
29 ...	6	545 2 0	73	305 2 4	Dehigaspe
30 ...	—	—	29	401 3 14	Puwakgodaowita
31 ...	—	—	32	333 0 9	Lewpatdeniya
32 ...	1	430 0 24	26	189 0 21	Kehelwala
33 ...	73	2,284 2 11	567	4,452 3 25	Beralapanatara
34 ...	—	—	35	315 2 19	Warakagoda
35 ...	—	—	49	1,176 1 21	Dewalegama
36 ...	—	—	11	633 2 27	Dellawa
37 ...	—	—	44	619 3 9	Ehelakanda
38 ...	—	—	25	951 0 20	Ampanagala
39 ...	—	—	62	978 3 37	Andaluwa
40 ...	18	837 2 17	109	835 1 21	Morawaka
47 ...	—	—	19	465 2 21	Ehalapitigama
48 ...	—	—	25	3,411 3 21	Palatupana
42	510	23,228 3 12	2,638	46,970 1 6	

Eastern Province.

1 ...	7	1,831 2 0	20	1,405 1 29	Tirikkovil and Komariya
2 ...	15	271 1 17	88	3,229 1 32	Tampalavil and Tirikkovil
3 ...	—	—	37	4,847 0 33	Waganeri
4 ...	—	—	51	5,249 1 0	Oddaimavadai
5 ...	—	—	18	1,289 2 26	Mailankarachchai
6 ...	—	—	19	696 2 33	Miravadai
6	22	2,102 3 17	233	16,717 2 33	

North-Western Province.

1 ...	—	—	14	176 2 3	Kitulwala
2 ...	—	—	2	65 2 17	Dalupotagedara
3 ...	—	—	20	297 2 14	Ambalawa
4 ...	—	—	13	164 1 11	Polkumbura
5 ...	—	—	3	95 0 2	Madurupitiya
6 ...	3	31 3 0	7	95 3 35	Kosgolla
7 ...	—	—	14	200 0 1	Udagedara
8 ...	—	—	6	120 3 39	Metiwalagedara
9 ...	—	—	7	76 0 33	Gedarawela
10 ...	—	—	14	126 0 27	Dalupatmulla
11 ...	6	64 3 21	11	204 3 38	Yakanehera
12 ...	—	—	26	604 3 36	Panawitiya
13 ...	1	2 1 23	6	117 3 37	Elabodagedara
14 ...	15	349 0 0	95	1,621 1 5	Murutenge
14	25	448 0 4	238	3 967 2 18	

North-Central Province.

Preliminary Plan No.	Sold or Settled. Number of Lots.	Sold or Settled. Extent.	Unsettled. Number of Lots.	Unsettled. Extent.	Villages.
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	
1 ...	—	—	12	654 3 27	Ihalagalkulama
2 ...	—	—	13	504 3 38	Getalagama
3 ...	—	—	11	384 2 24	Ulpotawewa
4 ...	—	—	8	891 0 33	Kunchikulam
5 ...	—	—	2	119 3 7	Pahalawembuwa
6 ...	—	—	4	215 0 20	Gantiriyagama or Ihalawembuwa
7 ...	—	—	3	418 2 23	Pahalagama or Galkohuwegama
8 ...	—	—	1	1 2 0	Hiripitiyagama
9 ...	—	—	9	158 2 27	Neliyagama
10 ...	—	—	2	29 0 39	Ipalagama
11 ...	—	—	15	203 1 22	Hammillewa
12 ...	—	—	6	77 3 7	Arthikulama
13 ...	—	—	4	190 2 17	Manawewa
13	—	—	90	3,850 2 4	

Province of Uva.

2 ...	—	—	93	770 2 17	Gotuwela
3 ...	—	—	28	553 3 4	Welikemulla
4 ...	1	0 3 8	7	86 0 15	Pitawela
5 ...	—	—	14	254 3 20	Kanupelella
6 ...	4	2 2 32	8	72 1 7	Alubogolla.
7 ...	—	—	24	326 1 35	Pattiyakumbura
8 ...	—	—	5	91 1 4	Alubogolla (detached)
9 ...	—	—	12	301 1 2	Pussagolla
10 ...	—	—	22	182 2 12	Godagama
11 ...	—	—	19	259 2 39	Unagolla
12 ...	—	—	20	297 0 16	Weliwatta
13 ...	4	6 2 5	23	123 1 5	Meddegama
14 ...	—	—	71	954 2 20	Kurukude
15 ...	—	—	43	616 1 4	Elawila
16 ...	—	—	52	612 2 8	Hinnarangolla
17 ...	—	—	79	1,241 0 34	Idama
18 ...	—	—	29	342 2 31	Wellewela
28 ...	9	60 1 16	163	1,673 1 25	Moratota
30 ...	—	—	123	1,272 0 35	Parahetiya
31 ...	—	—	124	2,016 1 14	Pattiyagedara
32 ...	—	—	28	2,444 3 30	Katugaha
36 ...	—	—	155	3,361 2 16	Halpe
37 ...	—	—	52	799 0 32	Rambukpota
23	18	70 1 21	1,194	18,654 1 25	

Province of Sabaragamuwa.

1 ...	2	221 0 10	334	14,439 1 30	Delgoda
2 ...	1	98 1 16	21	181 3 5	Eluwana
3 ...	—	—	57	1,906 2 5	Yayinna
4 ...	37	365 0 5	—	—	Nugawala
5 ...	18	28 2 32	5	456 3 10	Horahinella
6 ...	26	87 1 5	15	887 1 38	Howpe
7 ...	9	30 2 10	1	174 1 0	Hapuhentota
8 ...	—	—	80	1,205 3 36	Nabuluwa
9 ...	2	782 1 0	45	1,047 2 6	Erabadda
10 ...	—	—	74	1,308 0 26	Kalalella
11 ...	—	—	50	594 1 29	Bungiriya
12 ...	—	—	79	687 1 33	Wellandara
13 ...	4	790 1 10	20	57 0 15	Gonakumbura
14 ...	—	—	25	391 3 39	Welimaluwa
16 ...	48	387 2 28	16	801 1 18	Demanagamana
18 ...	22	712 1 38	6	113 2 0	Hakamuwa
21 ...	—	—	24	741 2 26	Naragalla
22 ...	21	618 1 33	—	—	Watapola
23 ...	33	432 3 38	3	751 2 20	Dambagamana
24 ...	27	404 1 19	3	702 0 27	Dela
25 ...	25	90 0 16	11	787 3 39	Endana
29 ...	30	630 2 37	1	162 3 0	Handurukanda
30 ...	17	956 3 23	3	83 2 24	Poranuwa
35 ...	16	62 1 14	2	1,795 0 17	Miyanaivita
36 ...	—	—	247	9,615 3 15	Nivitigala
37 ...	—	—	33	1,231 1 31	Pabotuwa
26	338	6,699 2 14	1,155	40,126 0 9	

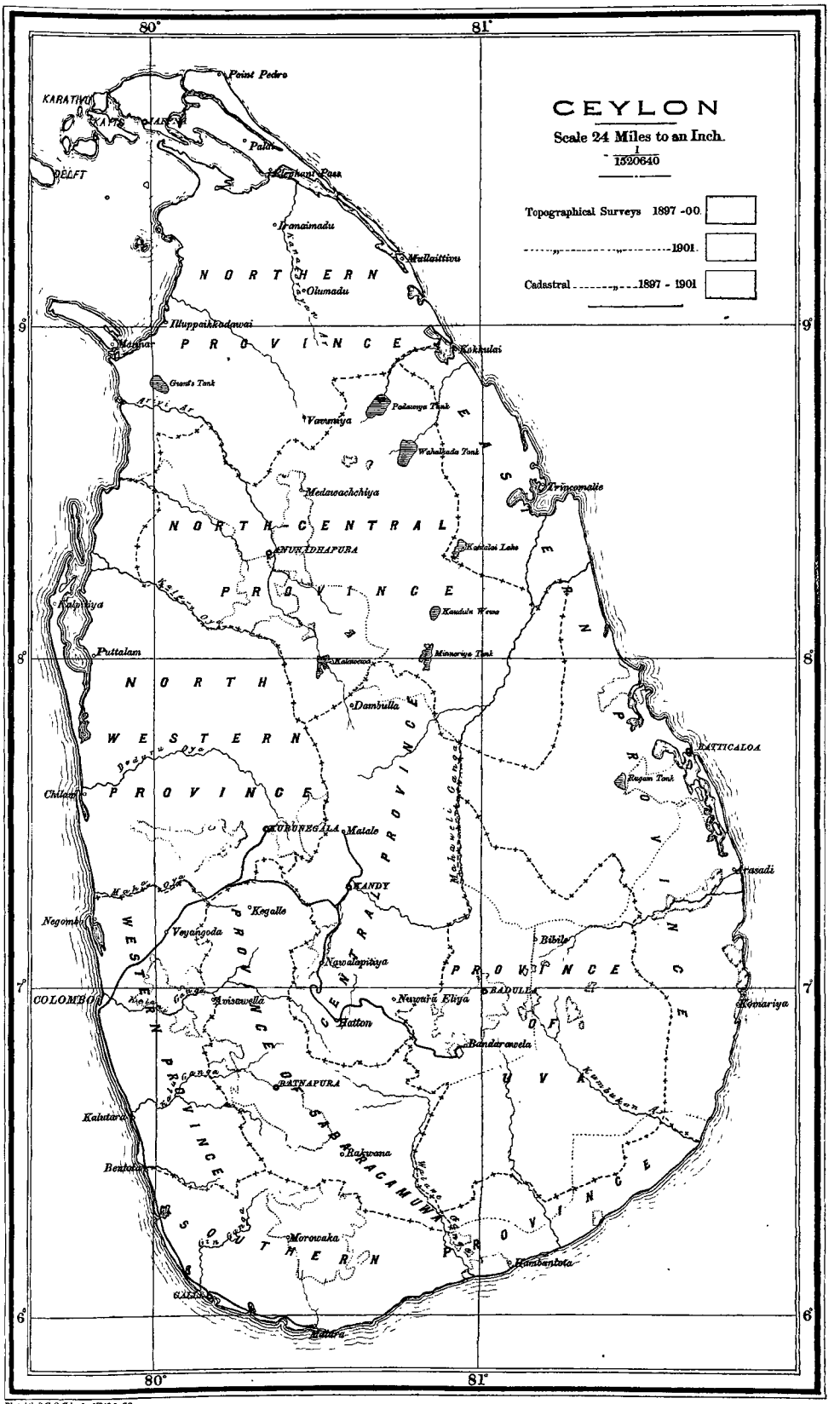
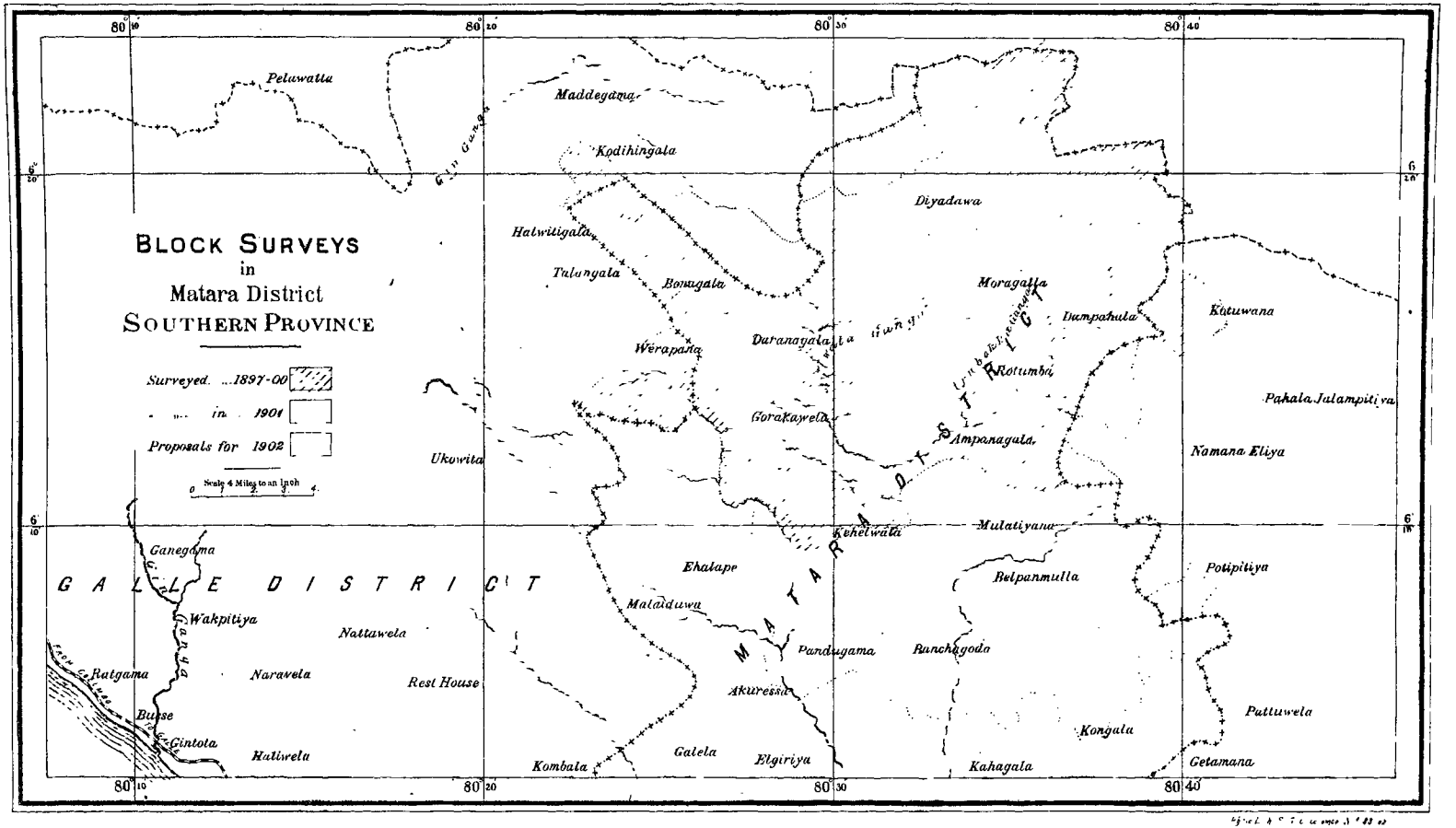


Photo-lith. S G O Colombo. No 130-02.


BLOCK SURVEYS
in
Matara District
SOUTHERN PROVINCE
Surveyed ...1897-00
... in 1901
Proposals for 1902
Scale 4 Miles to an Inch
0 1 2 3 4
80° 10
80° 20
80° 30
80° 40
6° 50
6° 40
Peluwatta
Maddegama
Kodihingala
Diyadawa
Hatwitigala
Talungala
Bowugala
Moragalla
Dampahula
Katuwana
Werapana
Daranagalla
Rotumba
Pahala Julampitiya
Gorakawela
Amponagala
Namana Eliya
Ukuwita
Kehelwala
Mulatiyana
GALLE DISTRICT
MATARA DISTRICT
Ganegama
Ehalape
Belpanmulla
Potipitiya
Maladuwa
Wakpitiya
Nattawela
Pandugama
Panchagoda
Ratgama
Naravela
Rest House
Akuressa
Puttuwela
Kongala
Gintota
Hulwela
Galela
Elgiriya
Kombala
Kahagala
Getamana

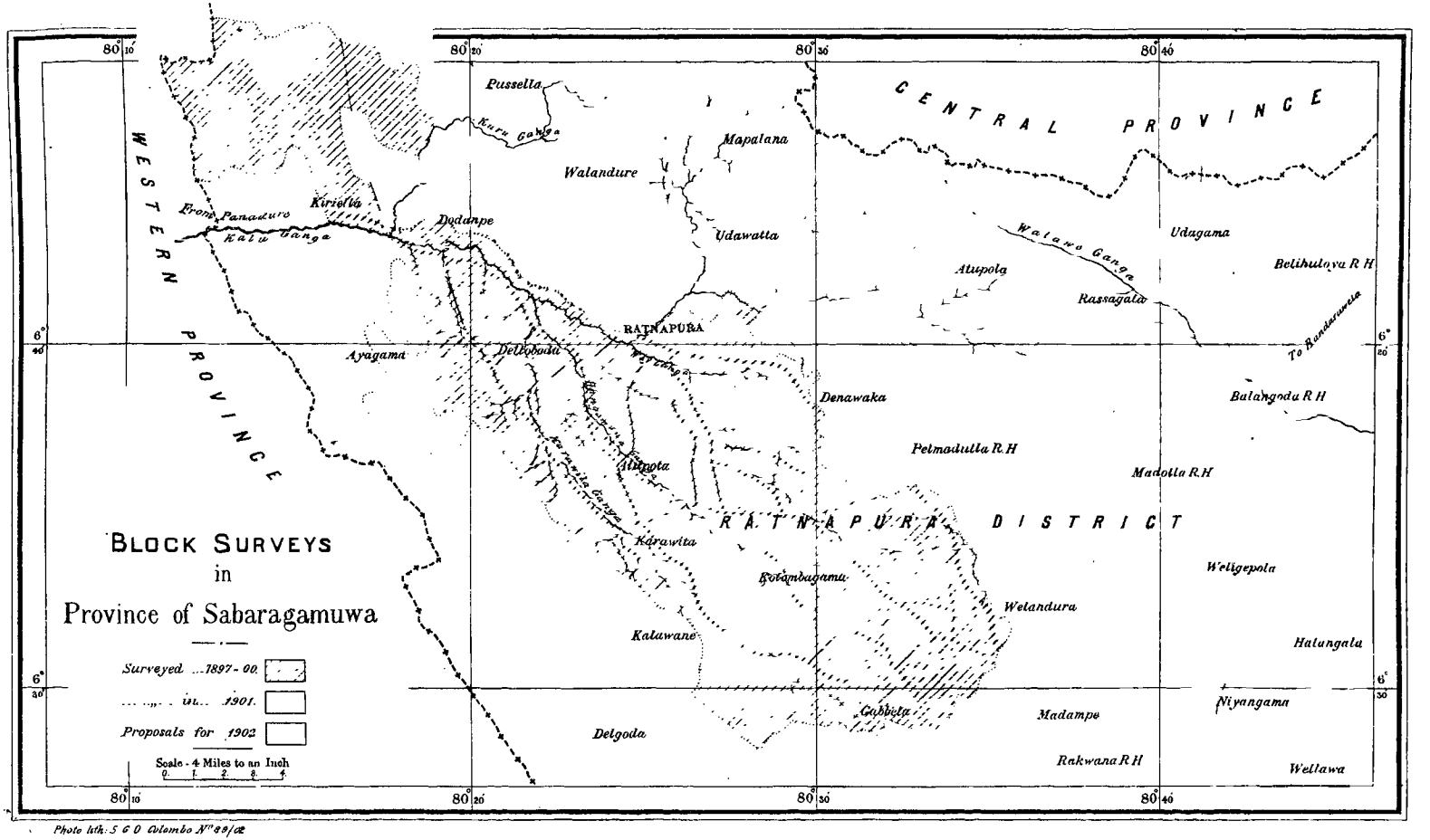
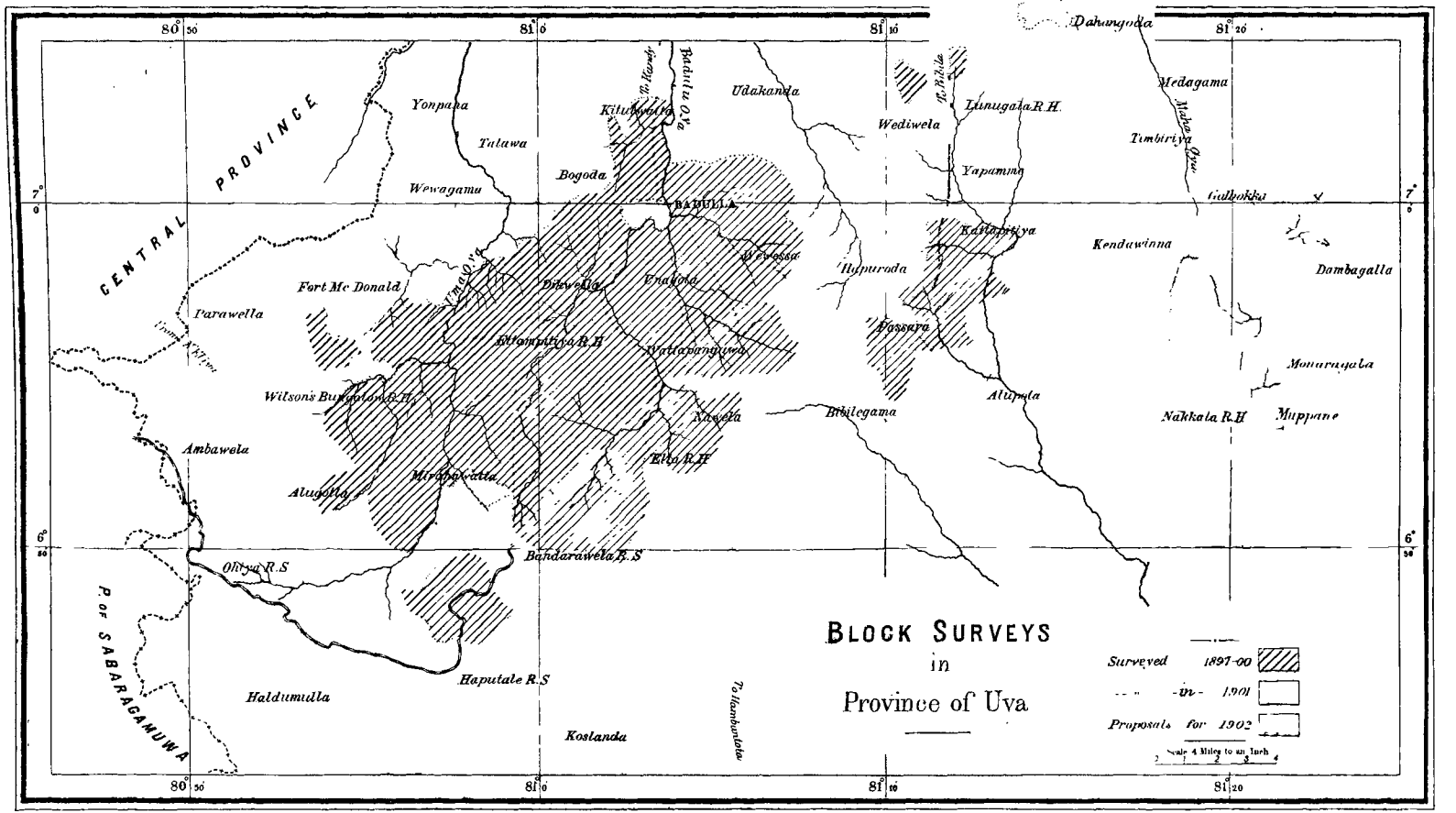
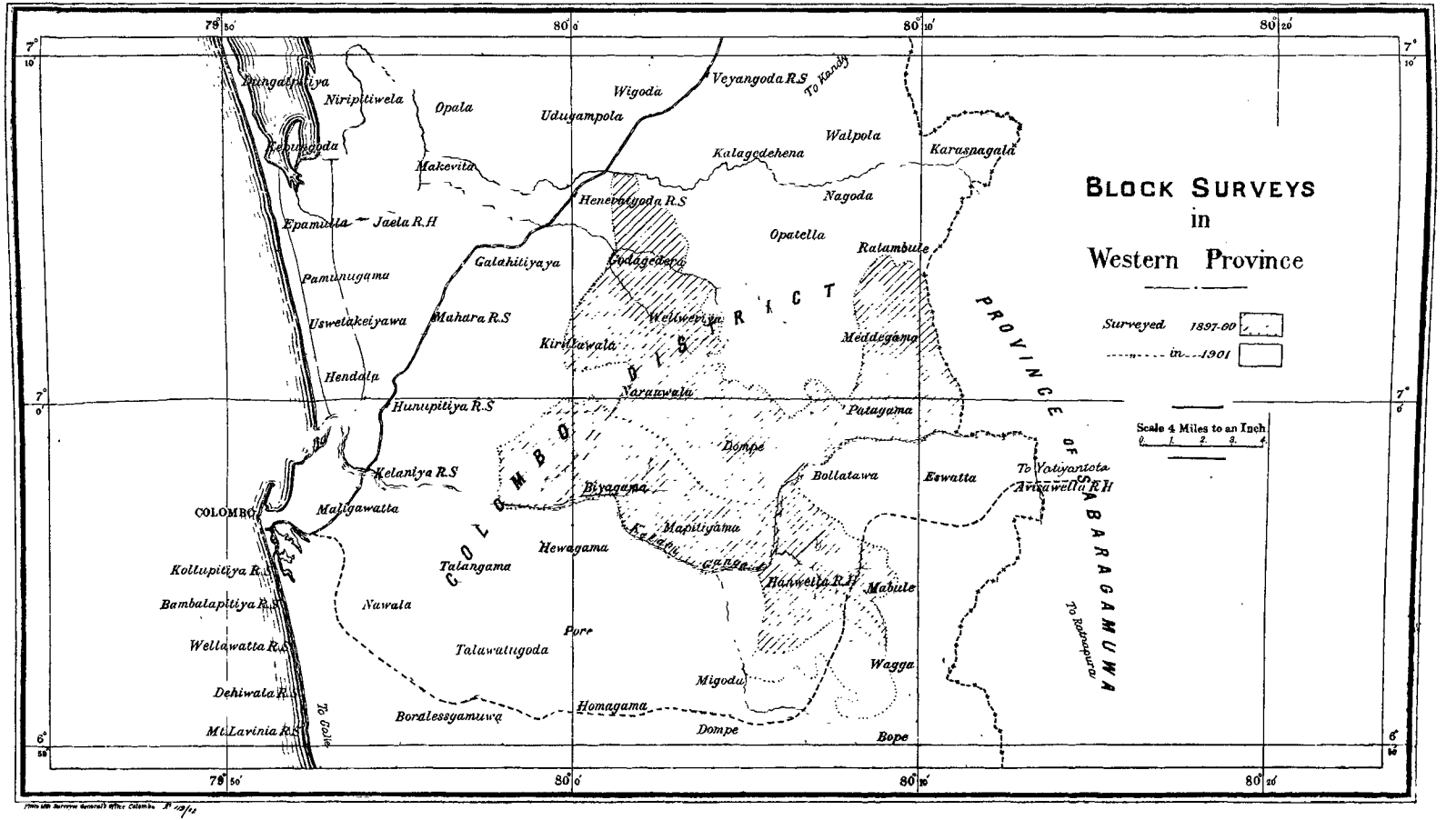


Photo lith: S G O Colombo N° 88/02


80° 50
81° 0
81° 10
81° 20
7° 0
6° 50
CENTRAL PROVINCE
P. or SABARAGAMUWA
Dahungoda
Medagama
Yonpana
Tulawa
Wewagama
Bogoda
Kitulgoda
Badulu Oya
Udakanda
Wediwela
Lunugala R.H.
Yapamma
Timbiriya
Gulbokka
BADULLA
Kahatagiya
Kendawinna
Dambagalla
Hupurada
Fort Mc Donald
Dikwella
Unaloya
Wewessa
Parawella
Ellampitiya R.H
Vallapanguwa
Passara
Monaragala
Wilsons Bungalow R.H.
Alutgala
Nakkala R.H
Muppane
Bibilegama
Ambawela
Mirahawatta
Ella R.H
Aludella
Bandarawela R.S
Oliya R.S
Haputale R.S
Haldumulla
Kostanda
To Hambantota
BLOCK SURVEYS
in
Province of Uva
Surveyed 1897-00
-in- 1901
Proposals for 1902
Scale 4 Miles to an Inch


BLOCK SURVEYS
in
Western Province
Surveyed 1897-00
in 1901
Scale 4 Miles to an Inch
0 1 2 3 4
COLOMBO DISTRICT
PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA
COLOMBO
Dungalpitiya
Niripitiwela
Opala
Wigoda
Veyangoda R.S
To Kandy
Uduyampola
Walpola
Karaspagala
Kalagodehena
Makevita
Henebitiyoda R.S
Nagoda
Epamitta
Jaela R.H
Opatella
Ratumbula
Galahitiyaya
Lodagedera
Paminugama
Uswetakeiyawa
Muhara R.S
Weliweriya
Meddegama
Kirillawala
Hendala
Yarawala
Hunupitiya R.S
Putagama
Dompe
Kelaniya R.S
Bollatawa
Eswatta
To Yatiyantota
Biyagama
Avissawella R.H
Maligawatta
Mapitiyama
Kelani ganga
Hewagama
Kolupitiya R.S
Talangama
Hanwella R.H
Mabule
Bambalapitiya R.S
Nawala
To Ratnapura
Pore
Wellawatta R.S
Talawatugoda
Wagga
Migoda
Dehiwala R.S
To Galle
Homagama
Boralessgamuwa
Mt Lavinia R.S
Dompe
Bope
79° 50'
80° 0'
80° 10'
80° 20'
7° 10'
7° 0'
6° 50'

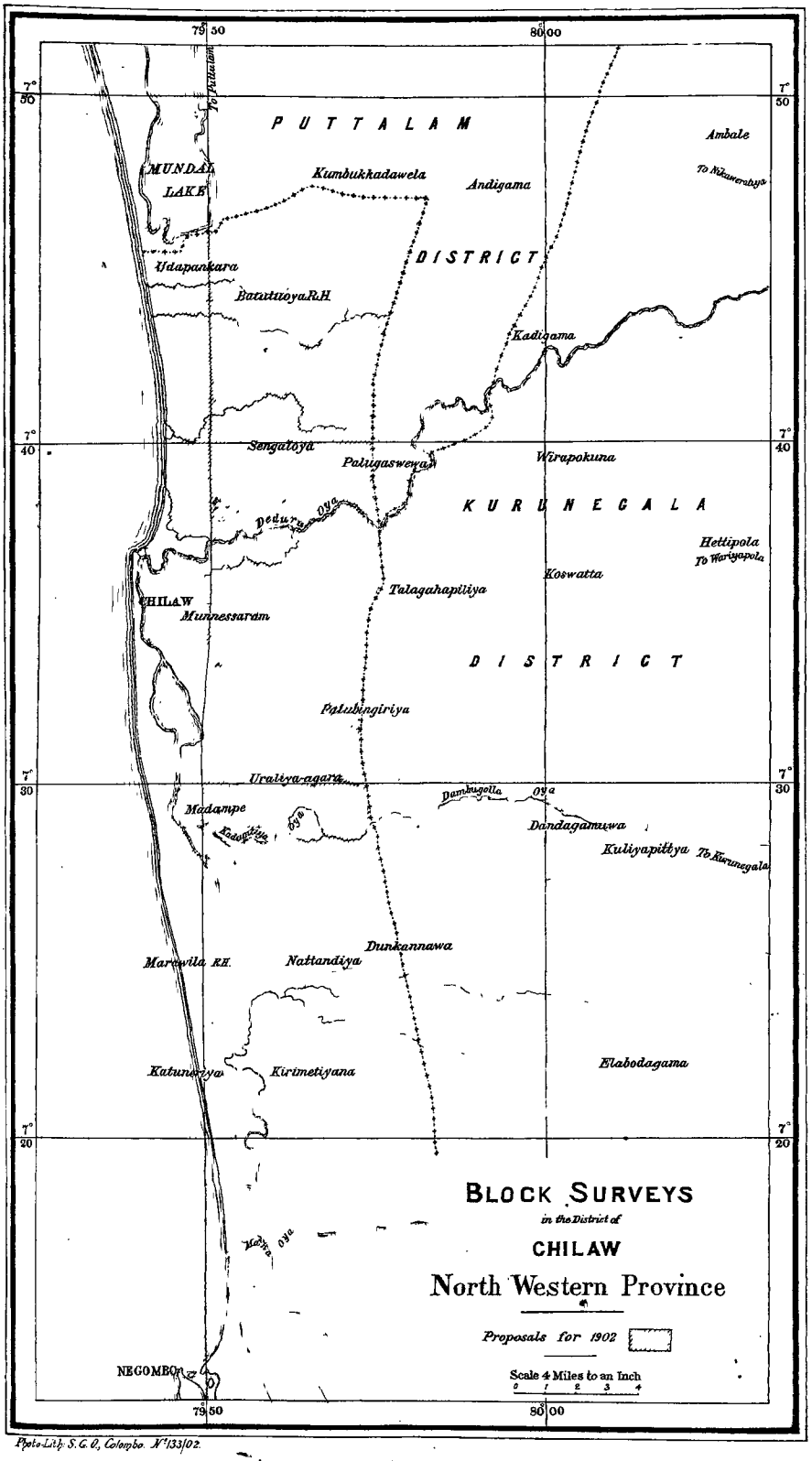
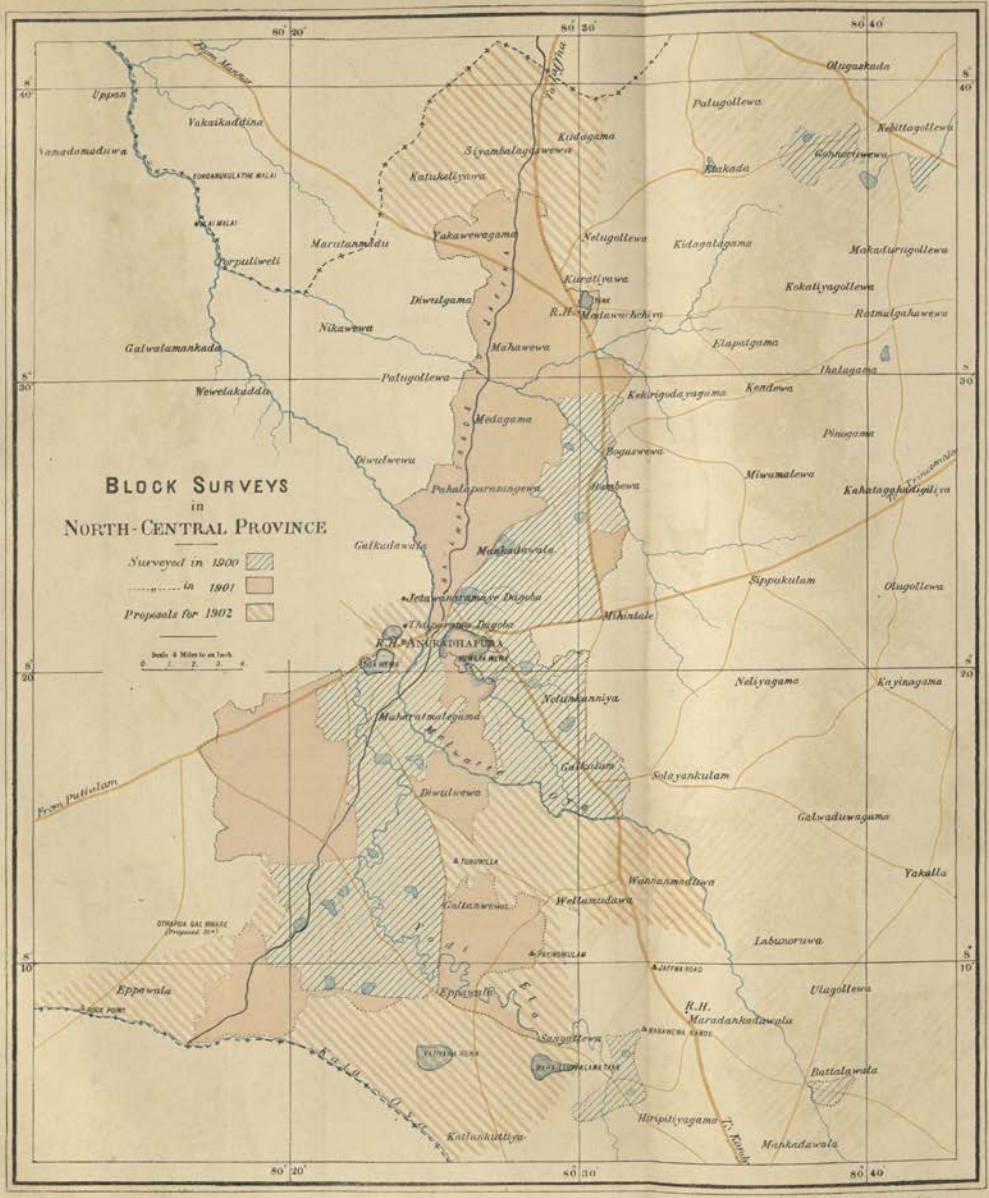
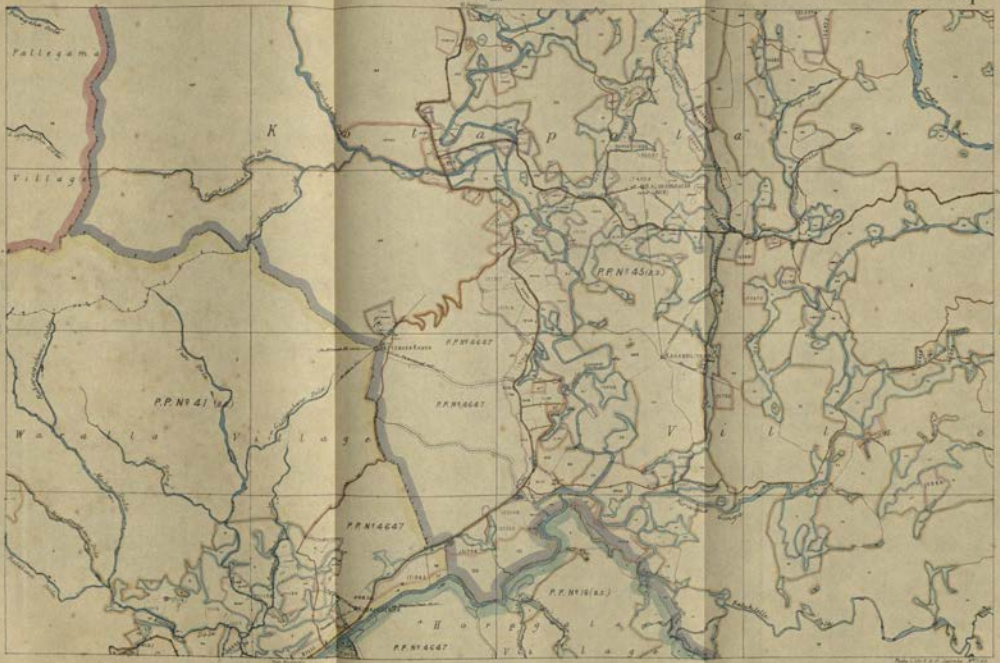


Photo-Lith. S. G. O, Colombo. N° 133/02.


BLOCK SURVEYS
in
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE
Surveyed in 1900
in 1901
Proposals for 1902
Scale 4 Miles to an Inch
0 1 2 3 4
80° 20'
80° 30'
80° 40'
8° 40'
8° 30'
8° 20'
8° 10'
Uppan
Vakaikaddina
Samadamaduwa
Kahatagollewa
Kidagama
Siyambalagaswewa
Katukeliyawa
Yakawewagama
Marutanmadu
Nelugollewa
Kidagaldgama
Makadurugollewa
Kurutiyawa
Diwulgama
Kokaliyagollewa
Nikawewa
Ratmalgahawewa
Galwalamankada
Mahawewa
Elapatgama
Ihalagama
Wewelakaddu
Patugollewa
Kekirigodayagama
Kandewa
Medagama
Pinagama
Diwulwewa
Bogaswewa
Miwumalewa
Pahalaparanangewa
Kahatagahatigiliya
Galkudawala
Mankadawala
Sippukulam
Olugollewa
Mihintale
Neliyagama
Kayinagama
Nelukaaniya
Maharatmalagama
Galkulam
Soloyankulam
Diwulwewa
Galwaduwagama
Yakalla
Wannanmadiwa
Weltamudawa
Labunoruwa
Eppawala
Ulagollewa
R.H.
Maradankadawala
Sangattewa
Battalawila
Hiripitiyagama
Mankadawala
Katiankuliya
Yoda Ela
Kala Oya
Deduru Oya
Kimbulwewa
Tonigala Kulam
Tonigala Kulam
Tonigala Kulam

TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP
of part of the
NORTHERN PROVINCE
FROM RECENT SURVEYS
— REFERENCE —
Main Roads
Cross Roads
Foot Paths
Telegraph wire
Mile
Tanks
Govt Rest Houses R.H
P.W.D. Bungalow P.W
THERN
PROVINCE
Iranamadu R.H
Kanagarayankulam R.H
Paranthan R.H
Elephant Pass
Jaffna Lagoon
Kokkuvil
Kodikamam
Chavakachcheri
Point Pedro
Valvettithurai
Karainagar
Kankesanthurai
Pungudutivu
Delft
Nainativu
Kayts
Velanai
Jaffna
Manipay
Chunnakam
Kopay
Tellippalai
Uduvil
Sandilipay
Chankanai
Kodikamam
Puttur
Nallur
Kondavil
Kokuvil
Manipay
Kopay
Tellippalai
Uduvil
Sandilipay
Chankanai


Scale of 16 Chains to an Inch
Pallegama
Village
K a p u l a
P.P. N° 45 (a.)
P.P. N° 41 (a.)
P.P. N° 4647
W a l a V i l l a g e
V i l l
H o r p a V i l l a g e
P.P. N° 16 (a.)

Sketch Map
shewing
Irrigation Works
near the
Northern Railway
Scale- 8 Miles to an Inch.
Note
Coloured Works shown in Red
Existing Works shown in Blue
Projected shown thus
Jaffna
Point Pedro
Elephant Pass
Kankesanturai
Palaly
Pallai
Kodikamam
Chavakachcheri
Tellippalai
Kopay
Manipay
Uduvil
Chunnakam
Kayts
Delft
Nagadipa
Pungudutivu
Karaitivu
Valvettiturai
Point Pedro
Vadamarachchi
Tenmaradchi
Valigamam
Northern Province
Jaffna Peninsula
Kandarodai
Vallipuram
Mandaitivu
Velanai

IRRIGATION.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF IRRIGATION FOR 1901.

THE Administration Report for 1900 gave a brief statement of what it was proposed to do in the future. That for 1901 will contain a short account of what has been done during the year.

2. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 766,594·68, and the services for which it was appropriated as compared with the two previous years were as follows :—

	1899.	1900.	1901.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Works of survey and investigation ...	12,126 0	21,594 1	29,811 30
Works of construction ...	125,249 52	199,417 62	390,194 42
Works of maintenance ...	69,881 58	74,556 16	68,502 7
Minor works and repairs ...	68,042 45	54,724 16	40,201 71
Establishment : salaries and allowances ...	90,153 81	132,093 35	205,914 13
Miscellaneous : tools, instruments, &c. ...	8,188 93	21,639 51	31,971 5
Total ...	373,642 29	504,024 81	766,594 68

3. To meet this, a sum of Rs. 417,254·33 was available, as the balance of previous accumulations of the Irrigation Fund and the balance was debited to the loan of Rs. 5,000,000.

WORKS OF SURVEY AND INVESTIGATION.

4. The expenditure under this head was distributed as follows :—

	Rs. c.
Northern Province.	
Karachchi ...	2,000 0
Vavunikkulam ...	1,323 42
Pavatkulam ...	1,575 82
North-Central Province.	
Mahagalkadawala ...	5,014 32
Nachchiyaduwa ...	5,706 52
Eastern Province.	
Kendavaddavan ...	3,299 32
North-Western Province.	
Mi-oya scheme ...	7,048 70
Tinapitiyawewa ...	722 45
Southern Province.	
Magam Pattu scheme ...	3,120 75
Total ...	29,811 30

5. The result of this expenditure was the completion of the surveys and sections for the Karachchi scheme, which will provide a storage tank near Iranamadu of 4,530 acres, holding up a head of water of 26 feet, having a capacity of 2,449 million cubic feet, and a catchment area of 227 square miles, with rainfall of 48 inches annually, and a supplementary tank impounding the waters of the Dri-aar and further supplied by the main western channel from Iranamadu tank, on which it is situated near the 154th milepost on the North road. The necessary surveys were made and the levels necessary completed for the designing of these two tanks, with a system of 20 miles of channel and the contouring of 40,000 acres of land irrigable by the scheme, in the heart of which the Paranthan station on the Northern Railway will be situated, by Messrs. Brown and Fraser, and the plans were commenced in Colombo. The designs have since been completed, and the estimate amounting to Rs. 1,105,714 and the scheme have received the approval of the Central Irrigation Board, and the Government Agent has been asked to hold the necessary meeting.

6. At Vavunikkulam, which is an ancient tank about 10 miles west of Mankulam railway station, Mr. C. F. S. Baker made a commencement with the surveys and sections. The tank will, when restored, impound the waters of the Pali-aru and water one of the most fertile valleys of the Northern Province. Progress, however, so far has been slow, owing principally to the difficulty of obtaining labour, the villagers near being very few and unused to work as well as unwilling, and the country dense jungle. At the commencement of the rains all work was stopped and re-commenced in February this year. There is therefore but little information yet available as regards this scheme.

7. The next scheme in this Province proceeding southward is that called Pavatkulam. Pavatkulam is an ancient tank situated about 5 miles to the west of the North road, and about 10 miles south-west of the proposed Vavuniya railway station. The area of the tank is 2,029 acres, the head of water 18 feet, with a capacity of 779 million cubic feet, catchment area 110 square miles, and rainfall 50 inches annually. It is estimated that with its existing water supply 7,500 acres of land can be irrigated. Before the designs of this tank were made, levels were taken over the country to the north as far as Vavunikkulam and south to Mahagalkadawala (which will be the next tank mentioned), in order that the levels of the spill might be so fixed as to admit of a further supply to Pavatkulam being carried into it from the valleys and watersheds of the south, and also passed

onwards to the valleys northwards should the future requirements need such provision. The required levels were taken by Mr. Bradley, and the plans commenced by him in Colombo for the restoration of this work. Nearly all the land under it is Crown land. The estimate amounting to Rs. 224,422 is before the Central Irrigation Board awaiting its decision.

8. *Mahagalkadawala.*—The surveys and levels necessary for the designing of the restoration of this tank and a smaller one called Sangilikanadarawa above it were made by Messrs. Park and Chute, and the former came to Colombo to draw out the plans and frame the estimate, while the latter proceeded to the Eastern Province to relieve Mr. Watts of charge of the anicuts under Rugama tank, Mr. Watts proceeding to Madawachchiya to continue the surveys there.

The level of Mahagalkadawala spill has been fixed so that it may be possible to supplement its natural supply where deficient from the waters of the Malwatu-oya, which will be impounded in Nachchiyaduwa and Nuwarawewa near Anuradhapura, and also to pass on the surplus to the valleys to the north of it, and it is hoped that the irrigating capacity of Pavatkulam and its utility may be largely increased by this supplementary supply.

The area of Mahagalkadawala is 3,011 acres, the head of water at the sluice 16 feet, and its capacity 8,944 million of cubic feet, the catchment area is 295 square miles, and annual rainfall 54 inches.

9. The area of the Sangilikanadarawa is 646 acres, its head 12½ feet, and its capacity 137 million of cubic feet, the catchment area is 64·2 square miles, and the annual rainfall 51 inches. It is calculated that the area of land which these two tanks will be capable of irrigating will be 13,000 acres. There are two rivers supplying this tank, which unite just below the bund and have made two breaches, the Weli-oya and the Kanadara-oya. Their drainage area is approximately 162 and 133 square miles respectively.

10. On the former river, *i.e.*, the Weli-oya, about 15 miles south-east of Mahagalkadawala, is another very large and important ancient tank called Mahakanadarawa, evidently a part of the same ancient scheme, and it is now about to be surveyed and investigated with a view to future restoration.

11. South-east of Anuradhapura railway station, at a distance of less than 10 miles, the Malwatu-oya was formerly dammed with an earthen embankment, and a tank called Nachchiyaduwa was formed. Messrs. J. A. Balfour and L. C. J. Doxat took up the surveys and sections required for the preparation of plans and estimates for the restoration of this work, and worked together until Mr. J. W. Nunn returned to India on the completion of his term of service in Ceylon, when Mr. Balfour took charge of the works that Mr. Nunn had been supervising, viz., the improvement of the Kalawewa Yoda-ela and the repairs to Kalawewa sluices, as well as the maintenance of the Anuradhapura tanks, and Mr. Doxat completed the surveys alone, and after completion proceeded to Colombo to plot the work and prepare the designs and estimates, at which he is still working.

The area of Nachchiyaduwa tank is 3,900 acres, the head of water is 23 feet, and its capacity 1,600 million of cubic feet, the catchment area is about 195 square miles, and the annual rainfall 58 inches. It will, it is estimated, be capable of irrigating 20,000 acres of land. From Nachchiyaduwa there is a channel 5 miles long leading to Nuwarawewa. It is proposed hereafter to raise the present spill of Nuwarawewa to the ancient level, and from Nuwarawewa to take a new channel into Mahagalkadawala (or restore an ancient one), feeding many village tanks by the way.

The watershed of Nachchiyaduwa cannot be accurately calculated, because the topographical surveys of this part of the country are not yet completed.

12. A channel connecting the Kalawewa Yoda-ela with Nachchiyaduwa *vid* Turuwilla will also be considered.

13. In Appendix A will be found a list of the tanks mentioned above, with the area of their respective watersheds, the depth of water at their sluices it is proposed to hold up, and their approximate capacities at that depth, and the average annual rainfall over their several watersheds as nearly as can be ascertained.

14. In the same Appendix I have included such similar particulars of existing tanks as are available, and I propose to continue and correct this list annually as further information may enable it to be done.

15. The above description shows what progress in investigation was made last year, and includes the tanks that will be in course of construction for the next five or six years.

16. Except the first, all are restorations of ancient works, and although they will when restored irrigate an immense tract of country, their restoration is but a step in the direction of the complete scheme that was worked out by the ancient engineers in their centuries of experience and industry.

17. From Nalanda northwards the country is intersected with channels, whose remains are in many cases traceable for miles, and the object of which is now imperfectly realized. It seems almost certain that the supply of any one valley was in ancient days, if too much for itself, passed on to the next, and the next, and the next, and the ideal aimed at for the dry north of the Island was then, what it should be now, to use up all the rivers for watering the land and leave little or nothing to run into the sea.

18. The water of the Nalanda-oya was turned into the Mirisgoni-oya, which supplies Kalawewa, and the surplus waters of the Mirisgoni-oya ran in a 50-ft. channel behind Kekirawa resthouse into the Malwatu-oya, which in its turn supplied Nuwarawewa and the valley of the Kanadara-oya, and the surplus waters of that valley went northwards past Pavatkulam (for we find a large channel passing above that tank), northwards again possibly to Vavunikkulam or some intermediate valley, and this connecting chain of channels still remain to be rediscovered and put to the test of a business undertaking, to be carried out when the water supply of some particular valley proves insufficient for its growing needs. The construction of these channels will be simple engineering works, not involving, as a rule, the dealing with heads of water above 6 or 7 feet, and as such in many cases within the scope of village works.

19. In the Eastern Province, in the south of the Batticaloa District, is situated the finest irrigation scheme in the Island, known as the Pattipolai-aru scheme. Mr. de Kretser completed the necessary surveys and sections for the proposed extension of this scheme by the formation of a new tank at Kondavaddavanvillu adjoining Amparai, including an anicut and supply channel from a branch of the Pattipolai-aru as well as a connecting channel with Amparai tank, and also for an anicut and supply channel to a small twin tank called the Velattipattikulam, which, when restored and

supplied from the river, will irrigate all the land immediately below it, amounting to some 1,500 acres. The area of Kondavaddavan will be 890 acres, depth at the sluice 19 feet, capacity 394 million cubic feet. Velattipattikulam: area 360 acres, depth at sluice 10 feet, capacity 90 million of cubic feet.

20. It is estimated that the construction of these works upon the design and estimate for which Messrs. de Kretser and Fraser are now working will enable an additional 9,000 acres to be added to the 23,604 now irrigated by this scheme.

21. At Kanthalai, in the Trincomalee District, a new channel under the tank was required to serve land already sold, as well as for a large extent of Crown land irrigable beyond it. Information was collected, which enabled an estimate for this work to be framed and sanctioned amounting to Rs. 12,750; while at Allai in the same district information was collected to enable a scheme to be made out for improving the water supply. The estimate is about to be submitted to the Central Irrigation Board. It is stated that an additional 1,200 acres of Crown land can be irrigated, if this supply channel is carried out. The amount of the estimate is Rs. 39,517, and the Government Agent, Eastern Province, has been requested to confirm the estimate of irrigable land.

22. South of the dividing range in the North-Western Province, about 40 miles from Kurunegala, the Mi-oya crosses the railway to the north, 2½ miles south of the proposed Galgamuwa station. West of Galgamuwa station, at a distance of 2 miles, is Galgamuwa tank, which at present has an area of 668 acres, and a head of 22 feet, and a capacity of 240 million cubic feet, but the watershed is a small one, and the tank seldom fills.

23. About 3 miles to the south-east of it and nearer to the Mi-oya is Palakadawala, another tank of similar description, somewhat smaller, but not yet surveyed.

24. Half a mile to the south-east of this tank, and still nearer the Mi-oya, is the breached tank of Attaragalla, very similar to the two above described.

25. These three tanks water the land through which the Northern Railway runs, and undoubtedly the two latter were in ancient days filled by channels from the Mi-oya, traces of which remain to this day.

26. Messrs. Berwick and De Vos during the past year were engaged in tracing this channel. Mr. Hilton supervised the work during the last seven months. The country is exceptionally feverish, and the work has been greatly delayed by frequent sickness among the engineer and his assistants and also the coolies. A practicable trace, however, was found during the year, and Mr. Emerson has taken Mr. Hilton's place and is now engaged in improving the trace and sectioning the river to get a better site for the anicut. About 9 miles of channel and a small anicut will, I think, make the three tanks mentioned above capable of supplying any extent in the irrigation that is likely to take place during the next decade.

27. Tinapitiya tank, Madampe, and its fields, as well as the fields above the anicut across the Lunu-oya, were surveyed and levels for contours taken by Mr. Vasagam, Irrigation Surveyor, at a cost of Rs. 722·45.

28. *Southern Province.*—In the Southern Province and in the Magam pattu Mr. Llewellin, assisted by Mr. Bowden and Mr. Kirthisinghe, made surveys for the utilization of the Liyangahatota anicut across the Walawe-ganga for irrigating some 10,000 acres of fertile soil on the left bank of the river.

29. This also is land that was irrigated in former days, although the source of supply then was higher up than the present anicut, but the channel alongside the river bank is still clear, and would be used when deepened for nearly 4 miles.

30. The scheme was surveyed and the levels of the irrigable land taken, and Mr. Llewellin came to Colombo to put the work on paper. It included the construction of a storage tank at Koggala, which when surveyed and contoured was found to include a large tract of existing fields, for which I ascertained from the Assistant Government Agent, Hambantota, a large sum of money would be necessary as compensation. An alternative line was therefore decided upon for the bund of the tank, and several alterations in the trace of the channel appeared desirable, and surveys and sections are now being made to effect these modifications, which, it is hoped, will bring the scheme down to a commercial basis.

31. The estimate for the extension of the Kirinde-oya scheme, whereby the irrigating capacity will be increased to 7,600 acres, amounting to Rs. 91,559, was also completed and sanctioned. This will make the total cost of this scheme reach the sum of Rs. 203,455, and when the whole 7,600 acres under it are cultivated, the expenditure per acre will be Rs. 26·77. If it is borne in mind that practically all these 7,600 acres have been raised in value by such irrigation from nothing to over Rs. 100 per acre, the value of irrigation may be estimated; the fact that the public revenue is not proportionately benefited is another question, and one it is not proposed to discuss here. I mention this because Tissamaharama was long held up as an example of unprofitable irrigation, whereas it has turned out one of the most successful schemes in the Island.

WORKS OF CONSTRUCTION.

32. The expenditure under this head was as follows:—

	Rs. c.
Northern Province.	
Giant's tank	114,423 2
Kanukkeni tank	22.268 17
North-Central Province.	
Kalawewa Yoda-ela	68,179 37
Maha Illuppallama	15,772 2
Minneri	46,106 85
North-Western Province.	
Deduru-oya scheme	14,013 51
Eastern Province.	
Kanthalai	1,918 49
Vakaneri	50,223 34
Rugam anicuts	13,647 80
Pattipolai-aru	2,834 45
Sakamam-Vammiyadi scheme ...	13,900 8
Tempittiya	4,910 32
Unichchai	6,699 63
Southern Province.	
Walawe-ganga	15,297 37
Total ...	390,194 42

33. The restoration of Giant's tank proceeded steadily and without incident, and the health of the force was better than in previous years, due to the more healthy open country in which they were working. The restoration of the bund of the alvakka or supply channel and of the tank itself made good progress, and nearly 60,000 cubes of earthwork were done during the year. Six sluices were completed, and two remained over for the present year. Water was able to be held up to a certain extent, and the full benefit of the supply channel was experienced. In 1900 this was so far completed as to permit of water being given to the village tanks below the Giant's tank just in time to save the crops that had been sown, and to mature which the rain had failed, and they would certainly, but for the timely supply of water from the Arivu-aru at the end of the year, have perished. In 1901 the rainfall over the district was so distributed and deficient that no cultivation could have taken place without the assistance of Giant's tank. With its aid an abundant harvest is being or has been already reaped over 10,000 acres; while the inhabitants of the lands on the left bank of the river have had no cultivation, and petitions and memorials were presented for the restoration of a scheme on that bank also, which will, I hope, in due course be taken up. The total expenditure on the Giant's tank works will be about Rs. 586,862, and the total revenue from the irrigation rate at Re. 1 per acre will amount to over Rs. 13,000 per annum, allowing Rs. 3,000 for annual maintenance. There will remain Rs. 10,000 to pay interest on capital, or approximately 2 per cent. Had the rate at the time of the inception of the works been raised to the present limit of Rs. 2, which would have been willingly and easily paid, the interest would have been more nearly 5 per cent. Had the paddy tax remained in force 8 per cent. would have been recovered.

34. The expenditure on Kanukkeni, amounting to Rs. 22,268·17, has been confined to the construction of the spill; the cutting of the distribution channels, and the building of the guardian's quarters. 4,100 cubic feet of the timber for the piling, of which some 5,200 cubic feet were required, were felled and sawn and partly transported from the forest about 7 miles distant. 1,016 cubic feet still remained to be felled, sawn, and transported. No other works were in hand in the Northern Province.

35. *North-Central Province.*—The expenditure of Rs. 68,179·37 on improvements to the Kalawewa Yoda-ela was confined to the 29 miles of the lower end of the ela, and enabled 33,753 cubes of excavation to be taken out of the channel or put into the bund to improve the gradients. Stone was also prepared for raising and altering the spills where necessary, but the masonry work was much delayed by sickness, whole gangs being in some cases down with fever at the same time. There was very great scarcity of local labour on this work. The villagers in the North-Central Province are very chary of working when their work is tasked and they are paid proportionately, and they value their work very highly, and in May I was obliged to move 500 Coast coolies from Giant's tank to the Yoda-ela works in order to get the work fairly started.

36. On the restoration of the Maha Elluppallama Rs. 15,772·02 was spent. One sluice and spill wall was completed, and the stone for the other sluice partly prepared and 2,400 cubes of earthwork put into the bund. In this case local labour did an appreciable quantity of work and cut 900 cubes of earthwork, but the bulk of the work had to be done by Tamils.

37. On Minneri tank Rs. 46,106·85 was spent. The masonry of the low-level sluice valve tower was raised 28 feet, and only 9 feet more remained to be done. Four miles of the channel were in hand, 1½ was completed, and 2½ more nearly so. 10,000 cubes of earth and rock were excavated, 20 cubes of concrete laid, and 56 of masonry in the spills and distributing gates of the first mile, and the masonry of the 2nd mile is now proceeding.

In the spill at 12¼ mile over 2,000 cubes of earthwork were excavated and it was nearly completed. That at the 12th mile was not commenced. An inspection bungalow was built. 200 Indian coolies were imported in May from Cuddappah, landed at Trincomalee, and marched to Minneri. Previous to that the labour had been excessively scarce, the villagers in the locality refusing to work for 50 cents a day, although reported by their headmen to be in want and famine-stricken. After May Tamil coolies were also obtained, and a labour force of 400 approximately was kept up.

The rate per cube of earthwork was reduced from Re. 1·75 to a little over Re. 1, and although a good deal of the profit was absorbed by the cost of obtaining the labour, satisfactory advance was made in a work that had been stationary for a long time. The health of the force was fairly good in the dry weather, but when the north-east rains set in fever and pneumonia caused much sickness and many fatalities. The apothecary in charge was himself sick and unable to attend properly to the coolies' wants.

38. *North-Western Province.*—At the Deduru-oya works a sum of Rs. 14,013·51 was expended on construction. Of this, Rs. 169·87 was utilized for a light cart bridge over the Dolukanda channel, Rs. 2,527·09 in further work in opening a distribution channel for 4 miles from the end of the Dolukanda channel towards Uyangalla, Rs. 2,748·51 on work in building two inspection and one guardian's bungalows, and Rs. 8,568·04 on the estimate for completing the channel works. The latter includes Rs. 3,459·45 expended on the works at the deep rock cutting at Nelawa on the main channel, which will be completed in 1902, and Rs. 1,587·82 expended on replacing the planking of footbridges with sheet iron.

39. *Eastern Province.*—At Kanthalai tank a sum of Rs. 1,918·49 was spent on the building of a guardian's bungalow, which was commenced, and on the opening of a channel to irrigate further land not yet reached, this work was also commenced.

40. At Vakaneri Rs. 50,223·34 was expended in excavating the northern channel and in putting in the puddle trench and raising the main embankment. Under the site of the bund is a layer of quicksand from 6 to 8 feet thick, and to excavate through this and fill in with good puddle has proved a difficult task, the excavation for the puddle trench being carried to a depth of 16 feet below the tank bed. More than half the excavation of the puddle trench has been completed, and over one-fourth of the puddle filling has been put in, 15 acres of forest and jungle cleared and uprooted.

The excavation of the northern channel is about two-thirds completed. It has proved harder than was anticipated, as the decomposed rock contained beds of solid rock, which the trial pits did not disclose. The permanent quarters for the guardian were completed. The service road was extended 3 miles towards the anicut, and forty-nine stone culverts built on the 8 miles previously done.

This service road is a permanent one, and it is very desirable that it should be carried through to Tamankaduwa to meet the principal road which now terminates at Pollonnaruwa. The country throughout is flat, and a ferry could be provided at the Mahaweli-ganga crossing. It would greatly facilitate the moving of gangs of labour from the west coast to the east and *vice versâ*.

On an average 350 coolies were daily employed on the works, 250 of them being specially imported Indian coolies, and the remainder belonging to contractors and local labour.

The immigrant coolies have repaid their advances and returned to their villages and more are required. I had hoped that some of them would have settled here, but they have not apparently approved of the country sufficiently to do so. More must be procured for this year's work, or the execution will be much delayed, local labour here also being exceedingly scarce. When the route from India to the Eastern Province becomes better known, I hope the coolies will come with their own kanganies as they have done at Gaint's tank.

41. On the anicuts under Rugama tank Rs. 13,647·80 was spent in preparing stone, breaking metal, making bricks, building a guardian's house, and opening service roads. The progress is not as satisfactory as I wished, but I hope that this working season will give better results.

42. On the Pattipôlai-aru scheme Rs. 2,834·45 was spent on completing the guardian's bungalow at Irakamam and carrying out certain repairs to sluices which did not come under the head of Annual Maintenance Works.

43. *Sakamam and Vammiyadi Tank.*—The earthwork on the bund of Sakamam tank has been raised to the height required, but the slopes were not trimmed. About 6,000 odd cubes of earthwork had been put into the bund. The new inlet channel had been commenced, 14 cubes of stone wedged and transported for the head sluices. In the new western spill wall 8 cubes of masonry in cement was built, 8 cubes of stone dressed, and 36 cubes wedged and transported, and practically all the jungle cleared for the work. Nothing has been done towards altering the eastern spill yet.

At Vammiyadi there was little done. Labour and water were both scarce. 7 cubes of masonry was built in the southern spill, and about 2 miles of the service road cleared of jungle. Vammiyadi will be pushed on in 1902.

44. The expenditure on Tempittiya amounted to Rs. 4,910·32. The scarcity of labour has prevented more substantial progress on this work, which is dependent on local labour, no imported labour being available. 1,300 odd cubes of earthwork and 172½ cubes of clay puddle have been put in well and cheaply, 9½ cubes of stone wedged for the sluices and spill wall, 2¼ miles of road opened, quarters for the Sub-Inspector have been built, as well as twenty rooms of cooly lines and overseer's quarters.

45. On Unnichchai tank Rs. 6,699·63 have been spent on preliminary works only. The service road has been cleared and formed, side drains cut, and eight culverts built. The bungalow has been commenced and cooly lines have been put up. The meeting of proprietors has not yet been held, and as soon as this has been done and the rate in perpetuity satisfactorily settled, labour from India must be obtained to push on this work also, local labour being inadequate.

46. On the Walawe-ganga scheme an expenditure of Rs. 15,297·37 was incurred in improving the channel by deepening it in some places and blasting out rock, which interfered with the flow of the water, dressing slopes in deep cutting, diverting surface drainage, raising the Liyangahatota road where it was submerged, raising the embankment on the river side in the 1st and 3rd miles, and providing safety spills at Wetiya, Pallerota, Elikata, and Mamadola. A new channel was also cut diverting the surplus waters that have been flowing from Beminiyanwila to waste into the river, to Oluwila, where they will be usefully employed in irrigating about 1,000 acres of very fine paddy land on either side of the main road near Ambalantota. The progress made was satisfactory, when it is considered that all the work in channel had to be done in the period between the reaping of one harvest and the sowing of the next, less than two months.

There must be considerable improvement in the flow down the channel, due to the improvements made, but the cultivation of the land in the scheme is badly managed and not under proper control, and much waste of water and complaints of want of water and bickering among the cultivators is the consequence.

Works of Maintenance.

47. The expenditure on the maintenance of irrigation works amounted to Rs. 70,501·43, of which sum Rs. 57,674·96 was spent under the direction of the Director of Irrigation and Rs. 15,237·49 under the direction of the Government Agents of the several Provinces.

48. In the Northern Province the Director of Irrigation controlled the upkeep of the Giant's tank works, Kanukkeni, and Periyakulam at a cost of Rs. 2,299·74 ; while the Government Agent, through the Chief Irrigation Inspector, maintained the following at a cost of Rs. 2,247·89 :—

Vavuniya tank.	Iratperiyakulam.
Maha Irambaikulam.	Periya Ollukkulam.
Mandukottai tank.	Sluiced village tanks, Vavuniya District.
Mamadu tank	Vengalacheddikkulam.
Kanakarayankulam.	

49. In the Southern Province the Director of Irrigation, with an Irrigation Inspector specially appointed for that purpose, took charge before the end of the year of the maintenance of all the Crown tanks in the Province at an expenditure of Rs. 17,625·70, leaving none in the charge of the Government Agent and his Assistants.

50. In the Eastern Province the Director of Irrigation, with an Irrigation Inspector specially appointed for the purpose of supervising the maintenance of the larger works, took over charge during the year of all the important Crown tanks and works, on which an expenditure of Rs. 13,980·53 was incurred ; the Government Agent, with his Chief Inspector and staff, taking charge of one or two small tanks, on which an expenditure of Rs. 144·83 was incurred.

51. In the North-Central Province the Director of Irrigation has charge of the the maintenance of all the Crown tanks and works, upon which an expenditure of Rs. 16,972·43 was incurred. The Government Agent has, however, one ela in his charge, on which was expended Rs. 199·96.

52. In the North-Western Province the Director of Irrigation has charge of the maintenance of the principal works in the Kurunegala District, upon which a sum of Rs. 6,796·56 was expended; and the Government Agent, with the aid of his Chief Irrigation Inspector and staff, takes charge of the maintenance of those in the Chilaw District and the more distant from Kurunegala, upon which was spent Rs. 2,550·23 in 1901.

53. In the Western Province the Government Agent has charge of the few small works that have been carried out in the past. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 323·87.

54. In the Central Province the Government Agent, with the assistance of two Sub-Inspectors, has charge of all Crown works, which are small, and upon which an expenditure of Rs. 1,983·19 was incurred. He has the assistance also of the officers of the Public Works Department.

55. In the Province of Uva the Government Agent has taken charge, with two Sub-Inspectors, of the Crown tanks and works in that Province, upon which an expenditure of Rs. 2,736·99 was incurred.

56. In Sabaragamuwa the Government Agent, with the assistance of a Sub-Inspector, has charge of the maintenance of Crown works there. His expenditure last year was Rs. 2,731·50.

57. From the above it will be seen that the maintenance of nearly all the principal Crown works is now in the hands of the Irrigation Department, as well as all the works of construction and repair of any importance. The only exceptions to this are the Western, Central, Uva, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces. In the second of these the tanks are very small, the elas and channels are very small and often very steep, and the amount of land irrigated compared with the expenditure incurred is also excessively small. There are no works of construction of sufficient importance to occupy the time of an Engineer at present contemplated there, and there is consequently difficulty in providing technical supervision for this Province.

58. In Uva and Sabaragamuwa the conditions are much the same, and special visits of an Engineer for collecting the necessary information to enable estimates and designs to be prepared are necessary before any special work can be undertaken. This course had to be followed in the case of the Alut-ela near Badulla, as, after various attempts and over a year's delay, it was found that the Irrigation Sub-Inspector was unable to obtain and supply the necessary information.

59. In Appendix B I have shown for reference the Crown works in each Province, the maintenance of which is supervised by the Director of Irrigation, and the expenditure in 1901, and also those under the care of the Government Agent of the Province and his staff and the expenditure.

Control of Cultivation of the larger Tracts.

60. Much difficulty has been experienced in efficiently and satisfactorily regulating the cultivation of the fields and fairly distributing the water to the cultivators of lands under the large tracts that are irrigated by such schemes as the Deduru-oya, Kalawewa, &c. The matter was brought to the notice of Government by the Government Agent, North-Central Province, where very considerable difficulty is experienced. The fields under that scheme are in many valleys, and what is not wanted in one tract does not necessarily pass on to the next tract, but runs into the river and is lost and wasted, so far as the fields under the Yoda-ela are concerned.

61. The cultivators under the upper part like to have abundant supplies and care nothing for others lower down. The Ratemahatmaya and headmen have other duties to attend to and give orders to the best of their abilities doubtless, but of necessity in most cases without a personal knowledge of the circumstances, and guided naturally by the best information available, which is generally of an *ex parte* character. In order therefore to have the cultivation properly regulated, and the distribution of the water carried out with an equal hand, it is necessary that an upright man of ability and energy should have the direction of affairs. He should have the social position of a Ratemahatmaya or its equivalent. He should pay personal visits to each and every tract and become thoroughly acquainted with the wants and capabilities of every village. He should control the vel-vidanes, and have the powers of Gansabhawa President to try and punish irrigation offences and breaches of the rules and law, and annually to correct the lists of rateable lands.

62. *Controlling the Cultivation of the larger Works.*—The office is no sinecure, but it is one that is, in my opinion, necessary, if all the people interested are to benefit fairly by the works for which they pay water-rate. Such a position is held by the Irrigation Vanniah of the Kalmunai district, where under the Pattipolai-aru scheme nearly 25,000 acres are successfully managed and cultivated and the best use made of the water, both when the supply is ample and when in seasons of drought it is scanty. He is assisted by the Village Council of local knowledge and experience. Such an appointment should, I am strongly of opinion, be made under the Kalawewa Yoda-ela, under the Deduru-oya channels, under Giant's tank, and under the Walawe-ganga scheme, and later on at Tissamaharama in the Southern Province.

63. *The carrying out of Repairs to Minor Works.*—It frequently happens that considerable repairs are necessary to minor works, *i.e.*, works in charge of Government Agents and their staff of Inspectors. In many cases these repairs are such that their effectual and economical carrying out require knowledge and supervision of a nature that the Irrigation Inspectors under the Government Agents do not possess. I have tried again and again to obtain the necessary information in the way of sections, plans, and sketches to enable the estimates and designs to be prepared in the Head Office, but in most cases unsuccessfully. It has been necessary to send an Irrigation Engineer to see to the work. This has been arranged without much difficulty in the North-Central, North-Western, and Eastern Provinces, where there are works of investigation or construction being carried out, and where an Engineer can be spared for a few days at a time from his work. But in the Central Province, in Uva, and Sabaragamuwa, where there are no Engineers stationed, there has been more difficulty, and works have been unavoidably delayed.

64. This difficulty has been got over by the appointment of an Engineer attached to the Head Office, who from there visits the works in question, obtains the necessary information, and returns to the Head Office where he prepares the necessary plans and estimates. In carrying out the work he again visits the spot, and with a Sub-Inspector sees the work fairly started, and visits in the course of construction as required. There are many intelligent and efficient men in the ranks of the Sub-Inspectors, but they have not the necessary knowledge to carry out these works by themselves. By this means they will gain experience and become more efficient as time goes on.

Staff.

65. *Establishment.*—The following changes took place during the year :—

Messrs. Brown and Fraser having completed the surveys and levels for Karachchi scheme proceeded to Colombo to prepare the designs and estimates, which are now under the consideration of Government.

Messrs. Park and Chute completed the surveys of Mahagalkadawala and Sangilikanadarawa. The former came to Colombo to prepare the plans and estimates, while the latter proceeded to Batticaloa to take over from Mr. Watts the construction of the anicuts under Rugam, Mr. Watts proceeding to the North-Central Province to carry on the surveys of the connecting channels between the valley of the Kanadara-oya and Pavatkulam.

Mr. Bradley having completed the surveys of Pavatkulam came to Colombo and prepared the estimate and design for its restoration, which is now before the Central Irrigation Board.

Mr. Doxat having finished Nachchiyaduwa surveys came to Colombo to plot his work and prepare the designs and estimates, which are still under preparation.

Mr. de Kretser having collected the required information for the extension of the scheme of the Pattipolai-aar commenced the preparation of the plans and estimate for the work.

66. Mr. Llewellin was appointed to succeed Mr. Cade in charge of the Walawe-ganga and Tissa schemes, the latter being compelled by ill-health to leave the low-country, and he reverted to the Public Works Department as District Engineer, Passara.

Mr. Halliley was appointed at Sagamam in the place of Mr. Bower, who continued his service in the Public Works Department.

Mr. Hilton was appointed as Irrigation Engineer and proceeded to take charge of the surveys for the scheme in the Mi-oya valley, but was twice compelled by ill-health to stop work before the end of the year, and has since been removed to another district.

Mr. Henman was appointed as Irrigation Engineer, and on arrival was attached to the Head Office, from which he visits such minor works as require the presence of an Engineer temporarily, for report, examination, or repair.

Messrs. de Vos, Direkze, Misso, Chelladurai, Murugasoe, and Van Houten were appointed Assistant Irrigation Surveyors.

Messrs. Nagamutto and G. B. de Zilva were appointed Inspectors, the former to take charge of the larger Crown works in the Eastern Province, and the latter those in the Southern Province. The officers of the Public Works Department had previously performed these duties when they could spare time from their departmental work, and the result was unsatisfactory.

67. *Health of Staff.*—The health of the Irrigation Engineers, employed as they are in all the most malarious districts in the Island, gives much cause for anxiety, and with one or two exceptions they have all suffered more or less severely from malarial fever. They are all stationed in the low-country, and have no opportunity of obtaining change up-country without special leave. Malarial fever is the most common form of sickness. Boils and ulcers on the feet and legs have incapacitated some for a considerable time, and affections of the liver have figured among the diseases of the Engineers.

Legislation.

68. *New Legislation.*—The Ordinance under which the works of construction and repair of irrigation works was carried out, No. 23 of 1889, having been found in many of its clauses defective, it was amended by Ordinance No. 10 of 1901.

69. Under the original Ordinance the Crown had no representative voice at any meetings held under the Ordinance, where the decisions of such meetings were of vital importance to the welfare or otherwise of the lands possessed by the Crown. Under the new Ordinance, when Crown lands are affected by any proposed work, the Government Agent can nominate any person or persons to represent the Crown at such meetings, and the representation is proportional to the relative areas of Crown and private lands.

70. The executive functions of the Provincial Irrigation Boards being no longer required, having been replaced by the Irrigation Department, all such Boards were abolished. Their executive functions are now performed by the Director of Irrigation and his staff, and their recommendations and local knowledge are obtained through the Government Agents of the several Provinces, who formerly filled the posts of Presidents of the Provincial Irrigation Boards also.

71. Under the original Ordinance there were two methods of repayment to Government of the money spent on irrigation works :—

First.—By an annual rate per acre for ten years, in which time the whole cost of the work was supposed to be recovered, after which a payment per acre in perpetuity was leviable for the cost of maintenance not exceeding 10 cents per acre.

Second.—By a payment in perpetuity per acre which was supposed to be sufficient to cover the payment of interest on the capital expended and the cost of maintenance. This second payment was limited to Re. 1 per acre. Both these rates were found insufficient to meet the purposes for which they were levied, but it must be remembered that when the limit was first fixed the paddy tax was also in existence, and yielded in addition an annual return of from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per acre, and it was doubtless this payment that caused the limit to be fixed at the low rate it was.

Now there is no paddy tax nor any payment in its stead, and works that were constructed formerly and would have yielded good returns are now causing an annual loss.

72. The rate in perpetuity for maintenance alone in cases when the repayment of the cost is being made in ten annual instalments has been raised from the limit of 10 cents or 1·6*d.* to 50 cents or 8*d.* per acre, and the maximum rate in perpetuity for interest on capital and maintenance has been raised from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per acre. This, though a very low rate in consideration of the benefits given, will, it is hoped, be sufficient to cause most of the works to ultimately pay about 3 to 4 per cent. on the expenditure as well as provide for the maintenance.

73. Certain penal clauses were also added for actions causing damage to works, waste, or misappropriation of water used for irrigation, &c.

Future Schemes.

74. It is presumed that the carrying out of the works that are at present being designed and the maturing and completing of the systems will occupy the present staff for some years to come, but there are many more ancient schemes far more important and extensive than any yet touched awaiting restoration. They are at present buried in the dense jungles of the North-Central and Eastern Provinces.

75. There are other schemes also that have already been favourably considered by the Central Irrigation Board. They are less imposing, but present better prospects of early development and utilization. One is the Maha Kandiya above Viragoda and Chadayantalawa and Amparai, and another the construction or restoration of a channel from the Tekkam at Perianalankulam to the Akatti-murippu tank on the left bank of the Arivu-aru, where there is considerable cultivation when the rainfall is sufficient, and great want when the rainfall fails.

76. In the North-Central Province the Government Agent urges the consideration of some means of increasing the supply of Kalawewa, and this increased supply is a very important factor when the possibility of passing its waters northwards to the string of storage reservoirs that it is hoped will be restored alongside the Northern Railway is considered.

77. In the Magam pattu of the Southern Province the ruined tank of Badagiriya is pressed for by the Government Agent, and the more promising scheme of fully utilizing the Elagala anicut across the Kirinde-oya by constructing a channel on the right bank, and also restoring such tanks as it will serve, of which there are a number more or less known. There is therefore ample work for many Engineers for many years to come in the restoration of ancient tanks alone, without considering the new works that may be designed to meet new wants and conditions.

Village Tanks and Channels and Minor Works and Repairs.

78. *Minor Works and Repairs.*—The village tank restoration made steady progress under the Government Agents of the several Provinces.

79. The Government Agent of the Northern Province reports of the village tank work in that Province that—

Village Tank Restoration.—The annual labour due by the shareholders was performed during the year. The number of village tanks is as follows :—

District.	Tanks in 1900.	Tanks in 1901.
Jaffna mainland	30	32
Mannar	179	179
Mullaittivu	282	290
Total ...	491	501

There is an increase of ten tanks on the roll, of which eight are in the Mullaittivu District and two in Jaffna District. The number of days' labour was 59,472 days, which at 37½ cents a day is equivalent to Rs. 22,302.

On the whole, the work done was satisfactory, and there was less default than in previous years. The greatest progress has been made in the Musali division of the Mannar District. In the diary (August) I made the following remarks:—.

"I may here summarize my opinions on inspection of the village tank work in Musali and Nannatan divisions. I have not seen these tanks for three years. I made several attempts, but as there are no roads, and rain makes the place impassable, as it is a succession of tanks and fields, I was prevented from getting into the district.

"I was simply *amazed* at the extent of work done. When I first saw these tanks (about five years ago) it seemed hopeless to think they would ever be restored. The bunds were more like paddy field ridges than those of tanks, and extend more than a mile long in most cases. I calculated that at least 20 miles long of solid, broad, and substantial earth-work has been done. Several of the tanks I saw will be completed next year, and most of them within three years, if the present state of progress is maintained. In no Province or district have I seen so much good work done. This is, I think, entirely due to the exertions and influence of the Adigar of Musali, who is Sub-Inspector of Irrigation for his division. He has got the Moors to work three times more (annually) than the rules provide."

Four permits were issued during the year for restoration of abandoned Crown tanks. One tank, Munaimadu near Vavuniya, was taken up for restoration in 1900, and it has been so successful that I expect 200 acres will be open for rice cultivation in 1902.

Sluices.—The Chief Inspector reports that the cement concrete pipes worked well, and 71 of these sluices were fixed during the year.

Tanks already restored by Government.—These tanks, eight in number, were transferred from the charge of the Public Works officers to that of the village tank staff.

80. In the North-Central Province about Rs. 100,000 worth of earthwork is reported to have been done by the villagers on their village tanks, and in several cases where masonry works and works of repair have been required of a nature requiring technical knowledge and supervision they have been carried out by the Irrigation Engineer whose station was the most convenient to the work required. The Government Agent describes the past year's working in the following words:—

A.—*Village Tanks.*

1. *Nuwarakalawiya.*—There are 1,419 village tanks in charge of the Chief Irrigation Inspector and his five Assistant Inspectors under the supervision of the Government Agent. During the year 12 tanks were added to the list of tanks under restoration; 825 tanks are classed as completed; the remaining 594 are in various stages of restoration.

Of the tanks added to the list during the year, Rampatwilla in Kanadara korale of Nuwaragam palata is by far the most important. It is the second largest tank in the Province. No work had been done on this tank, the shareholders labouring under a mistaken idea that they could not be compelled to work. They would not work voluntarily,

though their fine tank had fallen into a positively dangerous state, as they themselves admitted to me when I visited it in June. Finding persuasions useless, I reported the state of affairs to Government, and with its approval took measures in accordance with the village rules to compel the shareholders to work. The Chief Irrigation Inspector now reports that after some slight resistance at first they have performed almost all the work ordered.

The quantity of earthwork done during the year was 407,296 cubic yards. This is 60,608 cubic yards less than the quantity performed in 1900, but it must be remembered that in 1900 a great deal of leeway had to be made up owing to the short quantity done in 1899, when the villagers neglected their work under the idea that the end of the world was at hand. There have, however, been defaults. For some there is no excuse; for others the villagers are not altogether to be blamed. Many of them have work to do on more than one tank, and must therefore let some of it wait till late in the season. This year the unusually early rains took them by surprise before they had finished all.

The unsatisfactory position in which the issue of permits for restoration of abandoned Crown tanks stood was referred to in my report for last year. During this year the matter has been under the consideration of Government, and a new form of permit, with strict, though very liberal terms, was issued in December. The new conditions define precisely the amount of work to be done each year, and the period within which the restoration must be completed. They also provide for provisional grants of land under the tank each year in proportion to the value of the work done, to be made final when the restoration has been satisfactorily accomplished. Should the restorer fail to faithfully carry out his agreement, his permit and any provisional grants of land made to him will be liable to cancellation. Steps are being taken to call in the existing permits and re-issue them in the new form. There will be no difficulty about this on account of the attractions offered by the prospect of provisional grants of land during restoration, for which the old permits did not provide. Numerous new applications are also likely to be received. It is satisfactory to feel that this important matter has now been placed on a sound footing.

The estimate for making cement concrete pipes for sluices of village tanks referred to in my previous report was sanctioned in March. The equipment of a factory, building sheds, making appliances, and procuring materials engaged attention till August, when actual pipe-making commenced. At the end of the year 1,555 4-inch pipes of 2 feet length, 573 4-inch pipes of 1 foot length, 46 4-inch junction blocks, and 448 6-inch pipes of 2 feet length had been manufactured. Mr. Balfour, Irrigation Engineer, very kindly assisted the Chief Irrigation Inspector, in whose immediate charge the factory is, with advice as to the proportion of the different materials and the methods to be used in the manufacture of the pipes, with the result that the Chief Irrigation Inspector reports that considerable improvement has been effected in the quality of the pipes turned out. As soon as the tanks are sufficiently empty sets of pipes will be supplied to those requiring sluices.

The rainfall, though the total for the year was slightly less than that of 1900, was concentrated, and therefore more favourable for tank filling purposes. After three years of short supply most of the village tanks had filled by the end of the year. There are therefore excellent prospects of an abundant harvest in 1902.

Twenty-five tanks breached during the year. Some of the breaches were due to leaks in the bund, and others to the bunds being overtopped by floods. In all the cases but one coffer dams have been put up across the breaches so as to retain water in the tanks. The breaches will be filled in as early as possible.

A statement of works in progress and undertaken during 1901 is annexed. The erection of quarters for the Chief Irrigation Inspector, North-Central Province, and the culvert on the Mannar road near the 49th mile post will receive attention in 1902. The upkeep votes of village tanks and Talawe-ela anicut were expended for the repairs of the sluices and spills and the anicut. The votes for surveys were also expended, and the works were completed. Besides the works undertaken during 1901 in connection with the restoration of village tanks, estimates for the repair and rebuilding of three other tanks, viz., those of Muwaetagama, Mannankettiya, and Relapanawa tanks, in Kadawatu, Uddiyankulama, and Kalpe korales, respectively, were sanctioned, and their execution was entrusted to the Irrigation Engineers. Estimates for improving other works have been submitted and are now under consideration (*vide* return marked E).

Returns marked F, G, H, and K, showing the quantity of earthwork performed, the number of tanks under supervision, the number of pipes manufactured, and the prosecutions instituted during the year, are annexed.

2. *Tamankaduwa.*—There were fifty-two village tanks and seven small Crown tanks under restoration by the villagers during the year. All are in a more or less advanced stage of efficiency, but none are yet fully restored. Forty-seven of them are sluiced. These tanks are in charge of the Revenue Officer, subject to the orders of the Government Agent.

Earthwork is performed annually on all of these tanks, and their bunds and spills are kept clear of jungle. The quantity of earthwork done in 1901 was 17,784 cubic yards. There is a default of about one-fourth of this quantity; the Revenue Officer reports that the defaulters are pushing on with the work as fast as they can in order to avoid prosecution.

These tanks were half full at the end of the year. Prospects for meda and yala harvests next year are reported to be good. No tanks in this division breached during the year.

81. *Eastern Province.*—In the Eastern Province the number of village tanks is less than in either of the two preceding ones, and the earthwork performed is also less. There were, however,

about Rs. 4,700 worth of work reported to have been done on village tanks during the year, and the quantity compares favourably with previous year's work. The Government Agent describes the work on village tanks in the following words :—

Village Tanks.—The village tanks in the Province are worked by a Chief Irrigation Inspector, assisted by an Inspector and four Sub-Inspectors, under the direction of the Government Agent. There are three Sub-Inspectors in the Batticaloa District, viz. :—

(1) Mr. A. J. Schaffter in charge of tanks in the Bintenna, Rugam, Eravur, and Koralai pattus ;
(2) Mr. P. B. Weerasinghe in Panama pattu ; and,
(3) Mr. H. N. de Hoedt in charge of tanks in the rest of the pattus, viz., Manmunai north, Manmunai south, Eruvil, Porativu, Karavaku, Nintavur, Sammanturai, Nadukadu, and Akkaraippattu.

The charge of the last-named Sub-Inspector is considered too large, and it is proposed to relieve him of the village tanks in the Akkaraippattu and transfer them to the charge of the Sub-Inspector of the adjoining Panama pattu, who at present looks after only a single pattu.

Registers of both the village and Crown tanks in the Province are being opened with a view to systematizing work, on the former under Village Committee rules, and on the latter under the Government Circulars issued during the year.

The cement pipe factory, which was temporarily closed during the year, has again been started for the manufacture of sluices for village tanks in the Batticaloa and Trincomalee Districts on estimates sanctioned by the Central Irrigation Board.

82. *North-Western Province.*—In the North-Western Province, where in parts for many years the work of restoration had been going on, and many tanks that should have been finished years previously were still incomplete, the Government Agent, Mr. Murray, concentrated nearly all his staff in two pattus, and the villagers were induced to complete in one year no less than 375 tanks, which would otherwise not have been completed for years. I have visited a number of these, and the work is well done and the amount of it unprecedented, in many instances five years' ordinary work was done in one. A sum of Rs. 10,694·67 was spent on village works in addition. The Government Agent reports on the work as follows :—

The policy of the late Government Agent, Mr. Fisher, has been followed with regard to the village tanks in this Province. The work of restoration was confined to the Dewamedi hatpattu and the southern portion of the Hiriyala hatpattu in the Kurunegala District, where 291 tanks were completed. In the Demala hatpattu of the Puttalam District eighty-four tanks were finished, but in the Chilaw District little was done.

Cement pipes have to be transported from Kurunegala to Chilaw, and owing to the transport vote falling short, it appears that very few pipe sluices were sent to that district. It would be desirable to have a pipe factory in some central and suitable place to avoid this difficulty in the future.

New Works.—As was reported last year no new work of any magnitude was taken up during the year, though preliminary surveys have been made in connection with the scheme for filling Galgomuwa tank. A start has also been just made in respect of Pandewewa, a scheme strongly advocated by Mr. Fisher.

During the course of 1901 the Provincial Irrigation Boards were abolished, as it was found that work was not expedited by their existence.

The Chief Irrigation Inspector experienced difficulty in getting skilled labour on account of the attraction of higher pay on the railway. This difficulty will of course be only temporary, but it accounts for the large balances on estimates brought forward for expenditure in the following year.

The bund of Meddekketiya tank was strengthened, but there is still a considerable balance left for expenditure this year. The following statement gives details respecting the estimates on which work has been carried out during the past year.

83. *Central Province.*—Work on the village tanks and channels was carried on in the Central Province under the Government Agent by two Sub-Inspectors, one in the Nuwara Eliya and one in the Matale District. In the former there are numerous channels, and in the latter a number of village tanks. I have not received a report from the Government Agent of the work done, but both the Sub-Inspectors were, I believe, fully employed.

84. *Southern Province.*—In the Southern Province work on the village tanks is now being carried on in the Hambantota District in the manner similar to that in the Northern, North-Central, and North-Western Provinces, and the Assistant Government Agent states :—

Work on the village tanks was carried out under the superintendence of Mr. Ferguson, Chief Irrigation Inspector, and very satisfactory progress made considering that the work has been so recently started. More work may be looked for as the people become more habituated to the regular yearly labour.

In the Matara District, the village works are apparently well managed by a District Irrigation Committee under the Assistant Government Agent. The report on them runs as follows :—

No large works of construction were undertaken during the year. Special attention was given to village works, and the operations of the year were on the whole satisfactory.

The estimate passed by the Committee amounted to Rs. 3,461·70, of which a sum of Rs. 1,592·39 was spent. The sums voted were as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Kumbalgama tank, for repairs	159	20
Dediyagala anicut, for repairs	500	0
Makawita channel, for constructing gates	75	0
Hittetiya-ela, for constructing a dam...	200	0
Kekeriwela-ara, for constructing gates	400	0
Galmulla, for constructing sea gate	75	0
Tallalla, for constructing sea gate	20	0
Dikwella, for constructing sea gate	535	50
Pita-ela, for constructing culvert	100	0
Dangahakumbura anicut, for repairs...	250	0
Mahamulana, for constructing a flood outlet	400	0
Telijjawila culvert, for constructing	50	0
Disawe-ela, for clearing	178	0
Walasgala road culverts (3), for constructing	300	0
Dandeniya road culvert	89	0
Pitaduwa-ela, for clearing	100	0
Naimana road culvert	30	0
Total ...	3,461	70

Besides the several masonry flood gates and culverts constructed in the course of the year, the following were some of the important works carried out :—

Dediyagala Anicut.—This is in Weligam korale. The retaining wall of this anicut had been washed away by floods. It was rebuilt with granite and cement and doors fitted up at a cost of Rs. 367·07.

Dangahakumbura Anicut.—Repairs to this important anicut at Kitalagama in Gangaboda pattu was effected at a cost of Rs. 249·12.

Disawege-ela.—This is an old Dutch canal, forming a deviation of the Polwatta-ganga shortening its course by about 3 miles. It has proved very useful in times of flood. The embankment, which was partly washed away, was rebuilt. The canal was cleared and put into proper working order at a cost of Rs. 178.

Pitaduwa-ela.—This is a small tributary of the Nilwala-ganga, and is about a mile from the town. It was cleared and widened under the supervision of the Gravets Mudaliyar.

Galmulla Sea Gate.—The construction of a double sea gate at Galmulla near Dikwella was taken in hand towards the end of the year. The estimated cost is Rs. 535·50. The work is being done under the supervision of the Superintendent of Minor Roads.

The Government Agent, Southern Province, also reports that in November, 1901, Kottawa and Walawe divisions in Talpe pattu of the Galle District was proclaimed under section 11 of Ordinance No. 23 of 1889 as an irrigation district for the encouragement and extension of paddy cultivation therein, and for the better enforcement of the ancient customs of such district in regard to the irrigation and cultivation of paddy lands and the maintenance of the water rights of such proprietors.

85. *Western Province.*—In the Western Province the Government Agent reports as follows :—

1. The following amounts were apportioned for the maintenance of irrigation works during the year :—

	Rs.	c.
Polgaha tank	50	0
Kadurugaha tank	50	0
Dikmaga Ihala tank	50	0
Dikmaga Pahala tank	50	0
Attidiya sluice	45	0
Nikatu-ela sluice	136	0
Boralesgomuwa tank	12	31
Total ...	393	31

The amounts expended were as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Polgaha tank	50	0
Kadurugaha tank	50	0
Dikmaga Ihala tank	50	0
Dikmaga Pahala tank	50	0
Attidiya sluice	7	9
Nikatu ela sluice	115	68
Boralesgomuwa	11	92
Total ...	334	69

3. The following works were done during the year :—The bunds of Polgaha tank, Kadurugaha tank, Dikmaga Ihala tank, Dikmaga Pahala tank were cleared of jungle and gravelled. The sluice gates of the Attidiya sluice were tarred and oiled. The weeds in the Nikatu-ela sluice were cleared. The sluice gates of Boralesgomuwa tank were cleaned, tarred, and oiled, and the jungle around the tank was cleared.

4. *Attidiya Sluice.*—The assessment rate of 10 cents per acre per annum referred to in my report for 1900 was recovered during the year 1901.

5. *Boralesgomuwa Tank.*—The bund of this tank was damaged in November, 1901, in consequence of the rains, and the Director of Irrigation has been requested to make the necessary repairs.

86. *Province of Uva.*—For the works in Uva the Government Agent's report runs as follows:—

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 10,212·93, as against Rs. 10,506·31 in 1900, as follows:—

	Rs. c.
For maintenance of existing work	1,851 99
For works of construction	1,425 77
For irrigation surveys	329 49
Expenditure on staff	4,710 0
Repairs and improvements	1,895 68
Total ...	10,212 93

Details are specified in the annexed statement:—

Maintenance.

Name of Work.	Expenditure. Rs. c.
Okkampitiya Yoda-ela	1,507 77
Horabora and Kudawewa	344 22
Total ...	1,851 99

Construction.

	Rs. c.
Katupelewewa, building sluices and spills	736 9
Irrigation Sub-Inspector's quarters (temporary)	550 0
Katupelellewewa, building sluices and spills (supplementary estimate)	139 68
Total ...	1,425 77

Irrigation Surveys.

	Rs. c.
Survey of Alut-ela	329 49
Survey of Komarika-ela	
Survey of Nagalawewa	
Datagamuwa survey	
Hambegamuwa survey	
Survey of Usgamayawewa	
Survey of Kadadora-ela	
Survey of West Gal-oya	

Expenditure on Staff.

	Salaries. Rs. c.	Allowances. Rs. c.
First Irrigation Sub-Inspector	1,000 0 ...	500 0
Second Irrigation Sub-Inspector	720 0 ...	240 0
Clerk	360 0 ...	—
Two earthwork overseers	720 0 ...	—
Two messengers	240 0 ...	—
Hambegamuwa Guardian	120 0 ...	—
Sudupanewela-ela Guardian	60 0 ...	—
Gal-oya anicut Guardian	120 0 ...	—
Horaborawewa and Kudawewa Guardian ...	120 0 ...	—
Okkampitiya Guardian	480 0 ...	—
Cement pipe factory watcher	30 0 ...	—
Total ...	3,970 0	740 0

Repairs and Improvements.

	Rs. c.
Dikwella-ela: supplying deficit planks	51 0
Medabeddawewa: repairs to sluice	110 0
Irrigation bungalow, Hambegamuwa: rethatching the roof ...	72 10
Mawella-ela near Dikwella: repairs to the retaining wall attached to the masonry anicut	123 67
Debigolla Maha-ela: minor repairs	24 48
Hanwella-ela: minor repairs	84 4
Badullapitiya-ela: repairs to the damaged portion	10 0
Hingurugamuwa-ela: improvement	272 90
Yapame-ela: minor repairs to the masonry and replacing the washed away plankings	236 61
Mahatalawewa: repairs	144 35
Gal-oya anicut: repairs	165 10
East Gal-oya channel: building distributing gates	281 18
Hambegamuwa tank: repairs to the sluice	116 52
Hambegamuwa bungalow: repairing the roof and damaged wall of the irrigation bungalow	203 73
Total ...	1,895 68

As regards the future, the following is a list of the works proposed for 1902:—

Alut-ela: reconstruction of stream crossings.
Nagalawewa: entire restoration.
Komarika-ela: restoration of head works.
Gadugudawewa: restoration.

Gal-oya west ela : repairs to masonry wall.
Aranamuna : repairs to existing ancient anicut.
Hambegamuwa tank : repairs to masonry.
Wahugoruwewa : restoration.
Hewanarawewa tank in Maha Wedirata : construction of sluice and spill.
Manufacture of cement pipes.
Iron trough to Usgamayawewa.

87. *Province of Sabaragamuwa.*—In Sabaragamu wa the Government Agent states that—

During the year no works of any importance were undertaken.

The unexpended balances of the under-mentioned estimates were brought forward for expenditure during the year :—

No. of Estimate.	Name of Work.	Amount brought forward. Rs. c.	Remarks.
195	Iron trough for Kaltota	779 16	Completed
260	Mulgama tank	375 0	do.
113	Embilipitiya tank	103 10	do.
114	Walalgoda channel	82 12	Not done.
115	Alutwewa sluice	66 35	Not completed
210	Embilipitiya tank	110 0	Completed

New Works.

A sum of Rs. 5,000 was apportioned for the Province for new works, against which the following estimates were sanctioned :—

No. of Estimate.	Date of Sanction. 1901.	Name of Work.	Amount. Rs. c.	Remarks.
70	April 20	Tunkama bungalow	150 0	Not taken up
71	April 20	Panamura bungalow	100 0	Not completed
230	Nov. 27	Panamura south channel	284 63	Not taken up
234	Dec. 16	Kitulaboka-ganga anicut	237 0	do.

Minor Works.

Out of the irrigation fines in deposit, a sum of Rs. 260 was spent on account of minor irrigation works during the year, on the authority of Government Rs. 160 for galvanized spouting for several places in the Kukul korale, and Rs. 100 as an advance on the minor irrigation works at Meda korale, out of which some minor repairs were carried out by the Ratemahatmaya.

Maintenance Works.

The following estimates were sanctioned for the maintenance of irrigation works during the year :—

No. of Estimate.	Date of Sanction. 1901.	Name of Work.	Amount of Estimate. Rs. c.
53	March 28	Opanake aqueduct	20 0
54	Do.	Kinchiguna anicut	180 0
55	Do.	Mulgama anicut	50 0
56	Do.	Malwatta irrigation works	165 0
57	Do.	Ugalkaltota irrigation works	500 0
58	Do.	Rajawaka bungalow	120 0
59	Do.	Tunkama bungalow	120 0
60	Do.	Kaltota bungalow	120 0
61	Do.	Panamura bungalow	120 0
62	Do.	Rakwana-ganga irrigation works	500 0
63	Do.	Kolonna korale irrigation works	1,500 0
64	Do.	Batugedara irrigation works	260 0
		Total	3,655 0

Mulgama Tank.—For certain repairs to this work an estimate of Rs. 375 was sanctioned in 1899, but the work was only carried out in 1901.

Ugalkaltota Irrigation Works.—Except the completion of the trough, no improvements were carried out during the year. In July serious damage happened to the channel, and the Sub-Inspector was ordered to proceed to Kaltota and to make his report. Mr. E. de Kretser, Irrigation Engineer, was sent from Colombo to take the necessary observations and measurements to frame an estimate, but the estimate was not sanctioned during the year.

Rakwana-ganga Scheme.—No steps have as yet been taken to asweddumize the lands already sold under this work to Mrs. Obeyesekere under Sir Henry Ward's Minute. The owner's coolies, who were engaged to cut and remove the satinwood trees on the lands, were obliged to quit the place owing to prevalence of fever.

87. The following appendices accompany this report :—

A.—List of tanks, areas, &c.
B.—List of Crown works in each Province under the Director of Irrigation and under the Government Agents, with expenditure on maintenance during 1901 in each case.
C.—List of staff and dates of appointment corrected up to December, 1901.
D.—Distribution of expenditure.
E, F, G, H, K.—Statements attached to the report of the Government Agent, North-Central Province, on minor irrigation works.
L.—Map showing irrigation works near line of Northern Railway, existing and proposed.

Colombo, May 7, 1902.

H. T. S. WARD,
Director of Irrigation.

APPENDIX.

A.—List of Tanks.

Name of Tank.	Area in Acres.	Head over Low-level Sluice.	Capacity in Million Cubic Feet.	Catchment Area in Square Miles.	Average Annual Rainfall.	Width of Spill in Feet.	Top of Bund above Spill.	Depth of Highest Flood over Spill.
Northern Province.		Ft. in.			Inches.		Ft. in.	
Giant's tank	4,425	10 0	1,046	—	38	800	4 6	—
Iranaimadu tank	4,530	26 0	2,449	227·3	48	450	8 0	—
Dri-aru tank	212	14 0	16·4	—	48	150	4 0	—
Pavatkulam	2,029	18 0	779·1	110	50	500	8 0	—
Vavuniya tank	360	12 0	74·4	—	50	—	5 0	—
Mandukkoddai tank	210	10 6	—	—	52	—	—	—
Iratperiyakulam	535	15 0	158·3	13·3	50	—	—	—
Mamadu tank	570	12 0	—	—	50	—	—	—
Maha Irambaikulam	144	10 0	—	—	50	—	—	—
Kanakarayankulam	174	12 0	—	—	50	50	—	—
Periyakulam	119	13 0	—	—	50	—	—	—
Vengalacheddikulam	479	14 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kanukkeni tank	—	15 0	—	—	—	300	5 0	—
Vavunikkulam ...	—	—	—	95·4	50	—	—	—
North-Central Province.								
Kalawewa	—	22 0	—	325	67	600	11 0	8·0
Tissawewa	396	15 3½	—	—	55	—	—	—
Basawakkulam ...	255	16 6	—	—	55	—	—	—
Nuwarawewa ...	2,100	17 0	—	—	55	—	—	—
Maha Madawachchiya ...	177	12 0	—	21·6	50	—	—	—
Maha Galkadawala ...	3,011	16 0	902·4	294	54	882	—	—
Sangilikanadarawa ...	—	—	—	64·2	51	—	—	—
Nachchiyaduwa ...	3,900	23 0	1,600	195	58	420	—	—
Turiwela ...	—	—	—	—	55	—	—	—
Mananketiya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hurula tank ...	1,032	18 0	—	—	60	—	—	—
Maha Iluppallama ...	—	14 0	—	—	55	—	—	—
Minneri tank ...	—	29 0	—	84·92	65	500	15 0	—
Mahakanadarawa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province.								
Siyambalangamuwa ...	1,405	22 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pandawewa ...	1,360	15 0	—	—	60	—	—	—
Nirammulla ...	644	20 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Batalagoda ...	635	11 8½	—	5	75	260	8 0	—
Galgamuwa ...	668	22 0	—	—	55	—	—	—
Magallewewa ...	768	15 0	—	—	57	—	—	—
Kurunegala ...	112	8 0	—	—	85	—	—	—
Wenoruwewa ...	202	17 0	—	—	88	—	—	—
Maha Uswewa ...	328	15 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mediyawa ...	275	14 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tinapitiya ...	178	5 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meddeketiya ...	85	10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hengamuwa ...	246	10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uriyawa ...	145	15 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kurundulla ...	84·5	9 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Province.								
Kantalai	3,486	24 0	—	—	69	—	—	—
Allai tank	2,632	9 0	—	—	68	778	8 0	—
Rugama	2,504	14 11	—	—	75	960	10 0	—
Irakamam ...	1,200	14 0	—	—	60	—	—	—
Amparai tank ...	816	12 0	220	—	73	400	8 0	—
Vakaperi	1,073	17 3½	457·5	—	65	200	7 6	—
Kondavaddavan tank ...	890	19 0	394·7	5	76	300	7 0	—
Unichchai tank ...	2,920	23 0	1,436·9	—	75	500	10 0	—
Periyakulam	200	8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Andankulam ...	182	9 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvelikulam ...	352	4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ilakkantai ...	105	3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pullumalai ...	45	7 ·7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maha-oya tank ...	·18	9 0	—	—	60	—	—	—
Kadukkamunai ...	·564	9 2	—	—	80	—	—	—
Puluganawa ...	338	20 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakgalawewa ...	22	8 2	—	—	60	—	—	—
Kehelulla	1½	8 2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Divulana	361	19 6	—	—	67	—	—	—
Tumpankeni ...	145	12 0	—	—	60	—	—	—
Sadayantalawa ...	360	12 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Viragoda ...	296	12 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sakamam ...	450	13 0	—	—	58	471	6 0	—

Name of Tank.	Area in Acres.	Head over Low-level Sluice.	Capacity in Million Cubic Feet.	Catchment Area in Square Miles.	Average Annual Rainfall.	Width of Spill in Feet.	Top of Bund above Spill.	Depth of Highest Flood over Spill.
Eastern Province—contd.		Ft. in.			Inches.		Ft. in.	
Rotawewa	553	10 0	—	—	60	—	—	—
Lahugala	300	8 0	—	—	60	—	—	—
Panawa	300	10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naula	150	10 0	—	—	48	—	—	—
Tembittiya	259	9 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalugalbemma	128	14 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vammiyadi	195	12 0	—	—	60	160	6 3½	—
Helawa	55	8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wadugamuwa	193	8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maduvilkulam	140	6 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tumparai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Velattapatti	360	10 0	900	9	70	500	4 & 3	—
Western Province.								
Kadurugahawewa	14	6 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dikmaga Pahalawewa	9	5 9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polgahawewa	4	7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dikmaga Ihalawewa	7	6 3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boralesgomuwa	30	9 0	—	—	100	—	—	—
Central Province.								
Pelwehera tank	15	8 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waluganwewa	6·3	19 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eraula	5	3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karawilahena	6	8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva.								
Dambagalla	20	14 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nelunwewa	15	6 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horaborawewa	30	18 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mehatalawewa	1	9 0	—	—	90	—	—	—
Udawewa	50	10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hambagahawewa	251	13 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medebeddewewa	4	9 7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa.								
Hinguruarawewa	40	21 10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Embilipitiya	35	3 6	—	—	75	—	—	—
Tunkame Mahawewa	15	5 8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alutwewa	15	6 8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epitigodawewa	10	5 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hirigalkatuwawewa	15	5 10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rambukkanawewa	4	5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hinguruwewa	30	18 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province.								
Ellawela	1,260	30 0	—	—	100	—	—	—
Yodawewa	1,380	10 0	450·3	—	47	150	5 0	—
Denegama	782	13 0	—	—	100	—	—	—
Udukiriwila	650	12 0	—	—	100	—	—	—
Tissawewa	652	13 0	160·6	—	47	100	4 6	—
Hali-ela	240	30 0	—	—	100	—	—	—
Kekanadura	216	26 6	—	—	100	—	—	—
Uyanwewa	29	14 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kirama	200	4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dandeniya	47	30 0	—	—	75	—	—	—
Debarawewa	130	7 0	—	—	48	—	5 0	—
Henegahapuwewa and Konawewa ...	80	4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mutiyamawewa	35	4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oluwila	140	7 0	—	—	—	—	—	—

B.—List of Crown Tanks.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Under the Director of Irrigation.

Name of Work.	Expenditure on Maintenance, 1901. Rs. c.
Periyakulam	199 90
Kanukkeni tank	599 88
Giant's tank	1,499 96
Under the Government Agent.	
Kanakarayankulam	198 65
Iratperiyakulam	198 78
Vavuniya tank	200 0
Mamadu tank	296 66
Mandukottai tank	200 0
Maha Rambaikkulam	247 91
Vengalacheddikulam	181 47
Peri Olukkulam	244 41

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Under the Director of Irrigation.

Name of Work.	Expenditure on Maintenance, 1901. Rs. c.
Waggalmodara and Timbirimodara flood outlet	374 76
Dedduwa channel	644 80
Gangaboda pattu scheme :—	
Hali-ela	3,596 18
Urapola anicut and channel	
Sapugoda and head sluices	
Elawe anicut and channels	
Homaragoda channel	
Pettera anicut and channel	
Dandeniya tank and channel	849 81
Denegama-Weangwewa	760 4
Kekanadura tank and channel	999 98
Urubokka dam	674 30
Udukiriwila tank and channels	1,399 32
Kirama system :—	
Elpitiya anicut and Arachchi amuna	1,179 38
Kirinda-oya scheme (Tissa)	2,550 0
Walawe-ganga works	4,597 63

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Under the Director of Irrigation.

Pullumalai tank	120 0
Rugama tank	999 72
Kadukkamunai tank	337 78
Manalpiddi-aru anicut	379 81
Pulugunawa tank	449 46
Divulana tank	787 66
Tampankeni tank	323 66
Chadayantalavai tank	626 1
Viragoda tank	263 75
Panama pattu works	1,701 71
Pattipolai-aru scheme (Amparai, Irrakamam, and anicuts)	3,454 66
Sakamam works	1,296 17
Ilakkantai tank	169 81
Allai tank	949 91
Peruveli tank	44 10
Andankulam	468 15
Periyakulam	559 9
Kantalay	1,049 8

Under the Government Agent.

Hakgalawewa	32 57
Maha-oya tank	112 26

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Under the Government Agent.

Polgaha tank	50 0
Kadurugaha tank	50 0
Dikmaga Ihala tank	50 0
Dikmaga Pahala tank	50 0
Attidiya sluice	7 19
Nikatu-ela sluice	115 68

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Under the Government Agent.

Ma-ela	398 14
Waduwan-ela	199 0
Bodi-ela	400 0 5 45
Lamasuriyagama-ela	297 51 10 0
Barrack plain reservoir	0 25
Karawilahena tank	45 50
Nadeniya amuna	19 20
Elahera head sluice	23 25
Bowetenna channel	1 20
Wiragahapelessa	9 60
Dambulla tank	0 10
Eraulla tank	33 35
Nicol-oya upper ela	0 25
Kurukulayage amuna	0 50
Pelwehera tank	48 50

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Under the Director of Irrigation.

Kalawewa and Yoda-ela	8,998 15
Tissawewa	2,530 0
Bassawakkulum	1,682 96
Nuwarawewa	3,281 38
Minneri tank	299 94
Maha Madawachchiya	180 0

Under the Government Agent.

Talawe-ela anicut	199 96

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

Under the Director of Irrigation.

Name of Work.	Expenditure on Maintenance, 1901. Rs. c.
Kurumegala tank	456 1
Wenoruwewa tank	449 87
Bu-ela anicut	267 74
Kospotu-oya anicut	79 80
Mediyawa tank	445 79
Galgomuwa tank	322 36
Deduru-oya channels	4,774 99
Under the Government Agent.	
Paragoda anicut	33 20
Meddekétiya tank	294 93
Magallawewa tank	463 95
Maha Uswewa tank	651 95
Tinapitiya tank	384 45

PROVINCE OF UVA.

Under the Government Agent.

Horáborawewa and Kudawewa tanks	464 22
Sudupanawila tank	55 0
Hambegamuwa tank	110 0
Okkampitiya Yoda-ela	1,987 77
Gal-oya anicut	120 0

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

Under the Government Agent.

Kolonna korale irrigation works	1,261 50
Batugedara irrigation works	247 80
Openake aqueduct	0 60
Kinchigune anicut	130 40 30 0
Mulgama tank	21 50
Malwatte irrigation works	124 95
Ugalkaltota irrigation works	382 55
Rakwana irrigation works	135 0
Total	68,502 7

C.—Irrigation Department, Ceylon.

31st December, 1901.

		Date of First Appointment under Government	Date of Appointment to Present Rank.
HEADQUARTERS, COLOMBO.			
H. T. S. Ward, Director of Irrigation	Colombo	May 21, 1876	May 15, 1900
H. Parker, Irrigation Assistant	do.	June 22, 1873	January 1, 1898
F. J. Tothill, Secretary, Central Irrigation Board, and Office Assistant	do.	October 27, 1898	May 15, 1900
IRRIGATION ENGINEERS.			
G. J. O'Brien	Vakaneri, E. P.	September 26, 1899	September 26, 1899
C. D. Watts	Rugama, E. P.	February 23, 1900	February 23, 1900
H. E. de Kretser	Amparai tank, E. P.	April 20, 1900	April 20, 1900
N. M. Walker	Giant's tank, N. P.	May 20, 1890	July 27, 1900
M. Sanmogam	Kanukkeni, N. P.	December 11, 1886	August 5, 1900
R. S. Llewellin	Hambantota, S. P.	February 14, 1901	February 14, 1901
J. Halliley	Sakamam, E. P.	August 26, 1901	August 26, 1901
R. F. Morris	Unichchai, E. P.	February 9, 1900	February 9, 1900
J. A Balfour	Anuradhapura N.C. P.	August 10, 1900	August 10, 1900
L. C. J. Doxat	Galkulam, N.C. P.	August 18, 1900	August 18, 1900
G. D. Gordon	Minneri, N.C. P.	November 17, 1900	November 17, 1900
J. H. W. Park	Madawachchiya, N.C. P.	November 1, 1900	November 1, 1900
J. H C Chute	do.	November 16, 1900	November 16, 1900
W. Brown	Iranamadu, N. P.	January 10, 1901	January 10, 1901
G. Bradley	Pavatkulam, N. P.	January 10, 1901	January 10, 1901
J. H. Fraser	Iranamadu, N. P.	January 10, 1901	January 10, 1901
C. F. S. Baker	Vavunikkulam, N. P.	April 26, 1901	April 26, 1901
F. E. Hilton	Palukadawala, N.W. P.	May 24, 1901	May 24, 1901
O. W. Henman	Colombo	December 19, 1901	December 19, 1901
ASSISTANT ENGINEER.			
W. Bowden	Koggala, S. P.	June 1, 1899	August 1, 1900
IRRIGATION SURVEYORS.			
H. C. Berwick	Ambanpola, N.W. P.	January 24, 1884	July 1, 1901
A. M. Roberts	Vakaneri, E. P.	June 7, 1901	June 7, 1901
C. Muttuvelu	Amparai, E. P.	November 1, 1901	November 1, 1900
M. A. Vasagam	Madampe, N.W. P.	November 1, 1900	November 1, 1900
ASSISTANT IRRIGATION SURVEYORS.			
J. G. Vandersmagt	Madampe, N.W. P.	January 1, 1901	January 1, 1901
H. A. E. de Vos	Palukadawala, N.W. P.	January 1, 1901	January 1, 1901
A. Direkze	Madawachchiya, N.C. P.	August 1, 1897	January 15, 1901
L. Misso	do.	August 1, 1897	January 15, 1901
C. Chellatury	Colombo	January 21, 1901	July 1, 1901

			Date of First Appointment under Government.		Date of Appointment to Present Rank.	
CHIEF IRRIGATION INSPECTORS.						
A. Goonewardene	...	Kurunegala, N.W. P.	...	1877	...	February 19, 1884
E. R. MacDonnell	...	Vavuniya, N. P.	... October	11, 1884	...	October 11, 1884
C. Kanagasuriyam	...	Anuradhapura, N.C. P.	... March	1, 1892	...	March 1, 1892
W. Ferguson ...	...	Udukiriwila, S. P.	... December	6, 1888	...	April 1, 1899
F. Booth ...	...	Batticaloa, E. P.	... November	1, 1888	...	February 1, 1900
IRRIGATION INSPECTORS.						
G. Hawkins	...	Chilaw, N.W. P.	... December	1, 1893	...	April 1, 1899
S. Ramalingam	...	Anuradhapura, N.C. P.	... December	1, 1875	...	July 25, 1899
A. C. Buttery	...	Trincomalee, E. P.	... June	1, 1883	...	January 1, 1900
M. J. Winslow	...	Ipolagama, N.C. P.	... January	1878	...	January 1, 1901
A. Nagamuttu	...	Kadukkamunai, E. P.	... January	10, 1887	...	July 3, 1901
G. B. de Zilva	...	Matara, S. P.	... August	3, 1901	...	August 3, 1901
SUB-INSPECTORS.						
First Class.						
J. F. Ratnayake	...	Ratnapura, P. of S.	... April	1, 1889	...	January 1, 1895
V. Vraspillai	...	Arippu, N. P.	... January	1, 1871	...	June 1, 1896
H. N. de Hoedt	...	Batticaloa, E. P.	... August	11, 1898	...	August 11, 1898
S. A. Weeraperuma	...	Nikaweratiya, N.W. P.	... July	1, 1892	...	January 1, 1899
J. L. Caspersz	...	Nuwara Eliya, C. P.	... July	1894	...	February 10, 1899
A. C. Rodrigo	...	Hambantota, S. P.	... August	1888	...	April 1899
G. W. Selvadurai	...	Matagomuwa, N.W. P.	... February	1, 1891	...	June 15, 1899
E. J. Meurling	...	Vavuniya, N. P.	... April	1, 1894	...	June 19, 1899
C. H. Eyhianghertz	...	Badulla, Uva	... November	2, 1871	...	December 12, 1899
W. Keil	...	Mihintale, N.C. P.	... January	23, 1881	...	April 1900
O. D. Werkmeister	...	Murungan, N. P.	... August	19, 1899	...	August 19, 1899
Second Class.						
P. Siriwardene	...	Ratmalagahawewa, N.C. P.	... May	20, 1895	...	September 1899
R. Gunaratnam	...	Galkulam, N.C. P.	... July	4, 1898	...	July 4, 1898
S. Dabre	...	Kekirawa, N.C. P.	... February	10, 1899	...	February 10, 1899
S. Cartigasu	...	Hettipola, N.W. P.	... March	1, 1899	...	March 1, 1899
N. Outschoorn	...	Wariapola, N.W. P.	... April	24, 1899	...	April 24, 1899
V. Thalayasingam	...	Dambulla, C. P.	... June	1, 1899	...	June 1, 1899
A. Rajakariar	...	Nedunkeni, N. P.	... June	15, 1899	...	June 15, 1899
E. D. Dharmasena	...	Bibile, Uva	... February	2, 1891	...	January 1, 1900
W. H. Solomons	...	Katupota, N.W. P.	... February	1, 1900	...	February 1, 1900
C. A. David	...	Rotawewa, E. P.	... April	1899	...	February 9, 1900
V. Nellailingam	...	Trincomalee, E. P.	... March	1, 1900	...	March 1, 1900
A. W. Kirthisinghe	...	Koggala, S. P.	... March	1, 1900	...	March 1, 1900
F. S. Muttiah	...	Rugama, E. P.	... August	22, 1900	...	August 22, 1900
P. B. Weerasinghe	...	Potuvil, E. P.	... December	11, 1900	...	December 11, 1900
V. Pirasudi (acting)	...	Chettukulam, N. P.	... July	2, 1901	...	July 2, 1901
V. Mutturasa (acting)	...	Vavuniya, N. P.	... November	1, 1900	...	July 1, 1901
R. H. M. Morgan	...	Minneri, N.C. P.	... June	15, 1899	...	July 1, 1901
G. C. Bartlett	...	Tembittiya, E. P.	... March	1, 1900	...	July 1, 1901
A. J. Schaffter	...	Senkaladi, E. P.	... May	18, 1900	...	July 1, 1901
D. G. Attygalle	...	Ulukkulam, N.C. P.	... August	1, 1901	...	August 21, 1901
D. Speldewinde	...	Anamaduwa, N.W. P.	... September	10, 1901	...	September 10, 1901
GUARDIANS.						
First Class.						
P. B. Madahapola (Sub-Inspector, 2nd class)	...	Deduru-oya channels, N.W. P.	... January	14, 1890	...	June 1, 1898
T. Y. Doole (Sub-Inspector, 2nd class)	...	Walawe-ganga channels, S. P.	... February	5, 1900	...	February 5, 1900
B. de Silva (Sub-Inspector, 2nd class)	...	Kirinde-oya Works, S. P.	... May	1, 1900	...	May 1, 1900
S. Colandavelu	...	Tissa, Basawakkulam, and Nuwara-wewa, N.C. P.	... November	1, 1869	...	February 1, 1899
A. Ragel	...	Pattipolai-aru Works	... May	1887	...	May 1, 1901
Second Class.						
D. de Silva	...	Urapolai anicut, S. P.	...	1871	...	1891
G. Devasagayam	...	Kumbukkan-oya channels, Uva	... May	1890	...	January 1893
K. Chellappa	...	Kalawewa, N.C. P.	... July	10, 1894	...	October 14, 1898
R. Ludekens	...	Kirama Works, S. P.	...	1897	...	July 30, 1900
J. L. de Febre	...	Divulana and Tumpankeni tanks	... November	15, 1886	...	November 15, 1886
J. Lourensz	...	Udukiriwila tank, S. P.	...	1865	...	1889
W. T. de Zylva	...	Galgomuwa and Mediyawa tanks N.W. P.	... April	15, 1897	...	April 15, 1897
J. Anthonisz	...	Kanthalai tank, E. P.	... March	1, 1898	...	March 1, 1898
C. M. Lourensz	...	Denegama and Uyanwewa, S. P.		1890	...	July 30, 1900
D. Roy	...	Rugama tank, E. P.	...	1898	...	November 1900
S. Sinnayah	...	Allai, Ilakantai, and Peruveli tanks, E. P.	...	1892	...	March 16, 1901
L. B. Herat	...	Kurunegala and Wenoruwewa tanks	... May	15, 1901	...	May 15, 1901
W. S. Johnpulle	...	Urubokka, S. P.	... November	1, 1901	...	November 1, 1901
D. J. Gogerly	...	Hali-ela, S. P.	... July	1877	...	July 1877
D. V. Samarasinghe	...	Eliawela, S. P.	... July	1878	...	1891
W. F. Tillekeratne	...	Dandeniya, S. P.	...	1898	...	1898
P. Augustine	...	Rotawewa, Lahugala, Panama, and Naula tanks, E. P.	... September	1896	...	February 16, 1900
S. Ponnyah	...	Amparai tank, E. P.	... November 29,	1901	...	November 29, 1901
C. Thambipillai	...	Sakamam tank, E. P.	... February 16,	1901	...	February 16, 1901
D. S. Ponnampalam	...	Kadukkamunai and Pulugananawa tanks E. P.	... May	1, 1901	...	May 1, 1001

			Date of First Appointment under Government.	Date of Appointment to Present Rank.
J. Kanapathipillai	Pattipolai-aru anicuts, E. P.		May 1880	May 1901
T. B. C. Dassanaike	Dedduwa channel, S. P.		October 1894	October 1894
Matho	Kekenadura tank, S. P.		April 20, 1894	April 20, 1894
V. Nagaintherampillai	Andankulam and Periakulam, E.P		June 1901	June 9, 1901
J. Stephen	Sadayantalawa and Viragoda tanks, E. P.		June 1901	June 1901
CLERKS.				
G. F. Johnpulle	Chief Clerk, Head Office, Colombo		August 16, 1880	May 1, 1888
A. Cannappa	Clerk, Colombo		November 1, 1875	May 21, 1900
F. M. Tambyah	do.		April 9, 1893	January 1, 1898
J. N. Saverimuttu	do.		January 1, 1897	August 1, 1899
P. P. Hubert	do.		June 1, 1899	May 21, 1900
M. Abubakkar	do.		August 1, 1899	August 1, 1899
M. J. Baultjens	do.		December 7, 1899	December 7, 1899
K. Periatamby	do.		January 27, 1900	January 27, 1900
H. F. de Fonseka	do.		February 1, 1876	June 9, 1900
J. R. Tamber	do.		July 2, 1900	July 2, 1900
V. Canagasabai	do.		November 15, 1900	November 15, 1900
W. C. R. Allegecoon	do.		December 1, 1900	December 1, 1900
J. Phillips	Murungan, N. P.		September 1890	September 1894
C. Muttucumaroe	Kurunegala, N.W. P.		January 1, 1887	January 1, 1887
D. Patrick	Anuradhapura, N.C. P.		February 9, 1899	February 9, 1899
C. T. Tampoe	Batticaloa, E. P.		February 1, 1894	December 15, 1899
M. S. Chellappa	Anuradhapura, N.C. P.		September 5, 1900	September 5, 1900
V. Mutturasa	Vavuniya, N. P.		September 1, 1899	November 1, 1900
R. P. Candayah	Badulla, Uva		January 15, 1901	January 15, 1901
D. M. Stephens	Ratnapura, P. of S.		February 25, 1901	February 25, 1901
DRAUGHTSMAN.				
J. Perera	Colombo		June 6, 1898	June 6, 1898
ASSISTANT DRAUGHTSMEN.				
S. S. Veluppillai	Kalawewa, N.C. P.		January 8, 1901	January 8, 1901
P. Murugasoé	Colombo		July 29, 1901	July 29, 1901
F. P. W. van Houten	do.		August 1, 1901	August 1, 1901

D.—Summary of Expenditure during 1901.

Province.	Amount. Rs. c.
Northern	154,482 25
Southern	45,929 40
Eastern	122,856 31
Western	397 22
Central	2,874 1
North-Central	176,882 72
North-Western	46,077 19
Uva	9,067 25
Sabaragamuwa	4,741 2
Miscellaneous	35,637 31
Headquarters (salaries)	167,650 0
Total	766,594 68

E—Statement of Works in Progress and Undertaken during 1901.

No. and Date of Sanction of Estimate.	Name of Work.	Amount of Estimate. Rs. c.	Amount Expended. Rs. c.	Remarks.
	Apportionment.			
227, Oct. 28, 1898	Improving Irambakkulum sluice	—	135 99	Estimate to lapse.
244, Nov. 29, 1899	Improving Ellawewa sluice	—	93 50	do.
144, May 8, 1900	Improving Marakale-Halmillawa sluice	—	93 89	do.
178, July 30, 1900	Improving Maha Kongaskada sluice	—	106 92	do.
180, Aug. 2, 1900	Improving Mediyawa sluice	—	118 50	do.
219, Nov. 26, 1900	Whitewashing Epolagama bungalow	—	46 50	Completed.
26, Mar. 23, 1901	Manufacturing cement Rs. 6,520 0 concrete pipes „ 808 22	7,328 22	4,610 83	Estimate increased by Rs. 808·22. refund from Transport Fund. 2,678 pipes have been made.
31, Mar. 25, 1901	Irrigation bungalow repairs	136 0	80 8	Completed.
32, Mar. 25, 1901	Erecting stables and cattle shed	60 0	1 80	Work to be done in 1902.
152, June 10, 1901	Improving quarters at Mihintale	133 0	129 74	Completed.
154, June 10, 1901	Improving Ratmalagahawewa	99 0	94 17	do.
212, Sept. 4, 1901	Thatching Epolagama bungalow	65 0	61 50	do.
24, Nov. 4, 1901	Printing irrigation registers	59 0	—	Work done, but payment not made yet.
233, Dec. 14, 1901	Quarters for Chief Irrigation Inspector, Anuradhapura	4,167 0	125 1	Work to be done in 1902.
235, Dec. 17, 1901	Irrigation culvert near 49th milepost, Mannar road	136 0	—	do.
	Maintenance.			
41, Mar. 28, 1901	Upkeep of village tanks masonry	2,411 0	2,303 56	Completed.
42, Mar. 28, 1901	Upkeep of Talawe-ela anicut	200 0	199 96	do.
	Surveys.			
148, April 19, 1899	Appointment of a surveyor	190 0	40 0	To stand over.
235, Dec. 28, 1900	Horuwila tank survey	95 20	68 85	Completed.
151, June 3, 1901	Maha Ratmalai survey	40 0	39 76	do.

* This includes expenditure in previous years also.

F.—Earthwork.

Performed in 1900.	Cubic Yards.	*Performed in 1901.*	Cubic Yards.
For 1900	387,272	For 1901	356,196
For previous years ...	73,632	For previous years ...	44,100
Total ...	460,904	Total	400,296

G.—Village Tanks under Supervision during 1901.

	1900.	1901.
Number of completed or practically completed tanks ...	825	825
Number of partially restored tanks	555	582
New tanks just taken	27	12
Total ...	1,407	1,419*

N.B.—These do not include Crown tanks on permit.

* About 75 per cent. are fast approaching completion.

H.—Return of Cement Concrete Pipes for 1901.

Particulars.	4-in. Sluices.			6-in. Sluices.			9-in. Sluices.			12-in. Sluices.			Cylindricals	Rent Pipes.
	2 ft.	1 ft.	J. B.	2 ft.	1 ft.	J. B.	2 ft.	1 ft.	J. B.	2 ft.	1 ft.	J. B.		
Removed from Public Works Department Yard, Anuradhapura	—	4	19	—	280	29	379	350	13	99	56	6	29	21
Made in Anuradhapura Factory in 1901 ...	1555	573	46	448	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1555	577	65	448	280	29	379	350	13	99	56	6	29	21
Issued to Village tanks and Irrigation Engineer, Anuradhapura, and broken for experimental purpose	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	2	1	8	5	1	—	—
Balance in stock on January 1, 1902 ...	1555	577	65	448	280	29	349	348	12	91	51	5	29	21

K.—Prosecutions in 1901.

Nature of Cases.	Number of Cases instituted.	Fines imposed. Rs. c.	Fines remitted. Rs. c.	Balance. Rs. c.
Earthwork ...	798 ...	1,909 78 ...	— ...	1,909 78
Miscellaneous ...	368* ...	— ...	— ...	—

* This includes 53 cases for default in clearing the Kalawewa Yoda-ela.

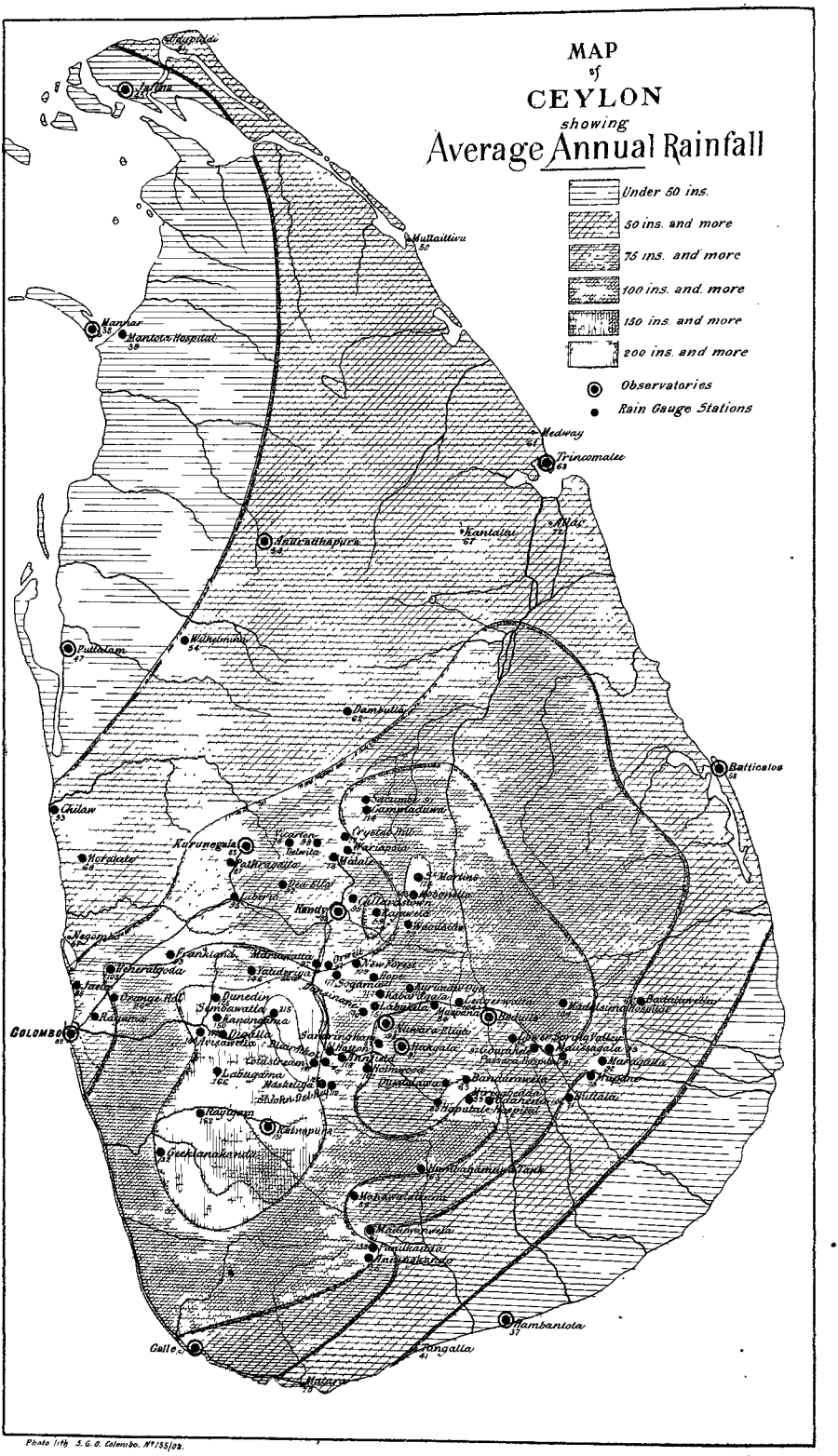


Photo lith. S. G. O. Colombo. No 155/02.

METEOROLOGY.

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Diagrams :—

Mean Annual Rainfall—Frontispiece.
1. Level of Colombo lake, 1901.
2. Monthly Rainfall—Principal Stations.
3. Monthly Rainfall—Planting Districts.
4. Mean Rainfall—S.W. Monsoon.
5. Mean Rainfall—N.E. Monsoon.
6. Mean Diurnal Variation of Pressure.

REPORT ON THE METEOROLOGY OF CEYLON FOR 1901.

THE work of the Meteorological Branch of the Survey Department was carried on with as great efficiency as the instruments at our disposal will allow, by the Acting Superintendent, Mr. W. C. S. Ingles, whose report I attach, together with the usual tables and explanatory notes. This Branch of the service has never risen to the importance that it deserves in view of the position of Ceylon on the map of the World, and I trust the time is not far distant when a properly equipped observatory will be established in Colombo, with branches at all the more important centres supplied with up-to-date instruments. When that is done results will be obtained that must be of great importance in Meteorological Science.

The value of the observations already on record has been discounted by the want of permanent location for some of the sheds in which the instruments are kept, but it is hoped that those now selected for Galle, Kurunegala, and Ratnapura will be lasting. These three may be classed as of primary importance, showing very diversified records. It is further anticipated that when the shed at Kandy is removed to its new site near the office of the Superintendent of Surveys, it will also have found a permanent resting place, as the records of this station cannot fail to be as valuable as those of any outstation in the Island. I fully concur in Mr. Ingles's remarks regarding the Colombo observatory, the proper location of which is of the very first importance; but it is too large a question to be dealt with here.

The work of the outstation observers has been satisfactorily done, though, as usual, the superiority of those received from Hakgala show the zeal and energy that have characterized Mr. Nock's interest in this work for many years.

I have to express my thanks to the numerous planters and others who have regularly supplied me with rainfall and other records throughout the year. Without this gratuitous service it would be impossible for the Department to publish many of the valuable records it is now able to place before the public.

P. D. WARREN,
Acting Surveyor-General.

June, 1902.

GENERAL REMARKS.

THE self-registering instruments have continued to work well during the year, and from the barograph curves I have been enabled to draw up a diagram, which will be found at the end of this report, showing the hourly differences from the mean of the two years 1900 and 1901; this should prove useful to topographical surveyors in obtaining the approximate heights of hills for purposes of hill sketching; it will obviate the necessity of taking simultaneous aneroid readings, except when great accuracy is required, as I have ascertained from the daily barometer readings at high and low stations that the diurnal wave curve does not appear to vary to any appreciable extent throughout the whole Island.

2. One observatory was dismantled at the beginning of the year, being that at Kurunegala, owing to the office of the Superintendent of Surveys being abolished, and my being unable to secure the services of a responsible observer so long as the building remained in its former site. A new building has been sanctioned and will be erected in the hospital grounds. Observations should commence by the end of February, 1902. New sheds are also being built at Ratnapura and Galle. The new observatories at the Boer Camps, Diyatalawa and Ragama, have been working throughout the year. I visited the former station in January, as also the Nuwara Eliya observatory. At Kurunegala I selected the site for the new shed in February, and decided on the hospital grounds; and also at Ratnapura, the old fort being finally chosen. In March I inspected the buildings and instruments at Badulla and took up a barometer to that station. In May Puttalam observatory, and in July Mannar and Anuradhapura observatories were visited by me, as also were Galle in August, and Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, and Hakgala in December. As regards the Colombo observatory, it should be moved into more open ground at the back of this office, as far away from the studio as possible, without getting too near the road. At present it is too much shut in, and the close proximity of so many buildings on three sides of it must interfere with the reliability of the readings.

3. There were no earthquakes or hailstorms reported during 1901 in Ceylon.

4. It was unfortunate that the weather on the 11th November proved very inauspicious for observing the annular eclipse of the sun. I travelled to Kurunegala, being the easiest station to get at to the north of Colombo, but was disappointed, as, although the morning broke fine and gave promise of a clear sky, soon after 9 A.M. it clouded up and rained in torrents for the rest of the day. I believe Captain Molesworth was more fortunate at Trincomalee; he forwarded me a most interesting photograph of the sun at the time of the middle eclipse.

5. *Weather.*—The rainfall has been considerably less than the average during the year over the whole Island. This is due principally to defective rainfall during the south-west monsoon. May, June, August, September, and December have been abnormally dry, the other months having received their usual supply of rain. The western and central districts have suffered most: Colombo being 10 inches, Mannar 9 inches, Hakgala 8 inches, and Badulla as much as 25 inches short of their averages. On the other hand, Galle and a small patch of country surrounding it show the considerable excess of 14 inches above its average.

The air pressure was generally higher than the average, especially over the eastern half of the Island, while a belt of low pressure persisted throughout almost the whole year over the central districts and western coast.

The temperature was higher than the average over the north-eastern and southern districts, the central portion experiencing a small diminution generally, especially during November.

6. The following tables show the absolute maxima and minima of the temperature and pressure during the year and since 1870:—

Temperature.

Station.	Highest reached in 1901.		Highest on record.		Lowest observed in 1901.		Lowest on record.	
	°	Date.	°	Date.	°	Date.	°	Date.
Colombo ...	94·0	Feb. 19 ...	95·8	Feb. 22, 1885	68·8	November 28	65·8	Feb. 8, 1893
Ratnapura ...	99·0	March 26 ...	101·5	March 21, 1900	62·0	November 28	55·3	March 7, 1887
Puttalam ...	—	— ...	98·0	April 22, 1896	63·3	December 14	56·0	Feb. 12, 1888
Anuradhapura	100·0	Sept. 7 ...	103·0	Sept. 30, 1887	60·3	November 20	56·2	Feb. 8, 1887
Mannar ...	97·0	April 16 & 17 ...	99·4	April 22, 1896	70·5	November 28	64·5	Jan. 1890
Jaffna ...	96·0	April 4 & 11 ...	101·6	April 22, 1896	65·0	November 27	63·0	Feb. 26, 1884
Trincomalee ...	97·7	Sept. 31 ...	103·7	May 12, 1890	67·4	November 27	58·9	May 30, 1884
Batticaloa ...	95·9	Sept. 24 ...	100·2	July 10, 1893	66·7	December 16	63·8	March 6, 1887
Hambantota ...	98·5	Oct. 30 ...	99·5	June 4, 1881	68·0	Jan. 6, Dec. 29	60·1	June 25, 1895
Galle ...	89·2	March 3 & 4 ...	92·0	April 7, 1878	72·9	January 27	68·6	Dec. 25, 1882
Kandy ...	92·9	March 26 ...	96·2	April 4, 1889	58·0	November 27	49·5	June 25, 1890
Nuwara Eliya	73·9	May 10 ...	81·8	May 16, 1892	34·5	March —	29·0	June 28, 1876
Hakgala ...	74·5	April 12 & Aug. 25	79·0	Sept. 30, 1885	42·0	Jan. 27, Dec. 1	38·5	Feb. 3, 1893
Badulla ...	93·0	Sept. 1 ...	94·5	July 28, 1896	55·2	December 2	48·5	Feb. 1 and Jan. 25, 1894
Diyatalawa ...	85·5	May 23 ...	100·5	March 23, 1895	50·5	March 8	—	March 8, 1892
Ragama ...	93 9	March 11 ...	—	—	68·0	November 8	—	—

*Air Pressure.**

Station.	Highest reached in 1901.		Lowest reached in 1901.		Highest recorded.		Lowest recorded.		Maximum Monthly Range.		Greatest Monthly Range recorded.	
	In.	Date.	In.	Date.	In.	Date.	In.	Month.	In.	Month.	In.	Month.
Colombo ...	30·026	Jan. 28	29·631	April 13	30·072	Feb. 3, 1888	29·607	June 29, 1892	·128	March	·142	Dec. 1894
Ratnapura ...	29·813	Jan. 27	29·451	Mar. 11	30·003	Mar. 6, 1889	29·314	June 29, 1892	·172	January	·234	Mar. 1891
Puttalam ...	30·011	Dec. 24	29·608	April 20	30·106	Feb. 19, 1884	29·535	July 4, 1892	·148	January	·243	Feb. 1881
Anuradhapura...	30·780	Jan. 25	29·322	June 1	29·840	Feb. 15, 1887	29·264	Sept. 28, 1882	·138	August	·242	Feb. 1884
Mannar ...	30·013	Jan. 23	29·637	May 6	30·103	Feb. 5, 1888	29·538	May 24, 1886	·109	February	·157	Mar. 1884
Jaffna ...	30·102	Jan. 23	29·637	June 6	30·157	Feb. 15, 1887	29·552	Oct. 16, 1884 & May 23, 1886	·118	April	·144	April, 1881
Trincomalee ...	30 079	Jan. 24	29·644	July 25	30·062	Feb. 15, 1887	29·402	June 14, 1881	·122	October	·139	Dec. 1899
Batticaloa ...	30·101	Jan. 18	29·686	Sept. 13	30·108	Feb. 7, 1881	29·565	June 16, 1896	·137	September	·151	Jan. 1900
Hambantota ...	29·938	May 9	29·632	Aug. 5	30·034	Jan. 4, 1883	29·583	Feb. 17, 1894	·109	June	·214	Dec. 1886
Galle ...	—	—	—	—	30·081	Dec. 14, 1883	29·621	May 23, 1886	—	—	·130	Mar. 1882
Kandy ...	28·482	Jan. 23	28·061	May 10	28·482	Jan. 23, 1901	27·975	May 24, 1886	·118	March	·130	Feb. & Mar. 1899
Nuwara Eliya ...	24·250	May 17	23·966	April 19	24·250	May 17, 1901	23·800	May 19, 1886	·081	March	·151	June, 1884
Hakgala ...	24·698	Jan. 23	24·336	July 1	24·725	Feb. 4, 1896	24·205	July 2, 1892	·106	April	·135	Mar. 1892
Badulla ...	27·874	Jan. 23	27·475	May 10	27·905	Dec. 27, 1883	27·396	Aug. 24, 1892	·114	July	·131	Feb. 1899
Diyatalawa ...	26·042	Feb. 19	25·740	June 7	—	—	—	—	·105	March	—	—

* Barometer reduced to 32° F.

7. *Climate of Ceylon.*—The climate varies considerably in different parts of the Island, both as regards temperature and rainfall. In the lowlands the climate is tropical, but in the mountains in the interior the climate is found equal to many parts of Europe.

The mean temperature for the year 1901 was highest at Mannar and lowest at Nuwara Eliya, being 82·6° and 59·4° respectively.

At Colombo and Kandy the mean temperature was 81·1° and 75·2° respectively.

The *mean daily range* of temperature, *i.e.*, the mean of the daily differences between the maximum and minimum temperatures, was highest at Anuradhapura, having been 18·3°, and lowest at Galle, 7·2°.

The differences recorded at Colombo and Kandy were 13·0° and 16·4° respectively.

The *absolute range* or differences between the highest and lowest temperature of the air recorded during the year was greatest at Nuwara Eliya and lowest at Galle; having been 31·1° and 10·4° respectively.

The absolute difference at Kandy was 25·7° and at Colombo 19·3°.

The hottest station, taking the mean temperature of night and day all the year round into account, was Mannar (82·6°). The coolest, Nuwara Eliya (59·4°). Colombo and Kandy were 81·1° and 75·2° respectively.

8. *Meteorological Observatories.*—The fifteen meteorological observatories are distinguished in Table I., which also shows the latitude, longitude, and elevation of the different barometer cisterns above sea-level.

TABLE I.—Latitudes, Longitudes, and Elevations of the Meteorological Observatories.

Province	Station.	Lat. N.	Long. E.	Elevation.	Level determined.	How determined.	Name of Observer.
		° ′	° ′	Feet.			
Western ...	Colombo ...	6 56	79 51	40	Bar. cistern	Levelled	W. M. de Silva
Sabaragamuwa ...	Ratnapura ...	6 42	80 24	84	do.	do.	J. S. de Silva
North-Western ...	Puttalam ...	8 20	79 50	27	do.	do.	F. W. Darius
North-Central ...	Anuradhapura ...	8 22	80 23	295	do.	do.	T. Edirimanasinghe
Northern ...	Mannar ...	8 59	79 55	12	do.	Bar. readings	J. A. Figuerado
Do. ...	Jaffna ...	9 40	79 56	9	do.	Levelled	C. Visuvalinkam
Eastern ...	Trincomalee ...	8 33	81 15	12	do.	do.	S. Ampigaisagar
Do. ...	Batticaloa ...	7 43	81 44	26	do.	do.	E. C. Vanderput
Southern ...	Hambantota ...	6 7	81 7	50	do.	Approximate	C. Ratnayaka
Do. ...	Galle ...	6 1	80 14	48	do.	Levelled	W. Poulier
Central ...	Kandy ...	7 18	80 40	1,654	do.	do.	H. Young
Do. ...	Nuwara Eliya ...	6 59	80 47	6,188	do.	do.	F. W. Perera
Do. ...	Hakgala ...	6 55	80 48	5,581	do.	Bar. readings	W. Nock
Uva ...	Badulla ...	6 59	81 5	2,225	do.	Levelled	J. H. de Alwis
Central ...	Diyatalawa ...	—	—	4,140	—	—	Dr. Keyt
Western ...	Ragama ...	—	—	—	—	—	J. P. Swaminatha

All stations (with the exception of Ragama, where no barometer has been established) are supplied with the following instruments:—Standard barometer, maximum air thermometer, minimum air thermometer, maximum wet-bulb thermometer, minimum wet-bulb thermometer, solar radiation thermometer *in vacuo*, terrestrial radiation thermometer, anemometer, and rain-gauge.

Besides the above-mentioned stations there are 74 rain-gauge stations reporting their observations monthly to this office; of these 70 are in the wet and 4 in the dry zone.*

The map facing page 1 shows the distribution of these observatories and rain-gauge stations, and by varying depths of colour the mean annual rainfall over different parts of the Island.

* The "wet zone" is where the rainfall is over 60 in. in the year; the "dry zone" where the rainfall is less than 60 in.

SOLAR RADIATION.

The instrument employed at the observatories for determining the equilibrium temperature of solar radiation consists of a sensitive mercurial maximum thermometer, having the bulb and part of the stem covered with dull lamp-black. It is enclosed in a larger glass jacket, from which the greater part of the air has been exhausted. These instruments, which were previously placed on stands about one foot above ground, were in 1885 mounted on stands four feet from the ground, the height now generally employed in meteorological observatories. The effect of this change is that the difference between the solar radiation readings and the maximum in shade has been below the average obtained in previous years at almost all the stations. This is due to the fact that the radiation from the ground and surrounding objects has been diminished by the increased height of the instrument. At the same time the readings are probably much nearer their true values.

The relative amount of solar radiation, or intensity of the sun's rays, is indicated by the difference between the temperature registered by this instrument and that registered by the maximum air thermometer in the shade. For various reasons, however, the temperature indicated by this instrument affords only an approximate measure of the amount of solar radiation that penetrates the atmosphere.

Table II. shows the mean monthly excess of the maximum temperature in the sun over the maximum temperature in the shade, deduced from the observations extending over a long series of years in Ceylon.

TABLE II.—Average Excess of Insolation over the corresponding Maximum Shade Temperature.

Station.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	30—32	57·2	57·0	56·7	56·0	54·8	54·8	56·0	57·7	59·1	58·2	57·6	57·9	56·9
Ratnapura ...	19—23	55·3	55·9	52·2	55·0	52·3	48·3	50·5	52·2	53·1	52·7	55·0	54·5	53·1
Puttalam ...	27—32	55·0	54·5	55·1	52·8	51·8	53·1	50·1	52·1	52·4	51·0	54·3	61·1	53·6
Anuradhapura ...	26—29	58·4	59·7	59·4	59·4	57·5	56·3	57·7	61·2	58·8	58·8	58·4	56·3	58·5
Mannar ...	19—25	55·7	58·4	60·0	58·3	56·3	56·8	57·2	57·6	58·3	57·2	55·1	53·7	57·0
Jaffna ...	26—29	56·4	57·3	59·2	59·1	53·8	52·9	55·2	56·3	52·3	54·0	52·9	51·2	55·1
Trincomalee ...	23—25	59·7	62·0	65·5	54·3	53·7	51·1	47·0	52·2	53·9	55·7	56·6	56·1	55·7
Batticaloa ...	31—34	55·3	60·1	59·3	57·3	55·2	53·7	54·6	55·2	55·9	55·6	56·2	52·9	55·9
Hambantota ...	27—30	53·7	56·8	57·1	56·7	53·3	51·2	48·3	52·4	53·3	54·1	52·4	53·2	53·6
Galle ...	28—32	57·3	59·7	58·0	54·5	55·3	53·6	57·6	56·8	54·8	55·4	56·3	56·5	56·3
Kandy ...	30—31	56·8	58·9	60·3	60·9	57·6	52·9	53·2	55·0	56·5	58·9	58·9	55·6	57·1
Nuwara Eliya ...	25—28	64·2	67·7	71·2	68·2	62·6	51·8	53·3	58·0	59·5	59·5	65·9	64·0	62·2
Hakgala ...	16—18	49·6	55·7	57·3	58·1	55·9	52·7	53·1	53·7	53·1	54·0	53·2	51·9	54·0
Badulla ...	15—18	59·2	63·1	63·0	62·8	60·2	60·2	60·4	61·0	64·0	62·8	59·5	62·4	61·6
Diyatalawa ...	0— 1	—	64·7	59·8	63·3	62·3	61·1	59·3	60·4	50·6	64·6	62·7	61·8	—
Ragama ...	0— 1	—	60·1	46·9	56·3	51·3	49·6	52·8	56·3	54·7	56·0	48·4	59·9	—

Table III. (in appendix) shows the equilibrium temperatures of solar radiation for each month of the year 1901 for all stations, giving the monthly mean of the daily readings, the highest and lowest reading for the month, with the dates on which they occurred, and also the excess of the sun over the shade temperatures.

Table IV., below, shows the variations from the averages of Table II. of the mean monthly excess temperatures of sun over shade in 1901, deduced from Table III.

TABLE IV.—Comparison of Excess Sun (over Shade) Temperature in 1901, with the Averages of Table II.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	+ 0·3	— 0·4	— 5·2	— 3·3	— 5·0	— 7·4	— 4·6	— 5·1	— 3·2	+ 0·5	— 3·0	+ 1·8	— 2·9
Ratnapura ...	—16·0	—14·4	—12·7	—15·6	—15·6	—16·2	—14·4	—13·7	—14·3	—15·4	—19·6	—14·3	—15·2
Puttalam ...	—	—11·1	—15·9	—13·0	—12·0	—14·5	—18·5	—16·1	—19·3	—20·5	—37·4	—20·6	—
Anuradhapura ...	+ 2·6	— 1·3	— 5·1	— 3·6	— 3·1	— 0·7	— 2·0	— 5·7	— 4·0	— 1·9	+ 0·7	+ 0·2	— 2·0
Mannar ...	+ 1·2	— 3·8	— 3·5	— 1·1	+ 2·4	— 0·8	+ 6·1	+ 1·6	— 0·2	+ 2·7	— 1·6	+ 1·9	— 0·4
Jaffna ...	+ 1·6	+ 2·2	+ 0·6	+ 2·3	+ 3·6	+ 5·6	+ 2·7	+ 2·1	+ 3·9	+ 3·7	+ 0·6	+ 0·4	+ 2·4
Trincomalee ...	+ 7·7	+ 0·7	— 7·8	+ 6·6	+ 5·1	+ 6·0	+11·0	+ 5·8	+ 3·5	— 1·7	— 2·2	— 5·0	+ 2·4
Batticaloa ...	— 1·6	— 7·1	— 5·4	— 8·1	— 5·1	— 4·2	— 6·5	— 8·9	— 7·4	— 3·5	— 1·1	+ 4·5	— 4·5
Hambantota ...	+ 4·0	+ 3·6	+ 3·4	+ 2·5	+ 5·1	+ 7·9	+10·7	+ 6·0	+ 5·0	+ 3·6	+ 4·3	+ 4·3	+ 5·0
Galle ...	— 3·3	— 3·8	+ 7·3	+13·8	+ 5·9	+ 3·3	— 0·1	+ 3·5	+ 4·5	+ 6·2	+ 0·4	+ 8·3	+ 3·8
Kandy ...	+ 1·7	+ 1·7	— 3·4	— 2·3	+ 0·9	— 2·1	+ 0·5	— 1·0	+ 0·3	+ 1·6	— 7·3	+ 4·9	— 0·3
Nuwara Eliya ...	+ 9·4	+ 9·5	+ 5·2	+ 8·9	+12·6	+10·1	+11·7	+11·9	+11·1	+10·9	+ 4·5	— 1·9	+ 8·5
Hakgala ...	—15·7	—18·7	—17·8	—12·1	—18·3	—16·9	—15·9	—18·0	—14·6	—16·3	—20·5	—22·5	—17·3
Badulla ...	— 2·4	— 3·1	— 7·2	+ 0·3	— 2·9	— 4·9	+ 0·9	— 3·1	— 5·4	— 3·1	— 2·2	— 7·2	— 3·4

NOCTURNAL RADIATION.

The thermometer employed for registering the cooling of the stratum of air in contact with the earth, as the result of radiation towards the sky at night, is a sensitive spirit minimum thermometer. It is placed on a pad of non-conducting material (blanket) resting on the ground.

The relative amount of radiation from the earth is indicated by the difference between the temperature registered by this thermometer and that registered by the minimum air thermometer.

Table V., below, shows the mean monthly depression of the minimum thermometer on the ground level below the minimum in shade four feet above the ground, deduced from eight to twenty years' observations in Ceylon.

TABLE V.—Average Depression of Monthly Mean Nocturnal Temperatures below Minimum Shade Temperature.

Station.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	18—20	4·6	5·2	5·3	4·6	5·4	4·2	4·8	5·1	4·4	4·0	3·9	4·5	4·7
Ratnapura ...	8—12	7·3	9·4	7·1	10·1	8·6	8·5	7·8	9·3	8·2	8·4	8·3	9·0	8·5
Puttalam ...	14—17	10·4	12·0	10·5	11·3	12·2	12·0	10·7	11·6	11·7	12·2	11·5	10·5	11·4
Anuradhapura ...	15—18	4·6	5·1	5·4	4·2	4·0	4·1	3·6	3·5	3·6	3·8	4·7	5·6	4·4
Mannar ...	10—13	8·7	10·1	9·5	8·5	7·9	6·3	5·8	5·8	6·0	6·3	6·9	7·3	7·4
Jaffna ...	19—20	5·5	5·5	4·8	3·7	2·4	2·0	2·2	1·9	2·5	3·2	4·2	4·1	3·5
Trincomalee ...	14—18	6·6	8·4	7·5	7·0	7·9	6·9	7·4	7·8	8·2	7·1	7·3	7·5	7·4
Batticaloa ...	15—17	3·7	4·3	5·2	4·6	4·6	3·5	4·5	4·5	4·8	4·2	3·3	3·4	4·2
Hambantota ...	12—16	4·7	6·0	5·7	5·3	7·5	7·2	7·1	7·4	5·5	5·9	6·3	7·4	6·3
Galle ...	15—18	7·5	8·2	7·7	7·3	6·4	5·4	5·3	5·9	5·8	5·2	5·9	6·9	6·4
Kandy ...	14—18	5·4	6·1	5·9	8·2	7·9	7·3	7·9	6·3	8·3	7·8	7·9	8·1	7·3
Nuwara Eliya ...	14—16	6·7	8·0	7·4	6·9	6·7	5·7	5·7	4·8	5·4	6·3	6·3	5·9	6·3
Hakgala ...	16—18	4·0	4·9	4·5	3·5	3·2	2·3	2·6	2·8	3·6	3·4	3·7	3·9	3·5
Badulla ...	15—17	5·8	6·9	6·8	6·8	7·9	6·7	6·6	6·8	6·8	5·9	6·1	5·4	6·5
Diyatalawa ...	0— 1	—	4·9	6·0	4·9	7·9	4·9	8·0	7·1	3·9	5·6	7·0	7·4	—

Table VI. (in appendix) gives the monthly means of the nightly readings, the maximum and minimum readings with the dates on which they occurred, and also the depression below the minimum shade temperature.

Table VII., below, shows the variations from the averages of Table V. of the mean monthly depressions of the terrestrial radiation thermometer below the minimum shade thermometer for 1901, deduced from Table VI.

TABLE VII.—Comparison of the Depression of Mean Nocturnal Temperatures below Minimum Shade Temperatures in 1901, with the Averages of Table VI.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	— 3·2	— 3·9	— 2·0	— 3·6	— 2·9	— 2·0	— 2·6	— 1·9	— 0·2	— 0·9	— 1·2	— 0·7	— 2·1
Ratnapura ...	+ 5·4	+ 2·9	+ 1·1	+ 2·7	— 2·0	— 3·5	— 2·6	— 4·3	— 1·7	— 1·1	— 1·1	— 1·6	— 0·5
Puttalam ...	—	+ 0·3	+ 2·7	+ 3·3	+ 8·4	+ 9·6	+ 9·8	+12·8	+17·0	+21·2	+21·4	+ 8·3	—
Anuradhapura ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mannar ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaffna ...	— 1·4	— 1·3	— 1·3	+ 0·1	— 0·4	— 0·5	— 0·8	— 0·5	— 0·6	0	— 0·5	+ 1·5	— 0·5
Trincomalee ...	— 2·6	— 4·9	— 3·8	— 3·7	— 3·7	— 3·4	— 5·1	— 4·1	— 4·6	— 3·9	— 3·7	— 3·4	— 3·9
Batticaloa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hambantota ...	— 1·4	— 1·3	— 1·6	— 1·8	— 3·3	— 3·2	— 3·9	— 3·2	— 1·4	— 2·6	— 2·9	— 2·7	— 2·4
Galle ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kandy ...	+19·4	+21·3	+21·3	+15·8	+16·2	+17·3	+15·5	+17·7	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	— 0·5	— 2·9	— 1·7	— 2·3	— 1·5	— 4·6	— 4·7	— 3·4	— 3·3	— 3·0	— 3·2	— 4·6	— 3·0
Hakgala ...	+ 3·1	+ 2·7	+ 1·4	+ 4·3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Badulla ...	— 1·3	— 2·9	— 1·1	— 2·0	— 3·4	— 2·6	— 0·6	— 0·3	— 1·8	+ 0·1	— 2·4	— 0·9	— 1·5

AIR TEMPERATURE.

Table VIII., below, gives the average monthly mean temperatures of stations in Ceylon. The data for the deduction of the mean temperature are obtained from the means of the air temperatures at 21*h*. 30*m*. and 3*h*. 30*m*., and minimum thermometer readings during the twenty-four hours.

TABLE VIII.—Average Monthly Mean Temperature of Stations in Ceylon.

Station.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	32—33	79·1	80·2	81·9	82·5	82·5	81·0	80·6	80·7	80·8	80·2	79·8	79·1	80·7
Ratnapura ...	31—33	77·8	79·4	80·4	80·3	80·5	76·2	79·2	79·1	78·9	79·0	77·9	80·5	79·1
Puttalam ...	29—32	78·2	80·5	80·3	84·6	85·0	83·5	82·9	82·9	83·0	79·7	78·4	76·5	81·3
Anuradhapura ...	30—32	75·9	78·2	81·4	82·3	82·7	79·6	82·3	82·5	82·4	80·1	78·1	76·4	80·2
Mannar ...	30—32	78·6	79·7	82·1	84·8	85·2	84·0	82·7	82·5	82·5	81·6	79·7	78·1	81·8
Jaffna ...	31	78·0	79·6	86·3	85·6	84·9	83·2	82·6	82·3	83·8	81·3	79·1	77·5	82·0
Trincomalee ...	28—31	77·6	81·6	81·2	83·2	84·1	83·7	83·0	82·5	82·2	80·4	78·6	77·4	81·3
Batticaloa ...	31—34	76·5	77·7	79·8	81·9	82·7	83·0	82·6	82·1	81·6	80·1	78·1	76·5	80·2
Hambantota ...	32—34	78·0	79·0	80·5	81·6	81·1	80·2	80·1	80·0	79·8	79·8	78·8	78·3	79·8
Galle ...	32—33	78·0	79·0	81·1	81·7	81·5	80·4	79·8	80·0	80·1	79·5	79·0	78·2	79·9
Kandy ...	31—33	73·3	75·0	77·3	77·5	78·6	75·5	74·9	74·9	74·9	75·2	74·6	73·4	75·4
Nuwara Eliya ...	32—33	56·5	57·6	59·1	60·1	60·6	58·0	57·1	57·5	57·8	58·0	57·6	57·1	58·1
Hakgala ...	18	57·5	58·8	61·1	62·6	63·4	60·8	60·4	62·0	60·9	60·4	59·4	57·4	60·3
Badulla ...	23—29	69·3	71·0	73·0	74·8	75·3	75·0	74·6	74·7	74·4	73·7	71·9	70·5	73·2
Diyatalawa ...	0—1	—	66·7	67·7	69·2	71·1	69·8	70·5	71·5	69·6	68·6	66·6	64·7	—
Ragama ...	0—1	—	80·8	81·4	82·2	82·3	80·2	80·1	81·0	80·9	79·8	77·4	78·2	—

Table IX. (in appendix) gives the monthly and yearly means of the daily readings; the monthly and yearly means of the readings at 21*h*. 30*m*. and 3*h*. 30*m*.; the monthly and yearly means of the maximum and minimum temperatures with the mean daily range; the highest and lowest temperatures, the date on which they occurred, and the yearly means; and the absolute range of temperature for each month and for the year.

Table X., next page, shows the variations from the averages of Table VIII. of the monthly and yearly means for the year 1901.

TABLE X.—Comparison of Monthly Mean Temperatures in 1901 with the Averages.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo	+ 0·4	+ 0·7	— 0·3	— 0·6	0	— 0·6	— 0·3	+ 1·7	+ 1·7	+ 1·5	— 0·6	+ 0·7	+ 0·4
Ratnapura ...	+ 2·7	+ 1·8	+ 1·8	+ 1·8	+ 0·3	+ 3·1	— 0·2	— 0·1	+ 0·3	— 0·2	— 0·5	— 3·0	+ 0·6
Puttalam ...	—	— 1·0	+ 0·2	— 3·1	— 2·5	— 2·3	— 2·3	— 2·1	— 1·4	+ 0·9	— 0·4	+ 0·3	—
Anuradhapura ...	+ 3·5	+ 2·4	— 0·9	+ 0·4	+ 1·0	+ 3·2	+ 1·1	+ 1·7	+ 1·2	+ 3·6	+ 1·6	+ 2·7	+ 1·8
Mannar ...	+ 1·6	+ 2·3	— 0·6	+ 0·3	+ 1·3	+ 0·8	— 0·2	+ 1·0	+ 1·0	+ 1·5	+ 0·6	+ 0·2	+ 0·8
Jaffna ...	+ 2·2	+ 2·2	— 2·7	+ 0·3	+ 0·1	+ 0·2	+ 0·5	+ 0·5	— 1·2	+ 0·7	+ 0·4	0	+ 0·3
Trincomalee ...	+ 1·8	— 0·8	— 0·3	+ 0·7	+ 0·8	+ 0·3	+ 1·0	+ 2·1	+ 1·9	+ 1·4	+ 0·4	+ 0·9	+ 0·8
Batticaloa ...	— 0·2	— 0·1	— 1·9	— 2·4	— 2·9	— 2·5	— 2·0	— 1·5	— 1·3	— 3·8	— 0·9	— 0·3	— 1·6
Hambantota ...	+ 2·6	+ 2·6	+ 0·7	— 0·3	+ 1·5	+ 0·7	+ 1·2	+ 1·1	+ 1·9	+ 2·1	+ 1·6	+ 1·3	+ 1·4
Galle ...	+ 0·5	+ 1·0	— 0·5	+ 3·8	+ 3·9	+ 4·4	+ 5·0	+ 5·3	+ 5·2	+ 1·4	+ 0·6	+ 1·0	+ 2·6
Kandy ...	+ 1·5	+ 1·4	+ 0·2	— 0·7	— 1·6	— 0·7	— 0·9	— 0·1	+ 1·0	— 0·7	— 1·4	— 0·6	— 0·2
Nuwara Eliya ...	+ 2·5	+ 1·6	+ 0·4	+ 1·3	+ 1·0	+ 1·1	+ 0·9	+ 1·6	+ 2·1	+ 0·9	+ 1·4	+ 0·8	+ 1·3
Hakgala ...	— 1·1	+ 1·1	— 1·7	— 0·7	— 0·1	— 1·3	— 1·2	— 1·4	0	— 0·6	— 0·3	— 0·9	— 0·7
Badulla ...	+ 1·8	+ 1·1	+ 0·6	+ 0·3	+ 1·2	+ 0·3	+ 1·2	+ 1·8	+ 1·1	+ 1·0	+ 0·2	— 0·3	+ 0·9

TABLE XI.—Average daily Range of Temperature during each Month.

Station.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	31—32	14·3	14·7	13·8	12·4	9·8	8·0	7·9	8·1	8·8	9·9	11·7	12·9	11·0
Ratnapura ...	30—32	13·5	15·7	16·2	15·2	12·5	10·7	10·9	10·6	11·5	12·3	13·2	9·7	12·7
Puttalam ...	28—32	16·0	18·5	17·1	15·4	11·2	9·0	9·3	9·7	10·4	12·3	13·3	13·8	13·0
Anuradhapura ...	29—31	15·2	18·4	20·2	17·6	14·6	15·9	16·2	15·5	14·2	12·8	14·2	12·8	15·7
Mannar ...	30—32	9·6	11·7	14·4	13·6	10·0	8·8	9·0	9·3	9·3	9·6	9·2	7·7	10·2
Jaffna ...	30—31	11·4	14·1	13·4	10·5	7·5	6·3	6·6	7·2	7·1	7·9	9·3	9·2	9·2
Trincomalee ...	28—31	9·0	11·2	13·6	15·7	16·4	15·9	16·4	17·1	16·9	14·7	11·8	9·4	14·0
Batticaloa ...	31—32	10·2	12·2	13·7	14·8	15·9	16·9	17·3	14·1	16·2	14·7	12·7	10·8	14·1
Hambantota ...	29—31	13·2	14·2	14·1	13·6	11·4	11·7	12·3	12·2	11·9	12·4	12·8	12·5	12·7
Galle ...	29—30	8·0	8·7	8·8	7·3	5·4	4·8	4·6	4·6	4·9	5·9	7·2	7·6	6·6
Kandy ...	30—31	13·6	16·1	17·9	15·3	13·1	9·9	9·6	10·0	11·8	12·9	13·4	12·6	12·9
Nuwara Eliya ...	29—31	20·3	24·7	24·9	22·1	18·7	11·1	10·9	12·6	13·5	15·8	17·1	17·6	17·4
Hakgala ...	17—19	11·2	16·1	17·7	16·0	14·2	9·8	10·3	11·5	11·7	11·7	10·7	8·0	12·7
Badulla ...	22—25	12·9	14·8	17·8	17·6	18·9	18·9	20·9	21·3	21·1	17·8	16·2	13·5	17·6
Diyatalawa ...	0—1	—	18·5	18·6	17·8	18·9	17·3	18·9	21·1	18·1	18·3	15·6	15·0	—
Ragama ...	0—1	—	17·9	17·8	16·8	14·5	11·7	10·7	12·9	14·2	13·4	14·3	16·8	—

Table XII. (in appendix) gives the sea-level equivalents of the mean monthly temperatures in Table IX., omitting hill stations. The reduction to sea-level temperature has been made by adding one degree of temperature for every 450 ft. of elevation.

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

The barometer used at the Colombo Observatory is a standard, by Negretti and Zambra, which has been compared with the Kew standard. All the barometers at outstations are on Fortin's principle (constructed some by Casella, others by Negretti and Zambra), and have been compared with the Colombo instrument. At all the stations the instruments are placed in buildings and are preserved, as far as possible, from extremes of temperature.

Table XIII., below, gives the monthly mean barometric readings deduced from observations in Ceylon extending over a series of years.

TABLE XIII.—Average Monthly Mean Pressure of Stations in Ceylon.

Station.	Years.	In.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	32—33	29+	·872	·872	·853	·843	·804	·808	·798	·854	·867	·847	·851	·863	·845
Ratnapura ...	30—32	29+	·786	·789	·802	·734	·722	·765	·741	·745	·763	·797	·765	·771	·765
Puttalam ...	30—33	29+	·889	·884	·857	·804	·784	·781	·796	·800	·804	·839	·824	·880	·829
Anuradhapura ...	30—31	29+	·612	·597	·564	·553	·488	·460	·474	·492	·512	·503	·559	·591	·534
Mannar ...	26—28	29+	·905	·892	·884	·796	·754	·751	·762	·764	·794	·817	·846	·887	·821
Jaffna ...	30—31	29+	·921	·936	·898	·827	·809	·759	·768	·782	·815	·843	·874	·936	·851
Trincomalee ...	30—33	29+	·879	·871	·835	·768	·713	·697	·712	·725	·739	·781	·810	·858	·782
Batticaloa ...	30—31	29+	·822	·820	·887	·835	·781	·769	·822	·789	·812	·800	·841	·802	·815
Hambantota ...	28—30	29+	·834	·841	·836	·808	·782	·777	·780	·791	·808	·815	·832	·838	·812
Galle ...	29—31	29+	·893	·860	·843	·803	·789	·792	·807	·813	·834	·837	·837	·848	·830
Kandy ...	31—33	27+	·224	·223	·200	·195	·148	·192	·163	·165	·183	·186	·186	·212	·190
Nuwara Eliya ...	30—32	23+	1·051	1·053	1·063	1·041	1·032	1·020	1·017	1·018	1·030	1·035	1·050	1·054	1·039
Hakgala ...	17—18	24+	·570	·564	·562	·633	·514	·478	·463	·492	·513	·529	·582	·552	·529
Badulla ...	21—25	29+	·801	·731	·718	·678	·641	·632	·638	·636	·652	·673	·703	·709	·684
Diyatalawa ...	0— 1	25+	—	·932	·931	·880	·841	·844	·822	·837	·871	·863	·869	·913	—

Table XIV. (in appendix) gives the monthly and yearly means of the daily readings; the monthly and yearly means of the readings at 21*h.* 30*m.* and 3*h.* 30*m.*; the monthly and annual range; the highest and lowest monthly and yearly readings, with the dates on which they occurred; the yearly means of the maximum and minimum readings; and the absolute monthly and yearly range. Table XV., below, shows the variations from the averages in Table XII. of the monthly and yearly means for 1901.

TABLE XV.—Comparison of Monthly Mean Pressure in 1901 with the Averages of Table XIII.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	+·029	+·006	+·015	—·040	+·002	+·032	+·027	—·022	—·007	+·005	—·006	+·025	+·005
Ratnapura ...	—·147	—169	—304	—164	—149	—165	—155	—156	—147	—181	—154	—119	—159
Puttalam ...	—·023	—·043	—·021	—·043	—·026	—·009	—·046	—·042	—·012	—·038	—·014	—·016	—·028
Anuradhapura ...	+·027	—·002	+·029	—·035	+·009	+·031	—·004	—·024	—·010	+·020	—·016	+·014	+·003
Mannar ...	—·015	—·023	—·022	—·014	—·008	—·005	—·018	—·023	—·022	—·038	—·032	+·007	—·018
Jaffna ...	+·049	+·003	+·024	+·010	—·016	+·028	—·002	—·004	—·005	—·004	—·010	+·020	+·004
Trincomalee ...	+·077	+·056	+·095	+·060	+·069	+·082	+·042	+·057	+·080	+·057	+·060	+·088	+·070
Batticaloa ...	+·141	+·122	+·049	+·080	+·053	+·063	+·006	+·022	—·001	+·071	+·037	+·181	+·069
Hambantota ...	+·013	+·021	+·024	+·052	+·088	+·074	+·063	+·008	+·023	+·013	+·012	+·009	+·033
Galle ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kandy ...	+·058	+·043	+·056	0	+·048	+·029	+·034	+·039	+·021	+·034	+·027	+·055	+·038
Nuwara Eliya ...	+·080	+·075	+·066	+·066	+·070	+·069	+·042	+·053	+·073	+·057	+·045	+·058	+·063
Hakgala ...	+·009	+·003	+·029	—·010	+·021	+·002	+·023	—·004	+·025	—·023	—·055	—·002	+·002
Badulla ...	—·049	+·004	+·016	—·047	—·033	—·029	—·074	—·049	—·031	—·038	—·066	—·019	—·034
Diyatalawa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table XVI. (in appendix) gives the monthly and yearly means of pressure in 1901, according to the tables printed in the "Instructions to Observers at Ceylon Meteorological Stations."

WIND.

The instrument employed at the Colombo Observatory is a self-registering Beckley anemograph. It records the direction and velocity of the wind, continuously, on a revolving drum driven by clockwork. At outstations the instruments employed consist of the ordinary wind-vane for direction, and a Robinson anemometer for registering on a dial the distance travelled by the wind.

Table XVII. (in appendix) gives the number of times that each of eight wind-directions and calms were observed at 21*h*. 30*m*. and 3*h*. 30*m*. by the ordinary wind-vane at outstations; the trigonometrical resultant of these observations, computed by Lambert's formula; and the mean diurnal movement of the air; also the average monthly values of the last two data, computed from as many years as have furnished anemometric registers.

The Colombo anemograph records the number of miles travelled in each of sixteen directions.

HYGROMETRY.

The humidity of the air, the elastic force of aqueous vapour, and the temperature of the dew point are inferred from the relative temperatures of identical dry and wet-bulb thermometers, when exposed to the same conditions. In order that the evaporation of the water from the wet-bulb may take place freely, the instruments are kept in outside sheds: if kept in rooms, the reading of the wet-bulb will not give a true indication, owing to restrained evaporation.

Table XVIII. (in appendix) gives the monthly and yearly means of the readings of the wet-bulb at 21*h*. 30*m*. and 3*h*. 30*m*.; the monthly and yearly means of the minimum wet-bulb; the mean range and the adopted wet-bulb temperature of each month (the mean of the minimum, 21*h*. 30*m*. and 3*h*. 30*m*. readings); also the difference of these several values and the corresponding air temperature.

Table XIX. (in appendix) gives the mean vapour tensions of the several months of 1901, and of those observed at 21*h*. 30*m*. and 3*h*. 30*m*., and also those deduced from the reading of the minimum dry and wet-bulb thermometers.

Table XX., below, shows the average monthly and yearly mean vapour tension for different stations, deduced from observations extending over a number of years in Ceylon.

TABLE XX.—Average Monthly Mean Vapour Tension in Decimals of an Inch.

Station.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	32—33	·758	·775	·828	·872	·891	·859	·836	·836	·834	·855	·814	·785	·829
Ratnapura ...	30—33	·775	·769	·808	·855	·871	·858	·831	·830	·820	·853	·792	·793	·821
Puttalam ...	27—33	·751	·762	·844	·902	·917	·852	·860	·831	·867	·845	·850	·784	·839
Anuradhapura ...	29—31	·750	·740	·789	·864	·891	·878	·873	·822	·804	·803	·820	·781	·818
Mannar ...	30—31	·812	·825	·895	·979	1·005	·970	·935	·922	·926	·921	·895	·800	·907
Jaffna ...	30	·778	·785	·886	·991	1·027	·998	·968	·968	·964	·937	·885	·800	·916
Trincomalee ...	27—30	·801	·823	·869	·927	·919	·884	·879	·864	·853	·871	·861	·836	·866
Batticaloa ...	30—33	·838	·825	·880	·935	·948	·914	·894	·911	·808	·910	·883	·852	·883
Hambantota ...	29—32	·775	·794	·844	·838	·868	·868	·833	·831	·807	·816	·774	·808	·815
Galle ...	31—32	·856	·872	·984	·943	·963	·946	·928	·929	·931	·922	·898	·872	·920
Kandy ...	31—33	·624	·613	·647	·724	·733	·718	·699	·720	·689	·688	·689	·661	·684
Nuwara Eliya ...	28—30	·383	·354	·383	·433	·452	·419	·428	·428	·436	·402	·401	·418	·411
Hakgala ...	17	·420	·409	·436	·491	·522	·491	·475	·488	·465	·480	·467	·449	·466
Badulla ...	22—27	·604	·602	·640	·734	·701	·678	·641	·648	·632	·618	·662	·629	·657
Diyatalawa ...	0—1	—	·506	·554	·551	·603	·465	·451	·469	·508	·499	·505	·575	—
Ragama ...	0—1	—	·835	·858	·894	·903	·870	·899	·915	·869	·847	·793	·826	—

Table XXI., next page, shows the variation from the means of Table XIX. of the monthly mean vapour tension for 1901.

TABLE XXI.—Comparison of Monthly Mean Vapour Tension in 1901 with the Averages of Table XX.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	+ ·014	+ ·080	+ ·038	+ ·050	+ ·044	— ·001	+ ·057	+ ·060	+ ·029	+ ·010	+ ·022	— ·017	— ·032
Ratnapura ...	+ ·012	+ ·056	— ·025	— ·036	— ·031	+ ·015	— ·013	+ ·073	— ·026	— ·058	— ·039	— ·066	— ·015
Puttalam ...	—	— ·055	— ·035	— ·114	— ·114	— ·049	— ·077	— ·089	— ·089	— ·049	— ·138	— ·074	—
Anuradhapura ...	+ ·134	+ ·062	+ ·043	+ ·023	+ ·007	— ·025	— ·016	— ·011	+ ·017	— ·147	— ·042	— ·087	— ·004
Mannar ...	0	+ ·004	— ·097	— ·131	— ·139	— ·098	— ·031	— ·015	— ·033	— ·062	— ·053	— ·003	— ·055
Jaffna ...	+ ·020	+ ·040	— ·053	— ·035	— ·041	— ·052	— ·043	— ·047	— ·052	— ·037	— ·032	— ·027	— ·030
Trincomalee ...	+ ·040	+ ·056	+ ·021	+ ·065	+ ·086	+ ·109	+ ·116	+ ·142	+ ·104	+ ·059	— ·014	— ·021	+ ·064
Batticaloa ...	+ ·014	+ ·042	+ ·014	— ·009	— ·028	+ ·003	— ·027	— ·026	+ ·079	— ·040	— ·028	— ·034	— ·003
Hambantota ...	+ ·065	+ ·082	+ ·033	— ·016	+ ·019	+ ·086	+ ·030	+ ·044	+ ·073	+ ·118	+ ·140	+ ·044	+ ·064
Galle ...						Cancelled..							
Kandy ...	+ ·064	+ ·068	— ·003	+ ·088	— ·005	— ·001	+ ·004	— ·048	+ ·009	+ ·009	— ·004	— ·009	+ ·014
Nuwara Eliya ...	+ ·030	+ ·056	+ ·016	+ ·060	— ·017	+ ·026	+ ·014	+ ·001	+ ·015	+ ·029	+ ·015	— ·021	+ ·019
Hakgala ...	+ ·026	+ ·061	+ ·017	+ ·010	— ·044	— ·022	— ·010	+ ·002	+ ·051	+ ·024	+ ·023	— ·006	+ ·011
Badulla ...	+ ·031	+ ·044	+ ·004	— ·027	— ·028	+ ·032	— ·059	— ·041	+ ·020	+ ·010	— ·031	— ·026	— ·018
Diyatalawa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ragama ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table XXII., below, gives the average mean monthly humidity derived from observations made in Ceylon extending over a number of years.

TABLE XXII.—Average Mean Monthly Relative Humidity.

Station.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	32—33	76	76	76	76	80	81	80	82	81	83	83	81	79
Ratnapura ...	30—33	81	83	78	83	84	85	84	83	83	85	85	84	83
Puttalam ...	28—31	80	81	81	82	88	84	84	83	83	83	82	83	83
Anuradhapura ...	30—32	81	76	73	80	78	78	79	73	74	80	83	84	78
Mannar ...	30—32	82	79	79	83	83	82	81	81	84	82	85	85	82
Jaffna ...	31	80	79	77	80	83	86	83	85	85	84	84	85	83
Trincomalee ...	29—31	79	81	80	79	76	75	74	73	73	78	85	86	78
Batticaloa ...	31—34	88	85	84	83	82	79	79	80	82	86	89	90	84
Hambantota ...	28—32	84	82	85	87	84	84	81	82	82	84	83	84	83
Galle ...	32—33	89	82	83	87	89	91	91	91	91	96	95	93	90
Kandy ...	31—34	77	71	71	78	78	81	82	81	82	82	80	81	78
Nuwara Eliya ...	27—30	83	79	76	82	86	92	93	89	89	89	88	87	86
Hakgala ...	17	88	79	79	85	89	91	89	87	87	89	91	92	87
Badulla ...	22—27	88	83	79	81	79	74	76	75	75	80	83	83	80
Diyatalawa ...	0—1	—	77	76	78	68	63	61	62	71	77	88	79	—
Ragama ...	0—1	—	81	80	81	81	84	87	86	82	83	83	85	—

Table XXIII. (in appendix) gives the mean relative humidities of the several months in 1901 and of those observed at 21*h.* 30*m.* and 3*h.* 30*m.*, and also those deduced from the readings of the minimum dry and wet-bulb.

TABLE XXIV.—Comparison of Mean Monthly Relative Humidity of 1901 with the Averages of Table XXII.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	+ 2	+ 5	+ 7	+ 9	+ 4	+ 2	+ 6	— 2	— 3	— 3	+ 1	— 5	+ 2
Ratnapura ...	— 6	—10	— 7	— 7	— 5	— 4	— 3	— 3	— 4	— 6	— 6	—12	—16
Puttalam ...	—	—11	—12	— 9	— 5	— 8	— 9	— 9	—10	— 7	—10	— 5	—
Anuradhapura ...	— 2	+ 2	+ 7	— 1	0	0	— 4	+ 4	— 2	—	+ 8	+13	—
Mannar ...	— 3	— 3	— 6	—13	—13	—10	+ 1	— 2	— 7	— 6	— 3	— 6	— 6
Jaffna ...	— 2	— 2	— 3	— 2	— 1	— 3	— 1	— 2	— 3	— 2	+ 1	— 3	— 2
Trincomalee ...	+ 5	+ 2	+ 5	+ 8	+ 9	+10	+11	+12	+10	+ 7	+ 2	— 3	+ 7
Batticaloa ...	+ 5	+ 8	+ 9	+ 9	+ 9	+ 9	+ 4	+ 4	+ 3	+ 1	+ 3	0	+ 5
Hambantota ...	— 3	— 1	+ 2	— 9	— 2	+ 2	+ 1	+ 1	0	+ 2	+ 5	0	0
Galle ...	— 0	+10	+ 6	+ 5	+ 4	+ 3	+ 2	— 2	—	—14	— 5	— 7	—
Kandy ...	+ 3	+ 5	— 1	+12	+ 1	+ 3	+ 2	— 4	— 3	0	+ 4	0	+ 2
Nuwara Eliya ...	+ 1	0	— 6	— 1	— 7	— 4	— 2	— 2	— 3	— 3	— 5	— 7	— 3
Hakgala ...	+ 7	+ 8	+ 8	+ 5	— 8	+ 1	+ 4	+ 5	+ 8	+ 3	+ 6	+ 3	+ 4
Badulla ...	— 5	— 2	— 2	+ 1	— 5	— 1	—10	— 9	— 1	— 6	— 2	— 2	— 4
Diyatalawa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ragama ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

CLOUD PROPORTION.

The relative proportion of cloud is determined in the usual manner by estimating the average amount of sky covered, 10 denoting a sky entirely and continuously overcast, and zero a cloudless sky.

Table XXV., next page, shows the average proportion of clouded sky in each month, deduced from the registers of past years.

TABLE XXV.—Average Proportion of Clouded Sky in each Month, deduced from Registers of past Years.

Station.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	32—33	4·5	3·5	4·0	5·5	6·7	7·3	6·5	6·5	6·3	6·7	6·0	5·5	5·7
Ratnapura ...	32—33	5·9	5·2	5·4	6·4	7·1	7·6	6·3	7·8	6·2	6·9	6·4	6·4	6·6
Puttalam ...	31—33	6·8	6·4	6·1	6·9	7·0	7·4	6·9	6·8	6·3	7·4	7·2	7·0	7·0
Anuradhapura ...	31—32	4·4	3·8	3·4	4·1	4·0	4·0	4·0	4·1	4·3	5·3	5·4	5·7	4·4
Mannar ...	31—32	4·6	3·4	3·5	4·5	4·9	5·5	5·5	5·3	5·2	5·9	6·1	6·2	5·0
Jaffna ...	31	4·6	3·3	3·0	6·9	3·9	5·0	5·2	5·5	4·9	5·5	6·1	6·0	5·0
Trincomalee ...	31—32	5·2	4·7	3·6	4·0	4·5	5·3	5·8	4·9	4·9	6·8	5·6	5·9	5·1
Batticaloa ...	32—33	6·0	5·4	4·8	5·4	5·4	5·9	5·8	5·8	5·6	5·1	6·2	6·4	5·6
Hambantota ...	32—34	5·8	5·4	5·3	5·3	6·2	6·6	6·3	6·3	6·3	6·3	6·1	5·9	6·0
Galle ...	32—33	4·6	4·0	4·1	5·2	5·6	5·9	5·3	5·4	5·4	5·8	5·7	4·9	5·2
Kandy ...	32—33	5·1	4·2	4·7	5·9	5·9	7·0	6·8	7·2	6·6	6·5	6·3	6·4	6·0
Nuwara Eliya ...	32—33	4·5	3·5	3·8	5·1	5·6	7·5	6·1	6·6	6·6	6·2	5·6	5·4	5·5
Hakgala ...	18—19	7·2	5·1	5·1	6·2	5·9	7·9	6·8	6·7	6·7	7·4	7·9	8·1	6·8
Badulla ...	23—27	6·1	4·0	4·4	5·4	5·2	5·8	5·1	5·4	5·6	5·2	6·3	6·9	5·4
Diyatalawa ...	0—1	—	5·1	4·8	5·7	4·1	5·0	3·9	4·0	5·2	5·3	6·0	5·7	—

Table XXVI. (in appendix) gives the monthly means of the observations and the means of the daily averages at 21*h.* 30*m.* and 3*h.* 30*m.*

Table XXVII., below, shows the variations from the averages in Table XXV. of the values for 1901.

TABLE XXVII.—Comparison of the Mean Cloud Proportion in 1901 with the Averages of Table XXV.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	—1·4	0	+0·2	—2·2	—0·8	—1·9	—0·2	—2·0	—0·2	—1·0	+0·3	—2·2	—0·9
Ratnapura ...	+0·4	—1·0	—1·0	—0·7	—1·2	0	—0·9	—1·2	—0·5	—0·6	—0·3	—1·0	—0·6
Puttalam ...	—1·5	—2·0	—1·7	—0·1	+0·2	0	—0·2	—0·2	—0·6	+0·9	+1·3	—1·2	—0·5
Anuradhapura ...	—1·4	—1·3	—0·8	—0·8	—2·7	—2·5	—3·5	—3·3	—0·9	—1·2	—0·7	—1·2	—1·7
Mannar ...	+0·4	+1·1	+1·3	+0·8	+0·3	+0·6	—1·4	—1·1	+0·8	+0·2	+1·0	+0·1	+0·4
Jaffna ...	—0·2	+1·7	+1·5	—2·0	+0·1	0	—0·2	—0·1	+0·2	+0·1	—0·4	—0·6	0
Trincomalee ...	—2·2	—1·5	—0·4	—1·2	—1·5	—2·1	—3·1	—2·2	—1·1	—3·0	—1·5	—2·5	—1·9
Batticaloa ...	—0·9	—0·4	+0·5	—0·1	—0·2	—0·5	—0·7	—0·8	—0·6	—0·1	—1·1	—1·4	—0·5
Hambantota ...	—0·6	—1·5	—0·6	+0·2	—1·7	—1·6	—1·7	—3·3	—2·7	—2·1	—0·9	—2·3	—1·6
Galle ...	—2·6	—2·2	—1·9	—3·0	—3·2	—4·1	—3·5	—1·7	—3·6	—4·1	—3·1	—3·5	—3·1
Kandy ...	+0·5	—0·5	—0·4	—0·5	—0·6	+1·1	+0·6	—1·0	0	—0·6	+0·1	—1·4	—0·2
Nuwara Eliya ...	+2·3	+2·0	+2·6	+2·0	+1·1	+1·2	+1·3	+1·0	+1·3	+1·5	+1·6	—0·8	+1·6
Hakgala ...	+0·5	+1·1	+0·9	+0·6	+0·1	—0·2	—0·3	—0·3	+0·3	—1·2	—0·4	—0·6	0
Badulla ...	—0·6	—3·1	+0·2	+0·5	—0·8	—1·2	—1·6	—1·7	—0·3	+0·1	—0·3	0	—0·1
Diyatalawa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table XXVIII., below, gives the mean monthly and yearly rainfall, deduced from observations extending over a long series of years in Ceylon.

TABLE XXVIII.—Average Monthly and Annual Rainfall of sixteen Principal Stations in Ceylon.

Station.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	32	3·51	1·94	4·76	11·34	11·86	8·23	4·46	3·68	4·94	14·03	12·77	6·26	—
Ratnapura ...	32	5·05	4·50	8·11	12·73	28·58	20·92	11·78	12·63	14·36	18·47	14·86	8·91	160·90
Puttalam ...	31—32	2·20	1·46	3·17	6·10	3·45	1·79	0·42	0·83	0·96	8·66	11·06	6·50	46·60
Anuradhapura ...	31—32	2·89	1·36	2·78	7·62	3·73	1·51	1·04	1·79	2·90	8·58	10·98	9·05	54·23
Mannar ...	31—32	2·12	1·13	1·51	2·74	2·15	0·58	0·23	0·47	1·02	7·97	10·17	7·98	38·07
Jaffna ...	31	1·97	1·19	0·93	2·41	1·98	0·70	0·78	1·45	2·60	6·46	13·49	10·99	44·95
Trincomalee ...	31—32	5·56	2·16	1·60	2·14	2·36	1·36	2·07	4·40	4·72	7·82	13·63	15·17	62·94
Batticaloa ...	31—32	7·95	3·93	3·30	1·88	1·75	1·00	1·09	2·27	2·71	6·36	12·22	13·48	57·94
Hambantota ...	32	3·32	1·51	2·09	2·67	3·16	2·48	1·32	1·38	2·31	4·14	6·78	5·50	36·66
Galle ...	32	4·48	3·15	4·47	10·44	11·10	8·17	5·37	5·38	7·42	12·97	12·09	6·18	91·12
Kandy ...	32	4·79	2·38	3·37	7·34	6·03	9·31	6·73	5·80	5·67	10·68	10·58	8·97	81·65
Nuwara Eliya ...	31—32	5·17	2·06	3·15	6·13	7·68	13·82	11·62	8·41	8·23	10·59	8·88	8·78	94·52
Hakgala ...	18—19	8·07	2·57	4·80	7·62	7·41	8·25	5·74	4·67	5·88	10·48	11·01	14·12	90·62
Badulla ...	25—26	9·42	3·27	4·80	8·40	5·48	2·70	1·44	3·31	3·15	9·92	11·91	13·73	77·03
Diyatalawa ...	0—1	—	3·55	3·50	9·21	5·10	2·41	0	0·21	5·37	4·72	13·69	4·18	—
Ragama ...	0—1	—	—	5·58	10·13	6·44	10·51	8·82	0·99	5·08	7·30	25·66	2·23	—

Table XXIX., below, shows the variations from the means in Table XXVIII. of the rainfall for 1901.

TABLE XXIX.—Comparison of the Monthly and Annual Rainfall in 1901 with the Averages of Table XXVIII.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	+8·40	+1·61	+0·36	—2·63	—5·58	—2·35	+0·06	—3·22	—1·01	—10·12	+7·07	—2·86	—10·27
Ratnapura ...	+5·29	+2·82	—3·45	+3·27	—15·58	+3·35	+2·50	—5·46	—0·01	—8·19	+3·84	+2·01	—9·61
Puttalam ...	+4·04	+1·50	—0·97	+3·55	—0·55	—0·44	+0·43	—0·83	+0·84	—3·86	+2·84	—3·86	+2·69
Anuradhapura ...	—2·13	+2·34	—0·20	—2·09	—1·68	—1·33	—1·04	—1·79	+2·38	—1·48	+0·59	—2·04	—8·47
Mannar ...	—0·20	+2·04	+0·50	+1·60	—0·66	—0·58	—0·23	—0·47	—0·84	—5·71	—0·56	—3·86	—8·97
Jaffna ...	+2·69	—0·63	+0·03	—1·26	+0·96	—0·70	+0·64	—1·45	+0·12	—0·46	—1·31	—2·10	—3·47
Trincomalee ...	—3·66	+0·32	+6·19	+0·33	—0·26	—0·36	—1·49	—2·70	+6·67	—5·14	+0·04	—5·48	—5·54
Batticaloa ...	—1·57	+0·41	+6·80	+0·53	+1·28	—0·93	—0·33	—2·27	+3·06	—2·01	—4·36	—0·16	+0·45
Hambantota ...	+6·04	—0·63	—1·44	+1·29	—2·73	—2·01	—0·07	—1·38	—1·78	—1·71	—3·28	—2·77	—10·47
Galle ...	+8·11	+8·82	+2·44	+1·67	+3·14	+1·90	+1·31	—2·38	—2·84	—6·83	+2·03	—3·46	+14·01
Kandy ...	+0·45	—0·65	—2·01	+5·91	—5·08	+4·84	+0·26	—1·38	—2·36	—4·32	+3·18	—4·45	—5·61
Nuwara Eliya ...	—1·56	+0·23	—0·49	+2·87	—5·56	+8·86	—3·92	—3·58	—2·19	—2·35	+4·56	—5·22	—8·45
Hakgala ...	—4·46	—0·06	+1·60	—3·04	—2·54	+7·17	—2·64	—3·03	—0·77	+1·70	+4·18	—5·57	—7·46
Badulla ...	—4·52	—0·72	—1·75	—0·47	—3·20	—0·68	—0·56	—2·17	+3·27	—6·16	—1·00	—6·83	—24·79
Diyatalawa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ragama ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Tables XXX. and XXXI. (in appendix) give respectively the amount of rainfall and the number of days on which it was measured at the sixteen principal stations.

APPENDIX.

TABLE III.—Equilibrium Temperatures of Solar Radiation for 1901.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Sun and Shade.		
		Date.	°	Date.	°	Mean	Max.	Min.
1.—COLOMBO.								
January	145·3	2nd	152·0	8th	122·0	57·3	63·4	36·3
February	147·2	6th	154·0	13th, 14th, & 15th	142·0	56·6	65·0	52·5
March	142·0	11th	152·5	13th	126·0	51·5	59·8	39·2
April	143·3	5th	151·0	23rd	121·0	52·7	60·8	30·6
May	140·3	13th	150·0	8th	126·0	49·8	57·8	36·5
June	134·0	27th	145·0	2nd	111·0	47·4	59·8	25·3
July	137·8	21st	149·0	13th	132·6	51·4	51·5	46·0
August	141·4	29th	151·0	15th	124·0	52·6	62·8	45·7
September	144·2	9th	151·0	25th	136·0	55·9	61·0	49·2
October	146·6	23rd & 27th	151·0	12th	140·3	58·7	78·2	54·1
November	140·8	16th	159·8	12th	81·5	54·6	71·8	2·0
December	148·1	8th	154·8	7th	135·0	59·7	66·0	60·8
Year	142·6	November 16th	159·8	November 12th	81·5	54·0	78·2	2·0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	151·9	—	124·8	—	63·2	39·0
2.—RATNAPURA.								
January	131·6	3rd	142·0	8th	112·0	39·3	50·3	22·5
February	135·5	17th	144·0	9th	123·0	41·5	49·5	38·5
March	133·7	23rd	144·0	14th	112·0	39·5	45·6	25·5
April	133·2	4th	141·0	27th	110·0	39·4	50·0	16·7
May	128·5	14th	141·0	29th	97·0	36·7	45·2	9·3
June	120·6	31st	139·0	5th	92·0	32·1	47·0	7·1
July	123·7	21st	134·0	30th	105·0	36·1	42·7	20·5
August	127·5	28th	136·0	18th	99·0	38·5	44·0	13·7
September	128·9	10th	140·5	27th	103·0	38·8	45·2	19·0
October	127·4	22nd	143·0	5th	112·0	37·3	50·7	26·3
November	125·0	10th	135·5	25th	90·0	35·4	44·2	8·1
December	132·2	15th	140·0	26th	116·3	40·2	47·5	28·0
Year	129·0	Feb. 17 & Mar. 23	144·0	November 25th	90·0	37·9	50·7	7·1
Means of extremes ...	—	—	140·0	—	105·9	—	46·8	19·6
3.—PUTTALAM.								
January	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	118·0	21st	136·0	26th	86·0	33·4	46·0	2·5
March	124·1	18th & 19th	135·0	11th	94·0	39·2	49·5	16·5
April	126·0	8th	149·0	4th	89·0	39·8	64·5	16·5
May	122·0	10th	135·0	7th	102·0	39·8	49·0	16·5
June	112·2	1st	141·0	7th	86·0	28·6	55·5	3·5
July	113·8	1st	129·0	27th	98·0	31·6	46·5	12·0
August	119·6	12th	138·0	4th	101·0	36·0	53·0	19·0
September	117·5	5th	134·0	28th	90·0	33·1	50·0	8·0
October	146·6	2nd	141·0	29th	90·0	30·5	58·0	5·0
November	99·3	6th & 26th	120·0	11th	82·0	16·9	39·0	3·3
December	111·3	2nd	145·0	21st	88·0	30·5	63·5	7·5
Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.—ANURADHAPURA.								
January	149·1	29th	156·0	4th	140·0	61·0	65·5	54·0
February	150·1	19th	157·0	3rd	130·6	58·4	66·0	38·2
March	146·0	4th	154·4	13th	113·4	54·3	64·4	27·6
April	149·6	17th	157·4	28th	142·0	55·8	62·0	41·7
May	146·6	5th	158·2	22nd	138·2	54·4	65·7	32·1
June	146·3	1st	150·6	28th	137·8	55·6	60·4	47·4
July	148·3	11th	154·0	4th	142·6	55·7	61·6	50·1
August	150·0	6th	156·4	4th	146·2	55·5	61·9	49·2
September	148·7	7th	156·8	18th	125·5	54·8	60·7	35·7
October	148·3	19th	155·4	3rd	131·8	56·9	63·2	44·6
November	146·6	7th	157·4	11th	126·4	59·1	66·7	44·9
December	142·5	2nd	156·8	17th	130·6	56·5	67·3	44·4
Year	146·8	May 5th	158·2	March 13th	113·4	56·5	67·3	27·6
Means of extremes ...	—	—	155·9	—	133·7	—	63·8	42·5
5.—MANNAR.								
January	143·7	18th & 19th	150·0	16th	135·0	56·5	62·4	48·8
February	144·4	19th & 21st	151·0	7th	138·0	54·6	61·1	52·2
March	147·1	22nd	156·6	13th	130·0	56·5	64·1	51·2
April	151·8	9th	156·6	29th	148·0	57·2	61·6	47·5
May	151·6	5th	158·0	29th	141·0	58·7	63·4	53·0
June	146·7	1st	155·0	14th	141·5	56·0	59·2	50·2
July	152·7	13th	154·4	10th	141·0	63·3	65·4	54·2
August	149·1	30th	153·3	16th	145·0	59·2	62·7	56·0
September	148·5	3rd & 25th	154·0	29th	140·0	58·1	64·7	53·3
October	149·7	27th & 28th	158·0	16th	145·0	59·9	68·2	53·5
November	142·8	4th	158·0	4th	158·0	53·5	67·3	41·0
December	139·7	2nd & 9th	150·0	17th	124·0	55·6	73·2	51·5
Year	147·3	May 5 & Oct. 28	158·0	December 17th	124·0	57·4	73·2	41·0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	154·6	—	140·5	—	64·4	51·0

TABLE III. (*continued*).—Solar Radiation.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Sun and Shade.		
		Date.	°	Date.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
6.—JAFFNA.								
January	144·0	19th	150·0	6th	138·0	58·0	73·5	49·0
February	147·9	23rd & 25th	156·0	8th	138·0	59·5	66·5	51·0
March	150·9	24th & 28th	156·0	14th	118·0	59·8	64·5	36·0
April	154·5	5th & 10th	158·0	27th	140·0	61·4	64·5	52·0
May	148·0	2nd	156·0	28th	138·0	57·4	66·0	51·0
June	145·5	1st	152·0	16th	139·0	58·3	61·0	53·0
July	144·4	1st	151·0	5th & 10th	138·0	57·9	64·0	53·0
August	145·6	30th	154·0	14th	138·0	58·4	64·0	53·5
September	143·8	25th	155·0	17th & 18th	130·0	56·2	68·0	44·5
October	143·9	23rd & 25th	153·0	7th	134·0	57·7	65·0	45·0
November	137·7	5th; 9th, & 16th	146·0	11th	120·0	53·5	62·0	40·0
December	134·6	13th	143·0	7th	118·0	51·6	60·6	37·5
Year	145·0	April 5th & 10th	158·0	Mar. 14 & Dec. 7	118·0	57·5	73·5	36·0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	152·5	—	132·7	—	64·9	47·1
7.—TRINCOMALEE.								
January	145·9	21st, 22nd, & 23rd	152·0	4th	125·0	61·4	67·0	41·2
February	150·1	11th	154·0	2nd	145·0	62·7	67·0	61·2
March	144·0	28th	153·0	5th	120·0	57·7	65·2	36·2
April	151·5	17th & 20th	156·0	27th	100·0	60·9	65·0	18·0
May	151·1	14th	157·0	13th	148·0	58·8	65·0	59·0
June	147·8	2nd	153·0	8th	136·0	57·1	63·8	47·6
July	149·6	22nd & 23rd	153·0	6th	145·0	58·0	60·2	53·8
August	151·5	27th	158·0	15th	148·0	58·0	61·2	56·0
September	150·1	31st	159·0	17th	140·0	57·4	61·3	53·0
October	144·3	16th & 21st	150·0	3rd & 5th	132·0	54·0	57·0	47·0
November	139·9	16th	147·0	12th	128·0	54·4	59·6	48·6
December	134·5	9th	142·0	18th	122·0	51·1	57·0	41·8
Year	146·7	September 31st	159·0	April 27th	100·0	58·1	67·0	18·0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	152·8	—	132·4	—	62·4	46·9
8.—BATTICALOA.								
January	136·2	7th	140·2	26th	130·2	53·7	57·1	47·8
February	137·8	3rd & 14th	142·8	13th	131·2	53·0	60·4	44·0
March	138·7	2nd	145·2	26th	132·2	53·9	60·3	47·3
April	137·9	26th	144·2	17th	134·8	49·2	50·8	45·1
May	140·9	10th & 12th	144·0	24th	139·0	50·1	55·3	46·6
June	141·1	19th & 25th	143·5	1st	135·9	49·5	53·8	48·1
July	141·3	16th	142·8	10th	139·0	48·1	59·8	44·6
August	141·1	10th	142·8	4th	140·0	46·3	49·6	45·1
September	141·8	8th & 13th	142·8	5th	140·0	48·5	51·5	46·1
October	141·5	1st & 5th	142·8	—	140·8	52·1	53·9	50 3
November	140·8	1st	141·8	—	140·0	55·1	56·8	53·1
December	140·8	3rd & 18th	141·8	—	140·0	57·4	60·6	53·3
Year	140·0	March 2nd	145·2	January 26th	130·2	51·4	60·6	44·0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	142·9	—	136·9	—	55·8	47·6
9.—HAMBANTOTA.								
January	145·1	25th	150·3	8th	135·3	57·7	61·8	50·8
February	149·9	21st	154·3	10th	143·8	60·4	62·3	56·3
March	150·0	8th	156·4	13th	145·3	60·5	64·4	56·3
April	152·1	17th	154·8	26th	149·8	59·2	60·8	55·1
May	151·4	11th & 24th	155·3	27th	144·8	58·4	61·3	53·8
June	149·3	18th	152·8	24th	145·3	59·1	65·8	58·8
July	150·5	9th	153·4	2nd	146·8	58·9	59·4	57·3
August	153·7	31st	156·3	4th & 9th	151·8	58·4	61·8	56·8
September	152·3	13th	154·8	18th	149·3	58·3	60·8	54·8
October	152·8	24th	156·4	15th	148·8	57·7	61·8	55·8
November	150·1	4th	153·8	20th	148·8	56·7	63·3	55·3
December	152·0	14th	154·4	27th	149·3	57·5	59·4	54·3
Year	150·9	Mar.8th&Oct.24th	156·4	January 8th	135·3	58·6	65·8	50·8
Means of extremes ...	—	—	154·8	—	146·6	—	61·9	54·5
10.—GALLE.								
January	141·8	3rd	146·5	9th & 10th.	139·0	54·0	58·7	51·2
February	143·8	15th	151·5	22nd	134·0	55·9	63·3	46·0
March	152·3	23rd	162·0	12th	126·0	65·3	75·2	49·8
April	156·5	21st	167·2	23rd	110·4	68·3	68·3	22·2
May	149·4	16th	164·5	30th	99·5	65·2	76·5	11·7
June	144·3	4th	156·0	29th	110·5	56·9	68·2	23·5
July	144·7	16th	155·0	10th	99·5	57·5	67·6	12·7
August	147·7	20th	155·0	17th	142·2	60·3	67·6	54·8
September	146·4	20th & 22nd	151·5	7th	125·2	59·3	64·3	38·0
October	148·5	1st & 10th	152·4	2nd	143·5	61·6	66·4	52·6
November	143·3	16th	157·0	11th	113·5	56·7	69·8	36·3
December	151·4	14th	156·0	30th	143·5	64·8	69·2	56·7
Year	148·0	April 21st	167·2	May 30 & July 10	99·5	60·1	76·5	11·7
Means of extremes ...	—	—	156·2	—	124·7	—	67·9	39·6

TABLE III. (*continued*).—Solar Radiation.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Sun and Shade.		
		Date.	°	Date.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
11.—KANDY.								
January ...	143·3	4th	158·0	9th	103·0	58·5	72·2	24·0
February ...	147·2	16th	155·0	3rd	139·0	60·6	66·6	54·5
March ...	145·7	2nd	159·0	13th	110·0	56·9	69·7	28·3
April ...	147·5	5th	156·0	27th	96·0	58·6	65·2	12·0
May ...	145·1	14th	152·0	8th	134·0	58·5	70·1	50·6
June ...	133·0	1st	149·0	7th	110·0	50·8	65·2	31·2
July ...	135·0	3rd	144·0	9th	119·0	53·7	60·7	36·2
August ...	137·0	29th	149·0	15th	117·0	54·3	65·3	38·1
September ...	142·1	6th & 15th	151·0	18th	120·0	56·8	63·2	41·4
October ...	144·4	15th & 21st	155·0	1st	119·0	60·5	70·5	40·8
November ...	142·0	21st	157·0	12th	103·0	51·6	72·8	21·8
December ...	141·0	21st, 18th, & 19th	150·0	28th	108·0	60·7	69·7	37·6
Year ...	142·9	March 2nd	159·0	April 27th	96·0	56·8	72·8	12·0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	153·0	—	114·6	—	67·6	36·4
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.								
January ...	141·6	28th	158·5	8th	110·2	73·6	93·3	51·1
February ...	146·3	3rd	155·4	24th	129·4	77·2	85·4	59·8
March ...	146·7	7th	160·9	12th	106·3	76·4	90·0	44·8
April ...	148·0	17th	158·4	18th	133·5	77·1	89·5	60·6
May ...	145·9	30th	157·0	6th	136·0	75·2	85·0	64·0
June ...	126·1	13th	151·6	7th	85·4	61·9	84·9	23·0
July ...	128·0	19th	148·8	8th	95·0	65·0	85·0	30·2
August ...	134·1	20th	153·0	14th	109·0	69·9	85·7	64·0
September ...	137·5	8th	154·3	4th	100·7	70·6	84·7	30·2
October ...	136·8	27th	156·7	30th	96·9	70·4	89·6	29·4
November ...	131·6	8th	153·0	11th	91·1	70·4	89·6	29·4
December ...	135·2	24th	149·2	30th	96·6	62·1	83·0	35·0
Year ...	138·1	March 7th	160·9	June 7th	85·4	70·7	93·3	23·0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	154·7	—	107·5	—	87·1	43·6
13.—HAKGALA.								
January ...	98·1	2nd	121·0	1st & 3rd	76·0	33·9	54·0	4·0
February ...	104·0	17th	117·0	23rd	74·0	37·0	51·5	7·5
March ...	107·7	20th	123·0	13th	66·0	39·5	55·0	4·0
April ...	116·6	9th	129·5	27th	80·0	46·0	60·0	8·0
May ...	108·7	27th	131·0	8th	69·5	37·6	57·0	0·5
June ...	102·4	1st	126·0	5th	78·0	35·8	55·0	9·0
July ...	103·2	25th	118·0	26th	81·0	37·2	54·0	17·0
August ...	102·9	27th	120·0	14th	72·0	35·7	52·0	7·0
September ...	106·9	28th	123·0	19th	72·0	38·5	53·5	10·0
October ...	103·6	21st	128·0	3rd	74·0	37·7	59·5	11·0
November ...	98·2	26th	135·0	24th	62·5	32·7	73·5	0·5
December ...	93·0	24th	111·0	30th	63·0	29·4	39·5	4·0
Year ...	103·8	November 26th	135·0	November 24th	62·5	36·7	73·5	0·5
Means of extremes ...	—	—	123·5	—	72·3	—	55·4	6·9
14.—BADULLA.								
January ...	135·1	18th	147·0	8th	92·0	56·8	68·3	14·9
February ...	140·8	17th	147·5	5th	117·1	60·0	64·1	36·0
March ...	137·4	14th	152·8	12th	93·5	55·8	73·0	17·1
April ...	147·8	17th & 25th	154·0	26th	125·0	63·1	70·6	40·6
May ...	143·9	29th	149·3	25th	137·0	57·3	63·0	51·2
June ...	140·9	13th	151·0	6th	118·0	55·3	65·1	33·1
July ...	145·9	19th	152·0	11th	136·0	61·3	64·0	50·5
August ...	146·7	4th	151·2	30th	141·0	58·0	65·1	50·2
September ...	145·6	15th	159·0	17th	126·0	58·6	72·6	42·6
October ...	144·3	16th	153·0	11th	129·2	59·7	67·7	46·1
November ...	137·7	5th	148·5	11th	100·2	57·3	69·7	18·2
December ...	132·5	10th	150·0	28th	79·0	55·2	69·0	6·2
Year ...	141·5	September 15th	159·0	December 28th	79·0	58·2	73·0	6·2
Means of extremes ...	—	—	151·3	—	116·2	—	67·7	33·9
15.—DIYATALAWA.								
January ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February ...	141·4	22nd	155·0	2nd & 19th	125·0	64·7	74·2	52·0
March ...	136·8	3rd	151·0	12th	91·0	59·8	73·8	24·0
April ...	142·2	10th & 16th	150·0	27th	127·0	63·3	80·5	50·8
May ...	143·1	20th	150·0	12th	130·0	62·3	79·8	56·8
June ...	139·3	26th	151·0	7th	96·0	61·1	59·2	25·0
July ...	139·5	27th & 29th	147·0	3rd	130·0	59·3	69·2	51·0
August ...	142·5	21st	149·0	31st	133·0	60·4	65·0	55·0
September ...	139·9	26th	150·0	19th	117·0	50·6	68·8	43·0
October ...	143·0	3rd	150·0	18th	123·0	64·6	79·8	50·0
November ...	138·1	3rd	149·0	12th	125·0	62·7	72·0	45·0
December ...	135·0	17th	150·0	29th	86·0	61·8	74·0	21·0
Year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE III. (*continued*).—Solar Radiation.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Sun and Shade.		
		Date.	°	Date.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
16.—RAGAMA.								
January	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	150·4	19th	159·3	13th	145·0	60·1	66·4	54·9
March	148·1	16th	156·0	13th	115·5	46·9	63·5	39·7
April	147·5	11th	157·5	27th	102·5	56·3	65·7	16·3
May	141·3	1st	152·5	29th	88·0	51·3	61·2	1·3
June	136·8	26th	146·0	27th	110·0	49·6	58·8	25·2
July	139·2	12th	147·0	1st	130·0	52·8	60·8	23·5
August	144·9	12th	155·0	1st	138·0	56·3	67·9	50·1
September	143·9	4th & 8th	149·0	18th	133·0	54·7	59·6	40·0
October	143·4	26th	151·0	27th	135·0	56·0	63·0	29·5
November	134·3	6th	148·0	12th	100·0	48·4	60·5	19·0
December	148·2	7th, 9th, & 11th	154·0	19th	142·5	59·9	69·0	54·1
Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE VI.—Temperature of Nocturnal Radiation in 1901.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Shade and Radiation.		
		Date.	°	Date.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
1.—COLOMBO.								
January	71·2	2nd	74·4	1st	66·0	1·4	5·5	0·0
February	72·2	7th	74·2	20th	69·8	1·3	2·0	0·2
March	73·1	30th	75·8	10th	68·0	1·3	3·5	0·6
April	74·2	17th	76·5	28th	72·5	1·0	2·0	0·0
May	74·9	23rd	78·0	19th & 28th	70·0	2·5	8·0	0·2
June	74·3	1st & 4th	77·0	20th	70·0	2·2	8·0	0·6
July	74·4	1st	77·0	11th	70·0	2·2	3·0	1·0
August	74·8	6th	76·0	8th & 25th	73·0	3·2	4·0	2·0
September	74·0	29th	75·8	17th & 18th	71·0	4·2	5·0	3·0
October	73·8	8th	77·0	30th & 31st	71·0	3·1	4·8	1·3
November	71·4	16th	74·5	27th	63·8	2·7	6·3	1·2
December	69·6	30th	73·0	14th	65·5	3·8	5·5	2·0
Year	73·2	May 23rd	78·0	November 27th	63·8	2·6	8·0	0·0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	75·8	—	69·2	—	4·9	1·0
2.—RATNAPURA.								
January	62·6	25th	65·8	14th	57·8	12·7	18·1	6·2
February	63·5	25th	68·0	4th	60·8	12·3	18·7	5·7
March	65·4	3rd	69·8	1st	63·6	8·2	14·7	2·7
April	65·2	13th	69·4	4th	56·0	12·8	20·2	2·8
May	67·1	26th	69·6	11th	61·6	6·6	14·9	4·5
June	67·5	3rd	68·8	17th	62·3	5·0	9·2	4·2
July	66·9	15th	68·6	12th	64·3	5·2	5·9	4·2
August	66·8	16th	68·3	30th	64·6	5·0	7·6	4·6
September	63·9	5th	65·6	26th	62·1	6·9	8·1	5·6
October	62·8	10th	64·8	17th	58·0	7·3	10·2	4·8
November	61·7	3rd & 11th	64·6	30th	52·6	7·2	15·0	5·4
December	59·9	22nd	69·8	7th	51·3	7·4	13·9	4·7
Year	64·4	Mar. 3 & Dec. 22	69·8	December 7th	51·3	8·0	20·2	2·7
Means of extremes ...	—	—	67·8	—	59·6	—	13·0	4·6
3.—PUTTALAM.								
January	59·9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	59·0	16th	63·0	11th	56·0	12·3	22·8	9·3
March	60·1	15th & 16th	62·0	24th	50·0	13·2	22·8	8·3
April	56·6	10th	63·0	24th & 30th	58·0	14·6	17·3	12·8
May	56·7	6th	66·0	7th & 19th	54·0	20·6	28·3	16·3
June	56·7	2nd & 5th	61·0	1st	51·0	21·6	25·8	19·8
July	52·7	1st, 4th, &c.	57·0	8th	48·0	20·5	26·8	19·7
August	48·1	3rd	63·0	26th	46·0	24·4	28·3	14·3
September	42·1	4th	52·0	9th	41·0	28·7	36·5	27·7
October	39·6	7th	47·0	30th	37·0	33·4	35·8	30·8
November	51·8	30th	52·0	27th	31·0	32·9	36·3	19·8
December	—	29th	68·0	30th & 31st	39·0	18·8	34·3	4·8
Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.—ANURADHAPURA ...	No Instrument							
5.—MANNAR. ...								
January								
February								
March								
April								
May								
June								
July	No Instrument							
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Year								
Means of extremes ...								

TABLE VI. (*continued*).—Nocturnal Radiation.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Shade and Radiation.		
		Date.	°	Date.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
6.—JAFFNA.								
January	69·7	4th & 8th	72·0	15th	65·0	4·1	11·0	2·0
February	70·7	17th	76·0	9th	66·0	4·2	7·0	1·5
March	71·5	12th	75·0	8th	68·5	3·5	5·2	1·5
April	76·3	20th	80·0	1st	71·0	3·8	7·6	1·5
May	79·3	7th	83·0	20th	74·0	2·0	4·0	1·5
June	79·3	4th	82·0	17th & 19th	78·0	1·5	3·8	0·0
July	78·5	1st & 25th	80·0	8th	76·0	1·4	3·0	0·5
August	78·2	6th	80·0	1st	74·0	1·4	2·0	0·5
September	77·0	—	78·0	18th	71·0	1·9	6·3	0·0
October	75·4	—	78·0	30th	64·0	3·3	14·0	1·0
November	71·3	17th	77·0	27th	64·0	3·7	10·0	1·0
December	67·0	10th	71·0	15th	61·5	5·6	11·0	3·0
Year	74·5	May 7th	83·0	December 15th	61·5	3·0	11·0	0·0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	77·7	—	69·4	—	7·0	1·2
7.—TRINCOMALEE.								
January	71·6	8th & 9th	74·0	25th & 26th	69·0	4·0	7·2	1·8
February	72·8	16th	75·0	1st & 17th	70·0	3·5	7·0	2·0
March	72·8	16th	75·0	7th, 8th, & 9th	70·0	3·7	6·2	2·0
April	74·8	16th	77·0	29th	72·0	3·3	5·0	0·7
May	74·6	7th & 8th	77·0	17th & 20th	72·0	4·2	7·4	2·7
June	75·2	5th	77·0	17th & 22nd	74·0	3·5	4·6	1·8
July	74·8	14th	76·0	30th	73·0	2·3	4·4	2·6
August	74·8	13th	76·0	25th & 26th	73·0	3·2	4·8	2·4
September	73·5	1st	76·0	27th	71·0	3·6	5·6	1·8
October	73·2	—	75·0	17th	71·0	3·2	5·2	2·0
November	71·0	—	73·0	27th	63·0	3·6	6·2	1·8
December	70·3	—	72·0	13th	66·0	4·1	6·6	2·0
Year	73·3	April, May, June	77·0	November 27th	63·0	3·5	7·4	0·7
Means of extremes ...	—	—	75·3	—	70·3	—	5·9	2·0
8.—BATTICALOA.								
January								
February								
March								
April								
May								
June								
July								
August		No Instrument						
September								
October								
November								
December								
Year								
Means of extremes ...								
9.—HAMBANTOTA.								
January	71·8	23rd	75·0	5th & 6th	65·0	3·3	6·0	2·0
February	71·2	22nd	73·0	1st	68·0	4·7	7·0	2·0
March	72·2	30th	74·5	14th	70·0	4·1	6·5	3·0
April	71·7	6th	73·5	11th	70·0	3·5	5·0	2·5
May	71·5	7th	73·0	28th	68·0	4·2	7·0	3·0
June	71·9	1st	74·0	14th	70·0	4·0	6·0	3·0
July	72·3	3rd	74·0	12th	70·0	3·2	5·0	2·0
August	71·3	16th	73·0	4th & 12th	70·0	4·2	6·5	1·5
September	71·4	18th	74·0	5th & 6th	70·0	4·1	7·0	2·0
October	70·4	11th	74·0	20th	67·9	3·3	5·0	2·0
November	69·0	3rd & 5th	71·0	6th & 30th	66·0	3·4	7·0	2·0
December	64·0	—	67·0	27th	61·5	4·7	8·0	2·0
Year	70·7	January 23rd	75·0	December 27th	61·5	3·9	8·0	2·0
Means of extremes ...		—	73·0	—	68·0	—	6·3	2·3
10.—GALLE.								
January								
February								
March								
April								
May								
June								
July								
August		No Instrument						
September								
October								
November								
December								
Year								
Means of extremes ...								

TABLE VI. (*continued*).—Nocturnal Radiation.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum. Date.	Maximum. °	Minimum. Date.	Minimum. °	Difference, Shade and Radiation. Mean.	Max.	Min.
11.—KANDY.								
January ...	42·6	3rd	49·8	1st	31·8	24·8	35·2	20·4
February ...	40·2	26th	47·0	10th	31·8	27·4	33·0	21·7
March ...	41·0	2nd	48·8	8th	28·0	27·2	35·0	21·8
April ...	45·2	28th	51·3	11th	41·0	24·0	29·4	14·7
May ...	45·0	7th	52·0	11th	35·6	24·1	28·4	22·2
June ...	45·2	4th	50·0	20th	40·2	24·6	30·1	21·2
July ...	46·4	1st	48·8	23rd	41·0	23·4	29·7	21·5
August ...	44·9	2nd	47·8	11th	41·5	24·0	27·3	22·6
September ...								
October ...								
November ...								
December ...			Instrument broken					
Year ...								
Means of extremes ...								
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.								
January ...	42·4	4th	53·3	27th	31·2	6·2	27·7	0·0
February ...	40·8	26th	51·7	3rd	30·0	5·1	9·5	0·8
March ...	40·6	13th	54·2	11th	28·2	5·7	29·1	1·6
April ...	46·2	27th	52·3	1st	31·2	4·6	6·5	1·5
May ...	47·6	6th	54·6	13th	32·1	5·2	20·9	1·0
June ...	54·2	4th	58·4	22nd	46·2	0·9	6·6	0·0
July ...	53·7	31st	57·4	20th	47·4	1·0	4·0	—
August ...	52·4	3rd	57·4	26th	41·4	1·4	7·6	—
September ...	51·7	5th	56·2	2nd	45·3	2·1	4·2	—
October ...	48·2	28th	54·7	17th	40·4	3·3	4·6	0·7
November ...	49·0	25th	53·4	30th	35·4	3·1	6·2	1·0
December ...	46·0	4th	54·5	1st	36·2	1·3	4·8	0·5
Year ...	47·4	June 4th	58·4	March 11th	28·2	3·3	29·1	—
Means of extremes ...	—	—	54·8	—	37·1	—	10·9	0·6
13.—HAKGALA.								
January ...	42·9	29th	55·5	27th	33·0	7·1	11·0	1·0
February ...	46·4	25th	51·0	10th	40·0	7·6	15·0	0·0
March ...	46·2	8th	67·0	9th	38·0	5·9	15·0	0·5
April ...	47·5	3rd	51·0	10th	42·5	7·8	11·0	5·5
May ...								
June ...								
July ...								
August ...								
September ...								
October ...			Instrument broken					
November ...								
December ...								
Year ...								
Means of extremes ...								
14.—BADULLA.								
January ...	60·8	2nd	67·0	1st	54·7	4·5	6·3	3·8
February ...	60·6	12th	65·7	1st	55·7	4·0	6·0	2·7
March ...	60·9	11th	65·9	8th	49·6	5·7	10·9	2·7
April ...	62·8	10th	65·7	1st	58·7	4·8	13·4	1·9
May ...	62·0	29th	65·6	12th	55·7	4·5	6·9	2·6
June ...	61·4	8th	66·1	22nd	50·7	4·1	7·8	2·5
July ...	57·7	11th	62·7	20th	51·7	6·0	8·4	3·7
August ...	57·8	1st	63·5	25th	48·8	6·5	9·0	3·3
September ...	61·5	30th	64·9	24th	56·5	5·0	6·6	3·0
October ...	60·2	4th	63·0	16th	53·0	6·0	7·9	3·1
November ...	62·1	21st	67·4	27th	52·7	3·7	7·7	2·1
December ...	60·1	29th	64·7	2nd & 9th	51·7	4·5	11·6	2·3
Year ...	60·7	November 21st	67·4	August 25th	48·8	5·0	13·4	1·9
Means of extremes ...	—	—	65·2	—	53·3	—	8·5	2·8
15.—DIYATALAWA.								
January ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February ...	53·3	12th & 26th	59·0	24th	45·5	4·9	8·7	0·5
March ...	52·4	12th	61·5	8th	41·2	6·0	9·3	1·5
April ...	52·9	27th	61·0	1st	50·0	4·9	7·0	2·0
May ...	54·0	29th	63·0	13th	52·6	7·9	6·8	0·0
June ...	57·5	5th	65·0	22nd	47·2	4·9	11·8	2·5
July ...	53·3	16th	60·0	4th	46·0	8·0	12·0	5·2
August ...	53·9	6th	59·0	25th	43·8	7·1	11·2	4·8
September ...	57·3	18th	61·0	1st	50·8	3·9	8·2	2·1
October ...	54·5	18th	60·8	16th	45·8	5·6	8·2	3·3
November ...	52·8	2nd	58·8	30th	41·0	7·0	11·0	5·6
December ...	50·8	4th	58·2	20th	39·4	7·4	13·8	2·0
Year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.—RAGAMA ...		No Instrument						

TABLE IX.—Mean and Extreme Air Temperature in the Shade for 1901.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Mean of Max.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean of Min.	Highest Maximum. Date.	°	Absolute Range.	Lowest Minimum. Date.	°
1.—COLOMBO.											
January ...	79·5	80·9	84·9	88·4	15·8	72·6	31st	91·7	22·5	27th	69·2
February ...	80·9	82·8	86·5	90·4	16·9	73·5	19th	94·0	23·0	20th	71·0
March ...	81·6	83·7	86·8	90·5	16·1	74·4	11th	92·8	21·8	10th	71·0
April ...	81·9	84·4	86·2	90·6	15·4	75·2	16th	93·6	20·6	7th	73·0
May ...	82·5	85·1	85·0	90·5	13·1	77·4	12th	92·7	19·2	11th & 18th	73·5
June ...	80·4	82·1	82·5	86·6	10·1	76·5	15th	89·1	16·1	8th	73·0
July ...	80·3	81·6	82·6	86·4	9·8	76·6	26th	88·9	16·1	10th	72·8
August ...	82·4	84·4	84·7	88·6	10·6	78·0	14th	90·0	14·5	15th	75·5
September ...	82·5	84·5	84·8	88·3	10·1	78·2	10th	90·7	16·2	16th	74·5
October ...	81·7	84·0	84·3	87·9	11·0	76·9	22nd	91·8	19·0	28th	72·8
November ...	79·2	81·1	82·5	86·2	12·1	74·1	5th	90·2	21·4	28th	68·8
December ...	79·8	81·7	84·4	88·4	15·0	73·4	12th	90·6	21·3	14th	69·3
Year ...	81·1	83·0	84·6	88·6	13·0	75·2	Feb. 19th	94·0	25·2	Nov. 28th	68·8
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	75·6	—	91·3	19·3	—	72·0
2.—RATNAPURA.											
January ...	80·5	81·0	85·3	92·3	17·0	75·3	3rd	96·0	28·8	14th & 28th	67·2
February ...	81·2	81·4	86·5	94·0	18·2	75·8	16th	98·9	30·5	14th	68·4
March ...	82·2	83·1	90·0	94·2	20·6	73·6	26th	99·0	31·0	3rd	68·0
April ...	82·1	84·5	84·8	93·8	16·8	77·0	16th	97·5	27·7	9th	69·8
May ...	80·8	84·2	84·7	91·8	18·1	73·7	12th	97·8	31·3	11th	66·5
June ...	79·3	82·2	83·2	88·5	16·1	72·5	31st	92·0	21·5	16th	70·5
July ...	79·0	81·4	83·5	87·6	15·5	72·1	21st	91·5	21·5	6, 11, & 27	70·0
August ...	79·0	81·9	83·6	89·0	17·2	71·8	30th	92·5	24·0	25th	68·5
September ...	79·2	82·7	84·0	90·1	19·3	70·8	10th	94·2	26·2	14th & 15th	68·0
October ...	78·8	82·8	83·4	90·1	20·0	70·1	20th	94·6	29·4	17th	65·2
November ...	77·4	80·9	82·4	89·6	20·7	68·9	2nd	94·1	32·1	28th	62·0
December ...	77·5	80·5	84·6	92·0	24·7	67·3	1st	95·7	31·7	8th	64·0
Year ...	79·7	82·2	84·7	91·1	18·7	72·4	March 26th	99·0	37·0	Nov. 28th	62·0
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95·3	28·2	—	67·1
3.—PUTTALAM.											
January ...	—	—	—	No	observ	ations	taken	—	—	—	—
February ...	79·5	82·3	84·0	84·6	12·4	72·2	16th & 19th	86·0	16·2	18th	69·8
March ...	80·5	83·6	85·9	84·9	12·7	72·2	26th	89·0	20·7	10th	68·3
April ...	81·5	84·7	85·0	86·2	11·5	74·7	20th	83·0	16·2	1st & 13th	71·8
May ...	82·5	84·2	85·9	85·4	8·1	77·3	11th	88·0	14·2	20th	73·8
June ...	81·2	82·6	82·9	83·5	5·4	78·1	31st	87·0	13·2	9th	73·6
July ...	80·6	81·8	82·7	82·2	5·0	77·2	19, 20, & 21	84·0	11·2	5th	72·8
August ...	80·8	82·6	82·7	83·6	6·5	77·1	24th	85·5	14·2	24th	71·3
September ...	81·6	83·6	84·2	84·4	7·6	76·8	27th	86·5	14·2	26th	72·3
October ...	80·6	83·5	82·8	84·1	8·6	75·5	22nd	88·0	16·2	24th & 31st	71·8
November ...	78·0	80·3	81·2	82·4	9·9	72·5	16th	85·0	20·2	27th	64·8
December ...	76·8	79·5	80·4	80·8	10·2	70·6	27th	84·5	21·2	14th	63·3
Year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.—ANURADHAPURA.											
January ...	79·4	81·3	85·8	88·1	17·0	71·1	19th	92·0	28·0	25th	64·0
February ...	80·6	82·2	88·6	91·7	20·8	70·9	15th	95·8	30·5	1st	65·3
March ...	80·5	80·7	89·4	91·7	20·2	71·5	27th	94·8	27·0	10th	67·0
April ...	82·7	85·8	88·0	93·8	19·8	74·0	16th	96·2	25·5	1st	70·7
May ...	83·7	86·0	89·7	92·2	16·8	75·4	12th & 13th	96·4	25·7	11th	70·7
June ...	82·8	84·5	88·1	90·7	14·8	75·9	3rd	93·8	23·1	1st	70·7
July ...	83·4	85·1	89·2	92·6	16·7	75·9	29th	95·2	21·5	12th	73·7
August ...	84·2	85·6	91·5	94·5	18·8	75·7	25th	99·2	27·3	26th	71·9
September ...	83·6	85·5	89·9	93·9	18·5	75·4	7th	100·0	27·0	8th	73·0
October ...	83·7	87·5	90·3	91·4	18·0	73·4	17th	95·4	25·5	24th	69·9
November ...	79·7	85·1	86·3	87·5	19·9	67·6	17th	91·0	30·7	20th	60·3
December ...	79·1	84·7	85·2	86·0	18·5	67·5	10th	90·8	28·8	2nd	62·0
Year ...	82·0	84·6	88·5	91·2	18·3	72·9	Sept. 7th	100·0	39·7	Nov. 20th	60·3
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95·0	26·7	—	68·3
5.—MANNAR.											
January ...	80·2	82·2	83·5	87·2	12·2	75·0	10th	90·0	17·0	17th & 18th	73·0
February ...	82·0	84·4	86·5	89·8	14·9	74·9	18th	94·6	21·6	11th & 14th	73·0
March ...	82·1	84·3	87·2	90·6	15·6	75·0	25th	93·8	22·8	9th	71·0
April ...	85·1	87·7	90·7	94·6	17·8	76·8	16th & 17th	97·0	23·6	1st	73·4
May ...	86·5	89·1	90·8	92·9	13·4	79·5	30th	96·8	23·8	20th	73·0
June ...	84·8	86·7	87·9	90·7	10·9	79·8	1st	95·6	17·2	2nd	78·4
July ...	82·5	85·8	83·3	89·4	10·8	78·6	8th	91·8	15·3	21st	76·5
August ...	83·5	85·7	86 3	89·9	11·4	78·5	26th	92·6	15·8	1st	76·8
September ...	83·5	85·7	86·5	90·4	12·1	78·3	27th	94·0	17·2	5th	76·8
October ...	83·1	85·3	85·9	89·8	11·8	78·0	23rd	93·5	18·7	24th	74·8
November ...	80·3	82·5	83·2	89·3	13·9	75·4	17th	91·5	21·0	28th	70·5
December ...	78·3	79·7	80·8	84·1	9·6	74·5	1st	88·3	16·8	21st	71·5
Year ...	82·6	84·9	86·0	89·8	12·8	77·0	April 16 & 17	97·0	26·5	Nov.28th	70·5
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93·3	19·2	—	74·1

TABLE IX. (*continued*).—Air Temperature.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M	Mean of Max.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean of Min.	Highest Maximum. Date.	°	Absolute Range.	Lowest Minimum. Date.	°
6.—JAFFNA.											
January ...	80·2	83·3	83·4	86·0	12·2	73·8	7th & 18th	87·5	17·5	26th	70·0
February ...	81·8	84·5	86·0	88·4	13·5	74·9	19th & 20th	91·0	20·4	1st	70·6
March ...	83·6	86·7	89·0	91·1	16·1	75·0	6th29th&30th	93·5	22·5	9th	71·0
April ...	85·9	87·4	90·2	93·1	13·0	80·1	4th & 11th	96·0	22·0	1st	74·0
May ...	85·0	86·5	87·3	90·1	8·8	81·3	13th	93·5	18·5	20th	75·0
June ...	83·4	84·6	84·9	87·2	6·5	80·8	1st	92·0	12·7	24th & 25th	79·3
July ...	83·1	83·8	85·5	86·5	6·6	79·9	7th14th&24th	88·0	9·5	29th & 30th	78·5
August ...	82·8	83·5	85·3	87·2	7·6	79·6	25th	90·5	14·5	1st	76·0
September ...	82·6	83·5	85·3	87·6	8·7	78·9	12th	94·0	19·7	18th	74·3
October ...	82·0	83·5	83·9	86·2	7·5	78·7	23rd	92·0	18·0	28th	74·0
November ...	79·5	81·5	82·0	84·2	9·2	75·0	8th & 16th	87·0	22·0	27th	65·0
December ...	77·5	79·8	80·3	83·0	10·4	72·6	3rd & 10th	85·0	18·5	14th	66·5
Year ...	82·3	84·1	85·3	87·6	10·0	77·6	April 4 & 11	96·0	31·0	Nov. 27th	65·0
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90·9	18·0	—	72·9
7.—TRINCOMALEE.											
January ...	79·4	82·2	80·4	84·5	8·9	75·6	30th	86·1	13·1	25th & 28th	73·0
February ...	80·8	83·0	83·3	87·4	11·1	76·3	18th	89·6	16·6	2nd	73·0
March ...	80·9	82·9	83·3	86·3	9·8	76·5	16th & 23rd	88·0	14·6	3rd	73·4
April ...	83·9	84·9	88·9	90·6	12·5	78·1	21st	93·8	19·4	29th	74·4
May ...	84·9	85·8	90·1	92·3	13·5	78·8	16th	95·8	20·1	16th	75·7
June ...	84·0	85·2	88·1	90·7	12·0	78·7	1st	94·8	17·4	24th	77·4
July ...	84·0	85·3	88·7	91·6	13·5	78·1	29th	94·0	17·6	25th	76·4
August ...	84·6	85·5	90·3	93·2	15·2	78·0	27th	97·0	21·7	26th	75·7
September ...	83·2	84·2	88·5	92·7	15·6	77·1	31st	97·7	23·9	27th	73·5
October ...	81·8	83·4	85·5	90·3	13·8	76·5	16th	94·0	20·0	20th	74·0
November ...	79·0	81·2	81·3	85·5	10·9	74·6	15th	90·4	23·0	27th	67·4
December ...	78·3	81·0	79·5	83·4	9·0	74·4	9th	86·6	16·6	14th	70·0
Year ...	82·1	83·7	85·7	89·8	12·1	76·9	Sept. 31st	97·7	30·3	Nov. 27th	67·4
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92·3	18·7	—	73·6
8.—BATTICALOA.											
January ...	76·3	77·9	78·1	82·5	9·6	72·9	8th & 18th	83·2	13·5	11th & 25th	70·4
February ...	77·6	80·2	79·1	84·8	11·2	73·6	14th & 15th	90·7	19·5	3rd	71·2
March ...	77·9	81·3	78·9	84·8	11·2	73·6	14th	87·4	16·2	8th	72·2
April ...	79·5	84·0	78·6	88·7	13·1	75·6	25th & 26th	94·7	22·5	1st	72·2
May ...	79·8	85·1	78·2	90·8	14·8	76·1	8th	93·4	20·7	17th & 18th	72·7
June ...	80·5	84·9	81·1	91·6	16·1	75·5	4th & 21st	95·4	22·7	22nd	72·7
July ...	80·6	85·4	81·9	93·2	18·5	74·7	16th	95·7	22·7	3rd	73·0
August ...	80·6	85·8	81·3	93·8	19·1	74·7	11th	95·7	22·7	24th & 25th	73·0
September ...	80·3	85·7	80·3	93·3	18·4	74·9	24th	95·9	23·7	31st	72·2
October ...	76·3	78·8	78·2	89·4	15·4	74·0	26th	93·7	24·7	24th	69·0
November ...	77·2	79·7	79·6	85·7	13·4	72·3	2nd	89·7	20·3	28th	69·4
December ...	76·2	78·1	79·4	83·3	12·0	71·3	8th & 9th	86·7	20·0	16th	66·7
Year ...	78·6	82·2	79·4	88·5	14·4	74·1	Sept. 24th	95·9	29·2	Dec. 16th	66·7
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92·0	20·8	—	71·2
9.—HAMBANTOTA.											
January ...	80·6	82·3	84·4	87·4	12·3	75·1	20th,21st,30th	89·5	21·5	6th	68·0
February ...	81·6	83·5	85·4	89·5	13·6	75·9	21st	92·0	20·0	5th	72·0
March ...	81·2	82·6	84·8	89·5	13·2	76·3	6th	92·0	17·5	14th	74·5
April ...	81·3	83·1	85·5	92·9	17·7	75·2	26th	95·0	22·0	4th & 7th	73·0
May ...	82·6	84·9	87·2	93·0	17·3	75·7	8th & 9th	95·5	22·0	3rd	73·5
June ...	80·9	81·5	85·4	90·2	14·3	75·9	1st & 2nd	94·5	20·5	6th	74·0
July ...	81·3	83·0	85·3	91·6	16·1	75·5	25th	96·5	22·5	10, 11, & 17	74·0
August ...	81·1	82·7	85·1	95·3	19·8	75·5	28th	97·2	25·2	27th & 30th	72·0
September ...	81·7	83·6	86·0	94·0	18·5	75·5	4th & 5th	97·0	25·0	5th & 6th	72·0
October ...	81·9	84·3	87·6	95·1	21·4	73·7	30th	98·5	28·5	24th	70·0
November ...	80·4	83·5	85·2	93·4	21·0	72·4	31st	98·0	29·0	—	69·0
December ...	79·6	83·2	86·8	94·5	25·8	68·7	8th	95·0	27·0	29th & 30th	68·0
Year ...	81·2	83·2	85·7	92·2	17·6	74·6	Oct. 30th	98·5	20·4	Jan. 6 & Dec. 29 & 30	68·0
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95·0	23·4	—	71·6
10.—GALLE.											
January ...	78·5	78·9	81·9	87·8	13·0	74·8	1st & 2nd	88·0	15·1	27th	72·9
February ...	80·0	80·0	83·8	87·9	11·3	76·4	15th & 16th	88·2	14·2	24th	74·0
March ...	80·6	81·1	82·7	87·1	9·2	77·9	3rd & 4th	89·2	14·4	6th	74·8
April ...	85·5	86·2	87·1	88·2	4·9	83·3	5th & 6th	88·8	7·1	15th	81·7
May ...	85·4	86·2	86·9	88·2	4·9	83·3	2nd & 4th	88·5	7·3	30th & 31st	81·2
June ...	84·8	85·8	85·8	87·4	4·6	82·8	7th	88·2	7·6	6th	80·6
July ...	84·8	85·5	86·0	87·2	4·1	83·1	5th	87·5	5·5	11th & 27th	82·0
August ...	85·3	85·9	86·3	87·7	3·7	83·7	2nd & 26th	88·0	5·8	22nd	82·2
September ...	85·3	86·0	86·3	87·1	3·5	83·6	3rd & 4th	87·6	7·6	26th & 28th	80·0
October ...	80·9	81·7	82·6	86·9	8·5	78·4	23rd & 24th	89·0	12·5	8th	76·5
November ...	79·6	79·7	81·4	86·6	8·9	77·7	17th	87·5	13·5	26th	74·0
December ...	79·2	79·6	81·2	86·6	9·8	76·8	12th & 21st	87·5	13·3	8th	74·2
Year ...	82·5	83·0	84·3	87·3	7·2	80·1	Mar. 3 & 4	89·2	16·3	January 27	72·9
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88·2	10·4	—	77·8

TABLE IX. (*continued*).—Air Temperature.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Mean of Max.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean of Min.	Highest Maximum. Date.	Highest Maximum. °	Absolute Range.	Lowest Minimum. Date.	Lowest Minimum. °
11.—KANDY.											
January ...	74·8	77·2	79·8	84·8	17·4	67·4	2nd	88·4	27·1	27th	61·3
February ...	76·4	79·9	81·7	86·6	19·0	67·6	16th	90·8	27·1	17th	63·7
March ...	77·5	80·5	83·8	88·8	20·6	68·2	26th	92·9	33·9	8th	59·0
April ...	76·8	81·5	79·7	88·9	19·7	69·2	1st	92·7	26·7	1st & 28th	66·0
May ...	77·0	80·5	81·4	86·6	17·5	69·1	10th	89·8	27·5	11th	62·3
June ...	74·8	77·3	77·3	82·2	12·4	69·8	1st	90·1	23·1	20th	67·0
July ...	74·0	76·3	75·9	81·3	11·5	69·8	21st	84·2	15·5	20th	68·7
August ...	74·8	77·3	78·3	82·7	13·8	68·9	30th	87·0	25·2	25th	61·8
September ...	75·9	78·8	80·0	85·3	16·4	68·9	7th	91·0	25·7	5th	65·3
October ...	74·5	77·8	77·9	83·9	16·1	67·8	20th	87·7	24·7	17th	63·0
November ...	73·3	77·0	76·5	83·4	17·2	66·4	1st	87·6	29·6	27th	58·0
December ...	72·8	74·9	77·8	80·3	14·6	65·7	15th	83·6	22·5	20th	61·1
Year ...	75·2	78·2	79·2	84·6	16·4	68·2	March 26th	92·9	34·9	Nov. 27th	58·0
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88·9	25·7	—	63·2
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.											
January ...	59·0	64·7	63·7	68·0	19·4	48·6	25th	71·2	33·6	27th	37·6
February ...	59·2	66·3	65·6	69·1	23·2	45·9	11th	73·6	38·8	3rd	34·8
March ...	59·5	66·1	66·3	70·3	24·0	46·3	1st & 23rd	73·0	38·5	—	34·5
April ...	61·4	68·4	65·1	70·9	20·1	50·8	21st	73·1	29·7	—	43·4
May ...	61·6	67·1	65·0	70·7	18·1	52·8	10th	73·9	33·1	11th	40·8
June ...	59·1	61·5	60·6	64·2	9·1	55·1	1st	69·1	16·9	16th	52·2
July ...	58·0	59·8	59·6	63·0	8·1	54·7	5th	68·9	17·9	20th	51·0
August ...	59·1	61·6	61·8	65·1	11·3	53·8	25th	72·1	27·2	26th	44·9
September ...	59·9	63·8	62·2	66·9	13·1	53·8	4th & 12th	70·5	23·1	2nd	47·4
October ...	58·9	63·5	61·6	66·4	14·8	51·5	29th	71·2	27·7	16th	43·5
November ...	59·0	63·8	61·1	66·3	14·2	52·1	29th	69·3	29·5	30th	39·8
December ...	57·9	63·3	63·2	67·1	19·8	47·3	2nd	71·0	36·2	14th	34·8
Year ...	59·4	64·2	63·0	67·3	16·3	51·0	May 10th	73·9	39·4	March	34·5
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71·4	29·3	—	42·1
13.—HAKGALA.											
January ...	56·4	58·5	59·6	64·2	14·2	50·0	20th	68·0	26·0	27th	42·0
February ...	59·9	60·5	65·2	67·0	13·0	54·0	13, 15, & 17	71·0	28·0	20th	43·0
March ...	59·4	62·6	63·7	68·2	16·1	52·1	24th & 26th	72·0	30·0	8th	42·0
April ...	61·9	66·0	64·4	70·6	15·3	55·3	2nd & 8th	73·0	23·0	1st	50·0
May ...	63·3	66·4	66·0	71·1	13·5	57·6	12th	74·5	24·5	1st	50·0
June ...	59·5	61·4	60·9	66·6	10·4	56·2	1st	73·0	22·0	6th	51·0
July ...	59·2	61·5	60·6	66·0	10·4	55·6	29th	71·5	17·5	4th	54·0
August ...	60·6	63·0	63·7	67·2	12·0	55·2	25th & 26th	74·5	27·0	26th	47·5
September ...	60·9	64·0	63·2	68·4	12·7	55·7	2nd & 6th	73·0	20·0	7th	53·0
October ...	59·8	63·2	61·4	66·9	12·0	54·9	16th	71·0	21·0	8th & 15th	50·0
November ...	59·1	61·8	61·4	65·5	11·3	54·2	15th & 17th	70·0	27·0	30th	43·0
December ...	56·5	59·0	59·7	63·9	12·9	51·0	8th & 5th	69·0	27·0	1st	42·0
Year ...	59·7	62·3	62·5	67·1	12·8	54·3	May 12th	74·5	32·5	Jan. 27 & Dec. 1	42·0
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71·7	24·4	—	47·3
14.—BADULLA.											
January ...	71·1	73·0	74·9	78·3	13·0	65·3	29th & 30th	81·0	21·6	1st	59·4
February ...	72·2	75·8	76·3	80·8	16·2	64·6	15th	85·8	25·1	1st	60·7
March ...	73·6	76·7	78·5	81·6	16·0	65·6	15th	86·1	26·9	10th	59·2
April ...	75·1	80·3	78·6	84·7	18·1	66·6	5th	88·8	26·1	1st	62·7
May ...	76·5	81·4	81·5	86·6	20·1	66·5	10th	90·0	28·0	13th	62·0
June ...	75·3	79·9	80·4	85·6	20·1	65·5	1st	88·4	29·9	22nd	58·5
July ...	75·8	81·6	82·0	84·6	20·7	63·9	29th	91·9	32·5	20th	59·4
August ...	76·5	82·2	82·9	88·7	24·4	64·3	25th	92·0	35·4	25th	56·6
September ...	75·5	80·8	79·3	87·0	20·5	66·5	1st	93·0	30·4	21st	62·6
October ...	74·7	79·9	78·1	84·6	18·4	66·2	9th	90·0	30·2	16th	59·8
November ...	72·1	76·5	73·9	80·4	14·6	65·8	2nd & 6th	94·9	28·3	29th	56·6
December ...	70·3	72·8	73·5	77·3	12·7	64·6	8th	84·0	28·8	2nd	55·2
Year ...	74·0	78·4	78·3	83·3	17·9	65·4	Sept. 1st	93·0	37·8	Dec. 2nd	55·2
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87·9	28·6	—	59·3
15.—DIYATALAWA.											
January ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February ...	66·7	70·5	71·5	76·7	18·5	58·2	21st & 22nd	80·8	27·3	7th	53·5
March ...	67·7	71·3	73·4	77·0	18·6	58·4	23rd	80·7	30·2	8th	50·5
April ...	69·2	74·1	72·5	78·9	17·8	61·1	8th & 13th	82·0	25·0	1st	57·0
May ...	71·1	76·3	75·0	80·8	18·9	61·9	23rd	85·5	29·5	13th	56·0
June ...	69·8	74·6	73·5	78·7	17·3	61·4	25th	82·8	30·8	17th	52·0
July ...	70·5	75·2	75·1	80·2	18·9	61·3	29th	84·0	28·8	20th	55·2
August ...	71·5	76·9	76·7	82·1	21·1	61·0	2nd	85·2	32·2	25th	53·0
September ...	69·6	74·7	72·8	79·3	18·1	61·2	4th	83·2	24·4	12th	58·8
October ...	68·6	74·5	71·3	78·4	18·3	60·1	15th	83·8	29·8	16th	54·0
November ...	66·6	71·2	68·9	75·4	15·6	59·8	17th	80·8	28·2	27th	52·6
December ...	64·7	67·0	69·0	73·2	15·0	58·2	7th	78·5	26·5	8th	52·0
Year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE IX. (*continued*).—Air Temperature.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Mean of Max.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean of Min.	Highest Maximum. Date.	Highest Maximum.	Absolute Range.	Lowest Minimum. Date.	Lowest Minimum.
16.—RAGAMA.											
January ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February ...	80·8	82·3	87·7	90·3	17·9	72·4	19th	93·6	24·6	1st	69·0
March ...	81·4	84·0	86·8	91·2	17·8	73·4	11th	93·9	25·6	10th	68·3
April ...	82·2	85·4	86·9	91·2	16·8	74·4	16th	93·2	21·0	13th	72·2
May ...	82·3	85·4	85·9	90·0	14·5	75·5	13th	92·3	20·3	11th	72·0
June ...	80·2	82·5	82·5	87·2	11·7	75·5	29th	90·0	17·8	17th	72·2
July ...	80·1	82·0	82·7	86·4	10·7	75·7	2nd	88·2	17·0	6th	71·2
August ...	81·0	84·0	83·3	88·5	12·9	75·6	30th	92·0	19·6	25th	72·4
September ...	80·9	83·9	83·7	89·2	14·2	75·0	1st	93·4	21·4	14th & 15th	72·0
October ...	79·8	82·9	82·7	87·4	13·4	74·0	20th & 21st	90·4	20·4	31st	70·0
November ...	77·4	80·9	81·0	85·6	14·3	71·3	5th	89·0	21·0	11th	68·0
December ...	78·2	81·5	81·6	88·3	16·8	71·5	27th	91·2	21·8	20th	69·4
Year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XII.—Sea Level Equivalents of Monthly Mean Temperature for 1901.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	79·6	81·0	81·7	82·0	82·6	80·5	80·4	82·5	82·6	81·8	79·3	79·9	81·2
Ratnapura ...	80·7	81·4	82·4	82·3	81·0	79·5	79·2	79·2	79·4	79·0	77·6	77·7	79·9
Puttalam ...	—	79.6	80·6	81·6	82·6	81·3	80·7	80·9	81·7	80·7	78·1	76·9	—
Anuradhapura ...	80·0	81·2	81·1	83·3	84·3	83·4	84·0	84·8	84·2	84·3	80·3	79·7	82·6
Mannar ...	80·2	82·0	82·1	85·1	86·5	84·8	82·5	83·5	83·5	83·1	80·3	78·3	82·6
Jaffna ...	80.2	81·8	83·6	85·9	85·0	83·4	83·1	82·8	82·6	82·0	79·5	77·5	82·3
Trincomalee ...	79·4	80·8	80·9	83·9	84·9	84·0	84·0	84·6	83·2	81·8	79·0	78·3	82·1
Batticaloa ...	76·4	77·7	78·0	79·6	79·9	80·6	80·7	80·7	80·4	76·4	77·3	76·3	78·7
Hambantota ...	80·7	81·7	81·3	81·4	82·7	81·0	81·4	81·2	81·8	82·0	80·5	79·7	81·3
Galle ...	78·6	80·1	80·7	85·6	85·5	84·9	84·9	85·4	85·4	81·0	79·7	79·3	82·6

TABLE XIV.—Monthly Means and Extremes of Pressure for 1901.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Highest Reading.	Date.	Lowest Reading.	Date.	Absolute Range.
1.—COLOMBO ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·901	·959	·843	·116	1·026	28th	·763	31st	·263
February ...	·878	·941	·816	·125	·995	19th	·759	27th	·236
March ...	·868	·932	·804	·128	·993	24th	·757	11th	·236
April ...	·803	·861	·746	·115	·935	27th	·631	13th	·304
May ...	·806	·855	·758	·097	·942	1st	·688	10th	·254
June ...	·840	·876	·804	·072	·942	15th	·712	1st	·230
July ...	·825	·867	·783	·084	·917	21st	·741	24th & 26th	·176
August ...	·832	·878	·786	·092	·927	23rd	·743	5th	·182
September ...	·860	·914	·807	·107	·963	10th	·744	27th	·219
October ...	·852	·908	·796	·112	·965	27th	·736	29th	·229
November ...	·845	·899	·791	·108	·935	30th	·734	10th	·201
December ...	·888	·950	·826	·124	1·018	11th	·753	30th	·265
Year ...	·850	·903	·797	·106	1·026	January 28th	·631	April 13th	·395
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	·963	—	·730	—	·233
2.—RATNAPURA ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·639	·725	·553	·172	·813	27th	·486	19th & 22nd	·327
February ...	·620	·700	·540	·160	·776	19th	·474	4th	·302
March ...	·598	·685	·512	·170	·763	3rd	·451	11th	·312
April ...	·570	·634	·507	·127	·708	3rd	·456	16th	·252
May ...	·573	·624	·522	·102	·708	1st	·452	10th	·256
June ...	·600	·652	·548	·104	·724	16th	·489	2nd	·235
July ...	·586	·630	·539	·124	·696	11th and 13th	·482	6th	·214
August ...	·589	·649	·530	·119	·694	30th	·469	9th	·225
September ...	·616	·677	·555	·122	·711	18th	·506	5th	·205
October ...	·617	·679	·555	·124	·724	27th	·497	21st & 9th	·225
November ...	·611	·674	·548	·126	·721	30th	·472	13th	·249
December ...	·652	·716	·588	·128	·780	23rd	·523	30th	·257
Year ...	·606	·671	·541	·182	·813	January 27th	·451	March 11th	·362
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	·735	—	·480	—	·255
3.—PUTTALAM ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	—	—	—
January ...	·866	·938	·795	·143	1·008	28th	·655	7th	·353
February ...	·841	·905	·778	·127	·981	19th	·731	22nd	·250
March ...	·836	·903	·769	·134	·983	3rd	·725	4th	·258
April ...	·761	·821	·702	·119	·905	2nd	·608	20th	·297
May ...	·758	·807	·710	·097	·895	1st	·625	21st	·270
June ...	·772	·818	·726	·092	·913	23rd	·650	1st	·263
July ...	·750	·800	·700	·100	·860	13th	·652	14th	·208
August ...	·758	·805	·711	·094	·868	31st	·631	6th	·237
September ...	·792	·844	·741	·103	·915	10th	·672	6th	·243
October ...	·801	·857	·745	·112	·920	24th	·631	7th	·289
November ...	·810	·864	·757	·107	·905	8th	·736	5th	·169
December ...	·864	·927	·802	·125	1·011	24th	·744	25th	·267
Year ...	·801	·857	·745	·112	1·011	December 24th	·608	April 20th	·403
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	·930	—	·672	—	·258

TABLE XIV. (*continued*).—Air Pressure.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Highest Reading.	Date.	Lowest Reading.	Date.	Absolute Range.
4.—ANURADHAPURA ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	—	—	—
January ...	·639	·701	·578	·123	·780	25th	·487	3rd	·293
February ...	·595	·663	·528	·135	·729	19th & 26th	·429	7th	·300
March ...	·593	·659	·527	·132	·706	23rd	·477	1st	·229
April ...	·518	·580	·457	·123	·654	1st	·377	16th	·277
May ...	·497	·551	·443	·108	·661	1st	·326	11th	·335
June ...	·491	·550	·433	·117	·626	28th	·321	1st	·305
July ...	·470	·511	·429	·082	·587	23rd	·334	2nd	·253
August ...	·468	·537	·399	·138	·611	25th	·348	5th	·263
September ...	·502	·564	·441	·118	·619	29th	·367	27th	·252
October ...	·523	·588	·458	·130	·662	18th	·372	6th & 7th	·290
November ...	·543	·606	·481	·125	·653	30th	·419	16th	·234
December ...	·605	·653	·558	·095	·738	12th	·509	12th	·229
Year ...	·537	·597	·478	·119	·780	January 25th	·321	June 1st	·459
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	·668	—	·397	—	·271
5.—MANNAR ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·890	·943	·838	·105	1·013	23rd	·763	4th	·250
February ...	·869	·924	·815	·109	·971	19th	·763	13th	·208
March ...	·862	·916	·809	·107	·964	24th	·753	13th	·211
April ...	·782	·836	·729	·107	·899	8th	·654	24th	·245
May ...	·746	·798	·694	·104	·887	3rd	·637	6th	·250
June ...	·747	·798	·696	·102	·840	25th	·650	1st & 7th	·190
July ...	·744	·795	·694	·101	·834	14th	·650	26th	·184
August ...	·741	·795	·688	·107	·838	30th	·650	16th	·183
September ...	·772	·824	·721	·103	·841	10th	·701	21st	·140
October ...	·779	·831	·727	·104	·907	27th	·669	5th	·238
November ...	·814	·865	·763	·102	·915	8th	·706	11th	·209
December ...	·894	·946	·842	·104	·981	18th	·805	1st	·176
Year ...	·803	·856	·751	·105	1·013	January 23rd	·637	May 6th	·376
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	·907	—	·700	—	·207
6.—JAFFNA ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·970	1·025	·916	·109	1·102	23rd	·813	3rd	·289
February ...	·939	·997	·882	·115	1·034	20th	·793	12th	·241
March ...	·922	·980	·865	·115	1·027	21st	·829	29th	·198
April ...	·837	·896	·778	·118	·974	5th	·669	20th	·305
May ...	·793	·842	·744	·099	·961	1st	·677	21st	·284
June ...	·787	·839	·736	·103	·923	14th	·637	6th	·286
July ...	·766	·816	·716	·100	·864	12th	·653	4th	·211
August ...	·778	·830	·727	·103	·906	30th	·681	6th	·225
September ...	·810	·868	·752	·116	1·083	10th	·698	6th & 12th	·385
October ...	·839	·896	·783	·113	·964	18th	·676	15th	·288
November ...	·864	·917	·812	·105	·977	8th	·765	10th	·212
December ...	·956	1·010	·903	·107	1·059	11th	·860	8th	·196
Year ...	·855	·909	·801	·108	1·102	January 23rd	·637	June 6th	·465
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	·989	—	·729	—	·260
7.—TRINCOMALEE ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·956	1·009	·903	·106	1·079	24th	·807	5th	·272
February ...	·927	·976	·878	·098	1·043	7th	·799	13th	·244
March ...	·930	·984	·877	·107	1·044	13th	·832	1st	·212
April ...	·828	·886	·771	·115	·965	1st	·705	24th	·260
May ...	·782	·837	·727	·110	·975	1st	·645	6th & 21st	·330
June ...	·779	·834	·725	·109	·916	15th	·648	7th	·268
July ...	·759	·815	·703	·112	·878	21st	·644	25th	·234
August ...	·782	·839	·726	·113	·918	31st	·675	3rd	·243
September ...	·825	·884	·766	·118	·939	1st	·711	20th	·228
October ...	·838	·899	·777	·122	·971	18th	·696	7th	·275
November ...	·870	·927	·814	·113	·964	27th	·739	11th	·225
December ...	·946	1·000	·892	·108	1·043	11th & 12th	·773	1st	·270
Year ...	·852	·907	·796	·111	1·079	January 24th	·644	July 25th	·435
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	·978	—	·723	—	·255
8.—BATTICALOA ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·963	·998	·928	·070	1·101	18th	·856	30th	·245
February ...	·942	·984	·900	·084	1·019	19th	·816	21st	·203
March ...	·936	·986	·887	·099	1·041	15th	·852	6th & 26th	·189
April ...	·915	·904	·875	·029	·988	2nd	·791	27th	·197
May ...	·834	·871	·797	·074	·983	2nd	·691	9th	·292
June ...	·832	·868	·796	·072	·972	18th	·746	17th	·226
July ...	·828	·852	·805	·047	·924	16th	·780	15th	·144
August ...	·811	·861	·761	·100	·932	27th	·688	6th	·244
September ...	·811	·880	·743	·137	·932	2nd	·680	13th	·252
October ...	·871	·910	·833	·077	·979	24th	·776	3rd	·203
November ...	·878	·926	·830	·096	1·009	27th	·779	11th	·230
December ...	·983	1·008	·958	·050	1·049	17th	·882	29th	·167
Year ...	·884	·921	·843	·078	1·101	January 18th	·680	September 13th	·421
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	·994	—	·778	—	·216

TABLE XIV. (*continued*).—Air Pressure.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Highest Reading.	Date.	Lowest Reading.	Date.	Absolute Range.
9.—HAMBANTOTA ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·847	·897	·798	·099	·926	8th	·774	16th	·152
February ...	·862	·914	·810	·104	·935	3rd	·793	8th	·148
March ...	·860	·917	·807	·107	·926	11th	·790	1st & 3rd	·136
April ...	·860	·914	·807	·107	·928	29th	·790	17th	·138
May ...	·870	·923	·818	·105	·938	9th	·791	2nd	·147
June ...	·851	·906	·797	·109	·928	23rd	·768	1st	·160
July ...	·843	·894	·792	·102	·920	28th	·692	17th	·228
August ...	·799	·845	·753	·092	·891	14th	·632	5th	·259
September ...	·831	·883	·778	·105	·909	26th	·702	1st	·207
October ...	·828	·880	·776	·104	·907	11th	·729	15th & 17th	·178
November ...	·844	·897	·791	·106	·912	13th	·775	5th	·137
December ...	·847	·901	·794	·107	·912	26th	·798	3rd	·114
Year ...	·845	·897	·793	·104	·938	May 9th	·632	August 5th	·306
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	·919	—	·753	—	·166
10.—GALLE ...	No instrument.								—
11.—KANDY ...	28+	28+	28+	—	28+	—	28+	—	—
January ...	·282	·338	·226	·112	·482	23rd	·100	2nd	·382
February ...	·266	·320	·212	·108	·359	18th & 19th	·145	28th	·214
March ...	·256	·315	·197	·118	·372	22nd	·164	29th	·208
April ...	·195	·249	·142	·107	·319	1st	·066	20th	·253
May ...	·196	·244	·149	·095	·339	1st	·061	10th	·278
June ...	·221	·261	·181	·080	·309	14th	·091	1st	·218
July ...	·197	·239	·156	·083	·290	21st	·106	6th	·184
August ...	·204	·252	·157	·095	·302	22nd	·109	28th	·193
September ...	·204	·257	·151	·106	·319	10th	·107	6th	·212
October ...	·220	·275	·165	·110	·329	27th	·099	4th	·227
November ...	·223	·272	·174	·098	·305	30th	·131	20th	·175
December ...	·267	·221	·214	·107	·370	23rd	·145	1st	·225
Year ...	·228	·279	·177	·102	·482	January 23rd	·061	May 10th	·421
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	·341	—	·111	—	·230
12.—NUWARA ELIYA ...	24+	24+	24+	—	24+	—	23+	—	—
January ...	·131	·171	·091	·080	·228	11th	1·022	3rd	·206
February ...	·128	·166	·090	·076	·224	19th	1·052	27th	·172
March ...	·129	·170	·089	·081	·200	22nd	·984	10th	·216
April ...	·107	·144	·070	·074	·244	30th	·966	19th	·278
May ...	·102	·130	·074	·056	·250	17th & 16th	1·012	14th & 25th	·238
June ...	·089	·114	·064	·050	·160	14th	1·012	8th	·148
July ...	·059	·090	·028	·062	·132	21st	·980	15th	·152
August ...	·071	·109	·033	·076	·182	31st	1·078	5th, 8th, & 9th	·104
September ...	·103	·134	·072	·062	·178	10th	1·014	21st	·174
October ...	·092	·128	·057	·071	·172	11th & 23rd	·978	6th	·194
November ...	·095	·124	·067	·057	·150	5th	1·012	12th & 24th	·138
December ...	·112	·148	·076	·072	·202	11th	·978	25th	·224
Year ...	·102	·135	·067	·068	·250	May 17th & 16th	·966	April 19th	·284
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	·194	—	1·007	—	·187
13.—HAKGALA ...	24+	24+	24+	—	24+	—	24+	—	—
January ...	·579	·623	·536	·087	·698	23rd	·459	3rd	·239
February ...	·567	·618	·517	·101	·673	20th	·452	28th	·221
March ...	·591	·638	·544	·094	·694	22nd	·492	1st	·202
April ...	·523	·576	·471	·106	·652	2nd	·427	24th & 25th	·225
May ...	·535	·570	·500	·070	·652	1st	·429	26th	·223
June ...	·480	·515	·446	·069	·567	22nd	·341	22nd	·226
July ...	·486	·514	·458	·056	·618	4th	·336	1st	·282
August ...	·488	·528	·448	·080	·577	31st	·359	6th	·220
September ...	·538	·580	·498	·082	·625	10th	·435	18th	·190
October ...	·506	·558	·455	·103	·636	23rd	·350	6th	·286
November ...	·527	·568	·486	·082	·624	4th	·409	11th	·215
December ...	·554	·603	·506	·097	·659	4th	·451	30th	·208
Year ...	·531	·574	·489	·085	·698	January 23rd	·336	July 1st	·362
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	·639	—	·412	—	·227
14.—BADULLA ...	27+	27+	27+	—	27+	—	27+	—	—
January ...	·752	·806	·699	·107	·874	23rd	·612	3rd	·262
February ...	·735	·788	·683	·105	·855	18th	·608	12th	·247
March ...	·734	·786	·682	·104	·834	21st	·644	19th	·190
April ...	·631	·683	·579	·104	·745	1st	·502	20th	·243
May ...	·608	·656	·560	·096	·756	2nd	·475	10th	·281
June ...	·603	·642	·565	·077	·695	14th	·517	7th	·178
July ...	·564	·621	·507	·114	·664	20th	·488	24th	·176
August ...	·587	·636	·538	·098	·687	31st	·502	2nd & 4th	·185
September ...	·621	·671	·571	·100	·722	10th	·530	21st	·192
October ...	·635	·677	·594	·083	·732	23rd	510	6th & 7th	·222
November ...	·637	·685	·589	·096	·738	30th	·559	23rd	·179
December ...	·690	·736	·644	·092	·782	23rd	·600	30th	·182
Year ...	·650	·699	·601	·098	·874	January 23rd	·475	May 10th	·399
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	·757	—	·546	—	·211

TABLE XIV. (*continued*).—Air Pressure.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Highest Reading.	Date.	Lowest Reading.	Date.	Absolute Range.
15.—DIYATALAWA ...	25+	25+	25+	—	25+	—	25+	—	—
January ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February ...	·932	·982	·882	·100	1·042	19th	·828	12th	·214
March ...	·931	·984	·879	·105	1·041	22nd	·818	19th	·223
April ...	·880	·927	·834	·093	·980	5th	·775	20th	·205
May ...	·841	·884	·799	·095	·994	2nd	·742	20th	·252
June ...	·844	·875	·883	·072	·936	14th	·740	7th	·296
July ...	·822	·853	·791	·062	·900	21st	·747	7th	·153
August ...	·837	·879	·795	·084	·930	30th	·741	5th	·189
September ...	·871	·916	·826	·090	·959	1st	·795	22nd	·163
October ...	·863	·910	·816	·094	·965	27th	·759	6th	·206
November ...	·869	·916	·822	·094	·958	6th	·761	10th	·197
December ...	·913	·963	·863	·100	1·006	11th	·819	29th	·187
Year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XVI.—Monthly Means of Pressure in 1901, reduced to their Sea-level Values.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+
Colombo	·941	·918	·908	·843	·846	·880	·865	·872	·900	·892	·885	·848	·883
Ratnapura ...	·723	·704	·682	·654	·657	·684	·670	·673	·700	·701	·694	·736	·689
Puttalam	·893	·868	·863	·788	·785	·799	·777	·785	·819	·828	·837	·891	·828
Anuradhapura ...	·940	·896	·894	·819	·795	·786	·769	·766	·801	·821	·844	·906	·844
Mannar	·902	·881	·874	·794	·758	·759	·756	·753	·784	·791	·826	·906	·815
Jaffna	·979	·948	·931	·846	·792	·796	·775	·787	·819	·843	·873	·965	·863
Trincomalee ...	·968	·939	·942	·840	·794	·791	·771	·794	·837	·850	·882	·958	·864
Batticaloa... ...	·989	·968	·962	·915	·860	·858	·854	·895	·837	·897	·904	1·009	·912
Hambantota ...	·897	·912	·910	·910	·920	·900	·894	·849	·881	·878	·894	·897	·895
Galle	—	—	—	No barometer.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kandy	·938	·913	·897	·838	·832	·877	·855	·857	·852	·874	·881	·928	·878
Nuwara Eliya ...	·940	·907	·912	·871	·880	·925	·904	·899	·921	·914	·913	·930	·909
Hakgala	·939	·872	·897	·790	·793	·788	·785	·770	·827	·804	·838	·898	·834
Badulla	·976	·896	·939	·821	·786	·786	·737	·759	·807	·826	·845	·921	·841
Diyatalawa ...	—	·929	·917	·849	·784	·801	·733	·715	·846	·832	·864	·932	—

TABLE XVII.—Direction and Mean Movement of Wind for 1901.

1.—COLOMBO:	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
N.	1,080	807	358	48	8	—	Instrument under repair.	—	—	—	127	3,438
N.N.E.	656	348	324	54	—	—		—	—	20	100	722
N.E.	921	437	194	12	—	—		—	—	35	115	151
E.N.E.	229	250	213	181	32	—		—	—	23	175	51
E.	166	317	510	233	—	—		—	—	3	66	22
E.S.E.	169	228	630	901	67	—		—	—	39	103	109
S.E.	186	204	108	383	559	—		—	21	67	21	3
S.S.E.	48	291	80	292	252	25		—	5	58	43	4
S.	8	166	30	76	95	25		13	7	57	107	—
S.S.W.	51	240	47	385	859	279		2587	2241	1,282	312	15
S.W.	204	343	199	471	1,392	2,512		2125	2338	2,565	212	152
W.S.W.	141	168	142	363	2,624	4,623		958	672	607	632	55
W.	175	229	297	249	355	492		—	20	45	314	117
W.N.W.	88	164	783	427	77	12		—	—	46	524	162
N.W.	277	265	99	30	—	—		—	—	3	387	474
N.N.W.	981	440	523	65	—	—		—	—	8	498	1,821
Calm	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	7	—	—
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Miles ...	3,090	1,123	1,085	1,550	1,901	7,675	—	5,450	5,090	4,340	1,690	6,180
Resultant { Direction	N 9° E	N 12° E	N 4½° E	S 10° E	S 46° W	S 60° W	—	S 38½° W	S 37½° W	S 40° W	N 76° W	N 8° W
Mean Diurnal Velocity	175·0	170·4	147·1	144·8	205·3	268·0	240·1	183·5	176·9	157·0	123·6	234·0
Average Resultant { Miles ...	6,005	2,260	1,210	2,215	5,500	6,642	4,605	7,237	5,325	3,244	1,325	5,300
Average Resultant { Direction	N 10° E	N 7½° W	S 70° W	S 8° W	S 42° W	S 51° W	S 55° W	S 52° W	S 77½° W	S 55° W	N 36½° W	N 7° W
Average Diurnal Velocity... ...	85	156	131	118	214	250	224	219	295	178	146	209

TABLE XVII. (*continued*).—Movement of Wind.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
2.—RATNAPURA.												
N.	9	6	—	6	7	8	3	5	2	—	—	5
N.E.	4	3	8	12	5	1	83	—	—	—	7	9
E.	18	31	37	25	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
S.E.	8	2	4	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	3	4
S.	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
S.W.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	3
W.	—	—	—	1	7	17	1	30	27	—	—	1
N.W.	2	—	2	—	—	13	35	20	5	23	6	4
Calm	17	12	10	4	12	15	13	6	25	38	43	26
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	41	62	72	69	24	62	61	79	52	37	11	15
Resultant { Direction	N 80° E	N 81° E	N 85½° E	N 81° E	N 47½° E	N 52½° W	N 42° W	N 67° W	N 79½° W	N 47½° W	N 71° E	N 19½° W
Mean Diurnal Velocity	10·0	12·2	11·2	11·3	14·5	17·6	21·8	20·7	17·7	13·9	8·9	5·6
Average Resultant { Percentage	6	9	13	16	38	61	69	79	76	51	10	19
Average Resultant { Direction	N 17° W	S 2° E	S 6° W	N 68½° W	N 41° W	N. 43½° W	N 45° W	N 38° W	N 42° W	N 37° W	N 43° W	S 46° W
Average Diurnal Velocity	16·5	19·6	22·5	23·1	49·6	69·0	34·9	25·9	29·5	22·0	19·4	21·3
3.—PUTTALAM.												
N.	—	3	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	18
N.E.	59	34	38	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	32
E.	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
S.E.	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1
S.W.	—	3	—	14	61	59	62	60	59	53	18	1
W.	—	6	3	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1
N.W.	2	7	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Calm	1	3	2	3	1	1	—	—	1	5	17	4
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	95	58	69	39	100	100	100	100	100	91	80	80
Resultant { Direction	N 43° E	N 21½° E	N 32° E	S 51½° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45½° W	S 77½° W	N 22° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	—	141	127	105	218	346	351	285	250	233	77	119
Average Resultant { Percentage	66	59	12	65	95	97	96	96	96	72	17	72
Average Resultant { Direction	N 36° E	N 27° E	S 77° W	S 44° W	S 43° W	S 45½° W	S 45° W	S 46° W	S 45° W	S 47° W	S 36° W	N 34° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	139	172	131	136	256	340	229	303	295	296	111	117
4.—ANURADHAPURA.												
N.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.E.	60	56	38	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	20
E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.W.	1	—	—	—	58	55	62	62	44	39	—	1
W.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.W.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calm	1	—	24	59	14	5	—	—	—	23	58	41
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	95	100	61	16	100	92	100	100	100	63	3	31
Resultant { Direction	N 45° E	N 45° E	N 45° E	N 45° E	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	N 45° E	N 45° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	83·8	59·7	77·8	75·9	107·8	120·5	137·0	83·2	103·9	—	43·8	43·7
Average Resultant { Percentage	74	56	32	8	66	83	87	85	83	43	22	51
Average Resultant { Direction	N 22° E	N 33° E	N 48° E	S 24° W	S 37° W	S 37° W	S 37° W	S 34° W	S 33° W	S 38° W	N 23° E	N 20° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	27·3	26·6	23·9	22·0	70·0	91·0	97·0	93·6	88·1	46·3	24·9	36·1
5.—MANNAR.												
N.	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	13	9
N.E.	36	23	22	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	25	50
E.	3	4	17	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
S.E.	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
S.	—	6	—	18	4	—	—	—	—	3	2	1
S.W.	—	5	—	8	57	60	62	62	60	53	6	1
W.	—	—	—	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
N.W	19	16	21	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Calm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	73	38	57	45	88	100	100	100	100	65	35	89
Resultant { Direction	N 29° E	N 14½° E	N 29° E	S 18° W	S 49° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 46 W	N 35° E	N 40° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Resultant { Percentage	82	41	25	53	86	91	94	94	95	69	64	81
Average Resultant { Direction	N 32° E	N 27° E	N 5° E	S 35½° W	S 39° W	S 42° W	S 37° W	S 37° W	S 43° W	S 44° W	N 29° E	N 29° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	207	180	139	150	216	248	294	243	242	179	122	209

TABLE XVII. (*continued*).—Movement of Wind.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
6.—JAFFNA.												
N.	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
N.E.	50	39	45	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	36
E.	6	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
S.E.	4	4	11	44	8	—	—	—	2	—	11	3
S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
S.W.	—	9	—	3	51	60	62	59	53	54	14	—
W.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	4	—	1	2
N.W.	2	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	6	23	17
Calm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	88	58	81	70	82	100	100	100	93	89	22	65
Resultant { Direction	N 53° E	N 55½° E	N 58¾° E	S 55° E	S 39° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45½° W	S 47° W	S 52° W	N 62° E	N 22½° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	42·4	161	131	231	435	604	503	495	384	388	—	—
Average { Percentage	77	87	48	48	80	91	93	91	87	53	33	68
Resultant { Direction	N 40° E	N 50° E	S 80° E	S 6½° E	S 27° W	S 39° W	S 40° W	S 35½° W	S 41° W	S 42° W	N 26° E	N 30° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	86	91·8	127	189	348	372	350	347	331	210	92	129
7.—TRINCOMALEE.												
N.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.E.	29	20	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.E.	—	13	9	14	—	—	—	5	20	—	—	—
S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.W.	—	8	4	31	56	60	62	57	40	50	14	4
W.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.W.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	24	20
Calm	30	15	37	15	6	—	—	—	—	4	22	13
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	40	32	19	51	100	100	100	100	73	81	47	46
Resultant { Direction	N 51 E	S 1½° E	S 88° E	S 19½° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 17½° W	S 54° W	N 75½° W	N 1½° W
Mean Diurnal Velocity	13·4	204	115	276	252.	462	456	358	241	228	58	42
Average { Percentage	77	62	53	45	64	83	82	68	65	59	35	59
Resultant { Direction	N 42° E	N 35½° E	S 81° E	S 48° E	S 33½° W	S 49° W	S 50° W	S 50° W	S 49° W	S 80° W	N 21½° E	N 25½° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	224	206	183	145	230	376	363	314	289	194	131	186
8.—BATTICALOA.												
N.	—	—	4	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
N.E.	16	13	19	18	5	8	7	11	8	7	8	6
E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.E.	13	9	8	5	12	11	9	14	11	17	16	33
S.	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.W.	19	23	22	17	22	15	29	21	25	21	30	18
W.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.W.	12	10	8	16	22	22	16	15	16	17	6	5
Calm	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	7	18	5	20	29	22	36	15	30	22½	40	49
Resultant { Direction	S 17° W	S 53° W	N 45° W	N 36½° W	S 16° W	S 89° W	S 66½° W	S 58½° W	S 62° W	S 45° W	S 21° W	S 22½° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	47	60	40	30	30	20	24	20	23	20	20	20
Average { Percentage	66	59	47	39	42	12	9	29	29	23	33	50
Resultant { Direction	N 20° E	N 32° E	N 68° E	N 83° E	N 78° E	N 42° E	S 18° W	S 68° E	S 65° E	N 85° E	N 29° E	N 21° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	181	158	100	121	118	113	115	165	110	107	110	150
9.—HAMBANTOTA.												
N.	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.E.	60	50	55		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
E.	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.E.	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
S.	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.W.	—	—	—		54	56	61	62	60	58	48	15
W.	—	—	2		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.W.	—	—	—		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calm	2	6	5		7	4	1	—	—	2	12	17
Variable ...	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	100	89	99	—	100	93	100	100	100	93	80	21
Resultant { Direction	N 45° E	N 45° E	N 45° E	—	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	N 52½° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	166	93·0	118	95	335	440	Anemometor out of order.				—	—
Average { Percentage	86	71	51	32	83	95	99	100	95	84	20	60
Resultant { Direction	N 52° E	N 59° E	N 70½° E	S 25° W	S 46° W	S 49° W	S 50° W	S 50° W	S 47° W	S 48° W	S 3° E	N 60° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	193	189	139	169	246	252	262	258	189	199	125	147

Incomplete

TABLE XVII. (*continued*).—Movement of Wind.

	Jan	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
10.—GALLE.												
N.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.E.	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.E.	1	—	—	4	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.W.	1	—	—	1	31	55	62	18	9	10	3	6
W.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	36	28	30	9	12
N.W.	46	36	43	30	—	—	—	7	20	8	40	13
Calm	12	19	18	24	15	5	—	1	3	13	8	30
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	71	62	69	33	55	92	100	28	82	69	80	40
Resultant { Direction	N 44° W	N 45° W	N 42½° W	N 45° W	S 17½° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 86° W	N 81° W	S 88½° W	N 56° W	N 77½° W
Mean Diurnal Velocity	—	—	—	73	219	268	322	240	260	196	—	—
Average Resultant { Percentage	20	10	8	28	63	81	80	82	41	63	29	29
Average Resultant { Direction	N 30° W	N 9° W	N 48° W	N 71½° W	N 64° W	N 59° W	N 60° W	N 60° W	N 59° W	N 58° W	N 47° W	N 41° W
Average Diurnal Velocity	66	64	74	99	158	239	210	221	206	189	98	77
11.—KANDY.												
N.	1	5	1	4	2	5	4	7	2	5	6	5
N.E.	14	9	14	13	2	4	5	3	6	2	2	19
E.	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
S.E.	28	16	24	6	6	2	7	3	9	9	4	13
S.	—	4	4	2	4	2	5	3	6	—	1	—
S.W.	—	2	7	5	9	4	5	8	6	9	2	3
W.	—	—	—	2	3	2	5	—	3	—	2	5
N.W.	—	7	2	10	29	30	28	25	17	22	15	7
Calm	18	13	10	15	7	11	2	13	11	15	28	10
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	52	21	39	20	42	52	37	40	15	27	26	26
Resultant { Direction	S 74½° E	S 89½° E	S 56½° E	N 9° W	N 69½° W	N 43° W	N 54° W	N 51½° W	N 78° W	N 56½° S	N 37° W	N 41½° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	25	26	24	18	29	36	38	31	35	25	12	27
Average Resultant { Percentage	48	50	32	21	53	50	52	32	43	46	13	31
Average Resultant { Direction	S 80° E	S 62° E	S 60° E	S 51° W	S 61° W	S 71° W	S 75° W	S 82° W	S 76° W	S 75° W	S 14° E	S 64° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	56	58	34	27	48	44	51	78	44	40	32	37
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.												
N.	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	—
N.E.	8	6	7	3	3	—	—	—	—	2	2	13
E.	3	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.E.	35	29	35	38	8	—	—	—	2	8	12	30
S.	4	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
S.W.	2	5	1	7	13	2	—	4	14	12	13	8
W.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
N.W.	2	3	3	2	17	13	11	45	33	37	26	8
Calm	8	9	3	2	3	43	3	2	6	1	5	3
Variable ...	—	—	3	7	17	1	48	—	—	3	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	62	49	64	62	23	18	72	60	50	50	30	36
Resultant { Direction	S 50¼° E	S 49° E	S 50° E	S 40½° E	S 82° W	N 49° W	N 45° W	N 49½° W	N 68° W	N 61½° W	N 84° W	S 58° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	58	62	57	50	55	139	131	84	49	71	53	68
Average Resultant { Percentage	39	36	36	28	36	67	74	62	66	39	7	44
Average Resultant { Direction	S 50½° E	S 47° E	S 54° E	S 19° W	N 79° W	N 77° W	N 78° W	N 79° W	N 70° W	N 77° W	S 83 W	S 73° W
Average Diurnal Velocity	76	81	74	73	90	155	140	126	112	95	108	74
13.—HAKGALA.												
N.	—	—	—	1	5	7	2	1	2	3	1	—
N.E.	3	—	1	2	4	—	—	—	2	3	1	—
E.	13	19	27	21	7	—	—	2	1	8	6	9
S.E.	39	32	27	25	8	1	—	1	4	11	20	44
S.	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	1
S.W.	1	2	2	2	17	27	18	17	25	13	1	3
W.	—	—	—	1	4	10	24	20	9	3	11	—
N.W.	—	—	—	2	13	15	18	19	10	13	12	—
Calm	6	2	3	5	3	—	—	2	5	8	6	5
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	81	84	82	65	17	65	79	68	52	7	13	83
Resultant { Direction	S 58° E	S 59° E	S 63° E	S 67½° E	S 61½° W	S 88 W	N 84° W	N 87° W	S 67° W	S 56° W	S 5½° E	S 47½° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	26	32	46	43	85	186	181	139	113	90	49	27
Average Resultant { Percentage	72	81	79	57	62	58	80	73	66	17	26	61
Average Resultant { Direction	S 72° E	S 76° E	S 76° E	S 79° E	N 49° W	S 73° E	N 64° W	N 68° W	N 66° W	N 46° W	N 81° E	S 79° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	53	65	63	70	139	269	99	221	200	123	121	69

TABLE XVII. (*continued*).—Movement of Wind.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
14.—BADULLA.												
N.	20	21	25	15	43	40	57	39	56	15	7	20
N.E.	40	30	35	26	18	15	2	23	1	35	44	41
E.	1	2	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1
S.E.	—	3	1	8	—	—	2	—	2	2	4	—
S.	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	2	4	1	—
S.W.	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—
W.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.W.	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	—
Calm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	90	64	89	66	92	81	90	93	88	68	82	93
Resultant { Direction	N 31° E	N 41½° E	N 28° E	N 48° E	N 13½° E	N 9½° E	N	N 16½° E	N 2½° W	N 37° E	N 45° E	N 32° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	44	35	41	26	64	34	42	42	23	24	25	48
Average Resultant { Percentage	79	82	67	60	57	65	63	60	50	61	75	77
Average Resultant { Direction	N 34° E	N 35° E	N 36° E	N 41° E	N 28° E	N 29° E	N 29° E	N 28° E	N 28½° E	N 36° E	N 42° E	N 39° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	53	53	48	42	45	42	46	44	41	39	48	51
15.—DIYATALAWA.												
N.	—	15	8	5	4	—	—	3	—	—	1	13
N.E.	—	14	21	23	11	—	1	3	2	10	13	22
E.	—	3	3	2	5	—	—	1	2	5	3	—
S.E.	—	3	4	11	22	8	5	5	5	7	5	2
S.	—	5	2	7	2	10	6	5	10	16	6	5
S.W.	—	2	2	3	1	9	2	—	3	2	—	1
W.	—	2	1	1	1	2	5	—	1	1	—	—
N.W.	—	9	18	4	11	27	40	39	19	8	9	9
Calm	—	3	3	4	5	4	3	6	18	13	23	10
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	—	38	47	33	29	36	39	53	15	19	20	47
Resultant { Direction	—	N 27° E	N 10° E	N 69½ E	N 86½° E	S 84° W	N 59° W	S 40° W	S 88° W	S 40¼° E	N 52° E	N 28° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	—	87·5	66·4	66·3	86·0	117·5	118·3	93·4	68·9	84·6	50·7	77·6
Average Resultant { Percentage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Resultant { Direction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Diurnal Velocity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.—RAGAMA												
N.	—	—	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
N.E.	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	53
E.	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	—
S.E.	—	—	2	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
S.	—	—	—	11	17	1	4	16	6	—	1	2
S.W.	—	—	—	21	32	56	52	46	54	54	1	—
W.	—	—	4	9	7	2	4	—	—	—	1	3
N.W.	—	—	14	6	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Calm	—	—	7	6	3	—	2	—	—	2	2	—
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	—	—	52	55	79	97	93	73	97	67	19	79
Resultant { Direction	—	—	S 14° E	S 44 E	S 34½° W	S 47° W	S 45° W	S 34° W	S 40° W	S 42½° W	N 14° E	N 44½° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XVIII.—Temperature of Evaporation in 1901.

Month.	Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Difference, Dry and Wet-bulb. Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.
1.—COLOMBO.									
January	74·1	71·5	75·8	74·9	3·4	5·4	1·1	5·1	10·0
February	76·4	72·5	77·5	79·3	6·8	4·5	1·0	5·3	7·2
March	77·7	73·6	78·8	80·6	7·0	3·9	0·8	4·9	6·2
April	78·3	74·4	79·9	80·6	6·2	3·6	0·8	4·5	5·6
May	78·7	75·3	80·8	80·1	4·8	3·8	2·1	4·3	4·9
June	76·4	74·7	75·6	78·9	4·2	4·0	1·8	6·5	3·6
July	77·1	74·8	78·1	78·3	3·5	3·2	1·8	3·5	4·3
August	77·6	75·3	78·9	78·6	3·3	4·8	2·7	5·5	6·1
September	77·2	74·9	78·6	78·2	3·3	5·3	3·3	5·9	6·6
October	76·9	74·2	78·4	78·2	4·0	4·8	2·7	5·6	6·1
November	75·4	72·6	76·7	76·9	4·3	3·8	1·5	4·4	5·6
December	74·0	70·4	75·2	76·6	6·2	5·8	3·0	6·5	7·8
Year	76·7	73·7	77·9	78·4	4·7	4·4	1·9	5·2	5·4

TABLE XVIII. (*continued*).—Evaporation.

Month.	Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Difference, Dry and Wet-bulb. Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.
2.—RATNAPURA.									
January	74·8	69·2	76·8	78·5	9·3	5·7	6·1	4·2	6·8
February	74·0	68·6	76·6	79·7	1·1	7·2	7·2	4·8	6·8
March	75·1	69·5	77·4	78·4	8·9	7·1	4·1	5·7	11·6
April	75·9	69·9	79·1	78·3	8·4	9·5	7·1	5·4	6·0
May	76·0	70·1	79·0	78·9	7·8	4·8	3·6	5·2	5·8
June	75·0	69·8	78·0	77·3	7·5	4·3	2·7	4·2	5·9
July	74·8	69·5	77·3	77·7	8·2	4·2	2·6	4·1	5·8
August	74·7	68·9	77·3	77·9	9·0	4·3	3·7	3·6	5·7
September	74·4	68·8	77·5	76·9	8·1	4·7	2·0	5·2	7·1
October	74·2	67·3	77·7	77·0	9·2	4·6	2·3	5·1	6·4
November	72·5	63·4	77·0	77·2	3·8	4·9	5·5	3·9	5·2
December	72·0	63·4	75·4	77·2	3·8	5·5	3·9	5·1	7·4
Year	74·6	68·2	77·4	77·9	9·7	6·0	6·7	4·5	6·7
3.—PUTTALAM.									
January	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	72·5	68·5	74·7	74·2	5·7	7·0	3·7	7·6	9·9
March	73·0	68·7	74·4	76·0	7·3	7·5	3·5	9·2	9·9
April	75·1	71·2	76·9	77·1	5·9	6·4	3·5	7·8	7·9
May	75·9	72·6	77·3	77·7	5·1	6·6	4·7	6·9	8·2
June	75·5	73·6	76·4	76·6	3·0	5·7	4·5	6·2	6·3
July	74·7	72·9	75·3	76·0	3·1	5·8	4·3	6·5	6·7
August	74·6	72·8	75·6	75·5	2·7	6·2	4·3	7·0	7·2
September	74·9	72·4	76·0	76·3	3·9	6·6	4·4	7·6	7·9
October	75·0	72·0	76·6	76·5	4·5	5·6	3·5	6·9	6·3
November	72·2	69·7	74·7	72·2	2·5	5·8	2·8	5·6	9·0
December	71·6	67·3	73·0	74·1	5·3	5·2	2·8	6·5	6·3
Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.—ANURADHAPURA.									
January	74·4	69·4	76·0	77·0	7·6	5·0	1·7	5·3	8·1
February	75·1	69·9	77·4	77·9	8·0	5·5	1·0	4·8	10·7
March	75·7	70·3	77·9	79·0	8·7	4·8	1·2	2·8	10·4
April	77·7	73·0	79·9	80·2	6·2	5·0	1·3	5·9	7·8
May	78·3	74·1	79·3	80·9	6·8	5·4	1·3	6·2	8·8
June	77·3	74·4	78·6	79·0	4·6	5·5	1·5	5·9	9·1
July	77·1	73·2	79·0	74·0	5·8	6·3	1·9	6·9	10·2
August	76·5	73·4	77·2	79·0	5·6	8·7	2·3	8·4	12·5
September	76·5	73·2	77·7	78·6	5·4	7·1	2·2	7·8	11·3
October	72·2	61·4	77·5	77·6	16·2	11·5	12·0	10·0	12·7
November	73·4	67·5	75·6	77·0	9·5	6·3	0·1	9·5	9·3
December	71·9	65·1	74·3	76·4	10·3	7·2	2·4	10·4	8·8
Year	75·5	70·8	77·6	78·1	7·3	6·5	2·4	7·0	10·0
5.—MANNAR.									
January	75·3	72·2	76·8	76·8	4·6	4·9	2·8	5·4	6·7
February	76·2	72·2	78·0	78·0	4·8	5·8	2·7	6·4	8·2
March	75·6	71·7	77·3	77·9	6·2	6·5	3·3	7·0	9·3
April	77·5	72·6	79·2	80·7	7·9	7·6	4·2	8·5	10·0
May	78·6	74·4	80·3	81·1	6·7	7·9	5·1	8·8	9·7
June	78·1	75·5	79·2	79·5	4·0	6·7	4·3	7·5	8·4
July	78·1	75·5	79·4	79·5	4·0	4·4	3·1	6·4	3·8
August	78·4	75·7	79·6	80·0	4·3	5·1	2·8	6·1	6·3
September	78·1	74·9	79·8	79·7	4·8	5·4	3·4	5·9	6·8
October	77·3	74·7	78·4	78·7	4·0	5·8	3·3	6·9	7·2
November	75·9	73·0	77·4	77·4	4·4	4·4	2·4	5·1	5·8
December	73·6	71·2	74·7	74·9	2·7	4·7	3·3	5·0	5·9
Year	76·9	74·2	78·5	78·0	5·8	5·8	3·4	6·6	7·8
6.—JAFFNA.									
January	74·9	72·7	76·1	76·0	3·3	5·3	1·1	7·2	7·4
February	76·1	73·6	77·3	77·4	3·8	5·7	1·3	7·2	8·6
March	76·8	73·9	78·0	78·4	4·5	6·8	1·1	8·7	10·6
April	80·2	78·3	81·1	81·2	2·9	5·7	1·8	6·3	9·0
May	80·6	79·2	81·5	81·1	1·9	4·4	2·1	5·0	6·2
June	79·3	78·4	79·6	79·9	1·5	4·1	2·4	5·0	5·0
July	78·7	77·8	79·0	79·3	1·5	4·4	2·1	4·8	6·2
August	78·5	77·5	78·7	79·3	1·8	4·3	2·1	4·8	6·0
September	78·3	77·0	78·6	79·3	2·3	4·3	1·9	4·9	6·0
October	77·8	76·7	78·3	78·5	1·8	4·2	2·3	5·2	5·4
November	76·0	73·9	77·0	77·1	3·2	3·5	1·1	4·5	4·9
December	73·4	71·4	74·3	74·6	2·2	4·1	1·2	5·5	5·7
Year	77·6	75·9	78·3	78·5	2·6	4·7	1·7	5·8	6·8

TABLE XVIII. (*continued*).—Evaporation.

Month.	Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Difference. Dry and Wet-bulb. Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.
7.—TRINCOMALEE.									
January	75·8	73·4	76·8	77·1	3·7	3·6	2·2	5·4	3·3
February	77·0	74·4	77·8	78·9	3·5	3·8	1·9	5·2	4·4
March	77·5	75·0	78·4	79·0	4·0	3·4	1·5	4·5	4·3
April	80·9	76·6	80·5	85·8	8·2	3·0	1·5	4·4	3·1
May	81·4	76·7	80·8	86·7	10·0	3·5	2·1	5·0	3·4
June	80·5	76·9	79·7	84·9	8·0	3·5	1·8	5·5	3·2
July	80·5	76·3	79·6	85·5	9·2	3·5	1·8	5·7	3·2
August	80·8	76·3	79·6	86·4	9·1	3·8	1·7	5·9	3·9
September	79·3	75·1	78·3	84·6	9·5	3·9	2·0	5·9	3·9
October	78·4	75·1	78·6	81·4	5·3	3·4	1·4	4·8	4·1
November	76·0	73·2	77·1	77·7	3·5	3·0	1·4	4·1	3·6
December	74·8	72·6	76·1	75·7	7·1	3·5	1·8	4·9	3·8
Year	78·6	75·3	78·6	82·0	6·7	3·5	1·8	5·1	3·7
8.—BATTICALOA.									
January	74·9	72·6	76·9	75·9	3·3	1·4	0·3	1·7	2·2
February	75·9	73·5	77·7	76·7	3·2	1·7	0·1	2·5	2·4
March	76·5	73·6	78·8	77·0	3·4	1·4	0·0	2·5	1·9
April	77·5	75·6	80·4	76·5	0·9	2·0	0·2	3·6	2·1
May	77·7	76·0	81·1	76·0	0·0	2·1	0·1	4·0	2·2
June	77·7	74·8	80·1	78·3	3·5	2·8	0·7	4·8	2·8
July	76·6	72·5	78·8	78·6	5·1	4·0	2·2	6·6	3·3
August	76·9	72·4	79·9	78·4	6·0	3·7	2·3	5·9	2·9
September	77·0	72·7	80·3	77·9	5·2	3·3	2·2	5·4	2·4
October	76·3	72·3	78·5	78·2	5·6	3·1	1·7	5·4	2·2
November	75·3	71·5	76·7	77·6	6·1	1·9	0·8	3·0	2·0
December	74·1	70·4	75·0	77·0	6·6	2·1	0·9	3·1	2·4
Year	76·4	73·2	78·7	77·4	3·2	2·5	1·5	3·9	2·4
9.—HAMBANTOTA.									
January	76·0	74·3	76·2	77·5	3·2	4·6	0·8	6·1	6·9
February	77·2	75·1	77·5	79·0	3·9	4·4	0·8	6·0	6·4
March	78·0	75·8	78·5	79·8	4·0	3·2	0·5	4·1	5·0
April	75·9	74·4	77·6	75·7	1·3	5·4	0·8	5·5	9·8
May	78·2	75·2	78·9	80·4	5·2	4·4	0·5	6·0	6·8
June	77·5	75·3	77·8	79·5	4·2	3·4	0·6	3·7	5·9
July	76·8	74·7	77·6	78·1	3·4	4·5	0·8	5·4	7·2
August	77·0	74·9	77·3	78·8	3·1	4·1	0·4	6·3	0·6
September	77·3	74·9	77·7	79·3	4·4	4·4	0·6	5·9	6·7
October	78·4	73·2	80·1	82·0	4·8	3·4	0·5	4·2	5·6
November	77·6	72·3	79·6	80·9	7·6	2·8	0·1	3·9	4·3
December	75·8	67·9	77·8	81·6	13·7	3·8	0·8	5·4	5·2
Year	77·1	74·0	78·1	79·4	5·4	4·0	1·0	5·2	5·9
10.—GALLE.									
January	76·2	72·2	77·4	79·1	6·9	2·3	2·6	1·5	2·8
February	78·4	75·0	79·2	81·1	6·1	1·6	1·4	0·8	2·7
March	79·1	76·6	79·3	81·3	4·7	1·5	1·3	1·8	1·4
April	83·6	81·1	84·1	85·1	4·0	1·9	1·5	2·1	2·0
May	83·8	82·0	84·5	85·0	3·0	1·6	1·3	1·7	1·9
June	83·4	82·2	84·0	83·9	1·7	1·4	0·6	1·8	1·9
July	83·3	82·1	83·7	84·2	1·1	1·5	1·0	1·8	1·8
August	82·7	80·1	84·7	83·0	3·2	2·6	3·6	1·2	3·0
September	79·2	76·5	80·4	80·6	4·1	6·1	7·1	5·6	5·7
October	76·9	71·8	79·2	79·7	7·9	4·0	6·6	2·5	2·9
November	77·0	75·7	77·1	78·3	2·6	2·6	2·0	2·6	3·1
December	76·0	74·2	76·4	77·5	3·3	3·2	2·6	3·2	3·7
Year	80·0	77·5	80·3	81·6	4·1	2·5	2·6	2·2	2·7
11.—KANDY.									
January	70·2	66·2	71·4	73·1	6·9	4·6	1·2	5·8	6·7
February	70·6	66·2	72·0	73·7	6·5	5·8	1·4	7·9	8·0
March	70·1	66·9	71·0	72·3	5·4	7·4	1·3	9·5	11·5
April	72·5	69·1	74·1	74·2	5·1	4·3	0·1	7·4	5·5
May	71·9	68·3	73·4	74·0	5·7	5·1	0·8	7·1	7·4
June	70·7	68·8	72·2	72·2	3·4	3·7	1·0	5·1	5·1
July	70·5	68·4	71·7	71·3	2·9	3·5	1·4	4·6	4·6
August	69·8	65·2	71·7	72·6	6·4	5·0	3·7	5·6	5·7
September	70·9	67·7	72·5	72·6	4·9	5·0	1·2	6·3	7·4
October	70·5	67·0	71·9	72·5	5·5	4·0	0·8	5·9	5·4
November	69·7	66·2	71·5	71·5	5·3	3·6	0·2	5·5	5·0
December	68·8	65·2	69·9	71·4	6·2	4·0	0·5	5·0	6·4
Year	70·5	67·1	71·9	72·6	5·5	4·7	1·1	6·3	6·6

TABLE XVIII. (*continued*).—Evaporation.

Month	Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Difference. Dry and Wet-bulb. Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.									
January	55·5	46·9	59·3	60·2	15·3	3·5	1·7	5·4	3·5
February	55·2	44·0	60·3	61·4	17·0	4·0	1·9	6·0	4·2
March	53·8	44·0	58·6	58·9	14·9	5·7	2·3	7·5	7·4
April	57·6	49·9	61·7	61·3	11·4	3·8	0·9	6·7	3·8
May	57·4	50·6	60·9	60·8	10·2	4·2	2·2	6·2	4·2
June	57·0	54·2	58·7	58·0	3·8	2·1	0·9	2·8	2·6
July	56·3	53·3	58·0	57·8	4·5	1·7	1·4	1·8	1·8
August	56·7	52·3	58·6	59·1	6·8	2·4	1·5	3·0	2·7
September	57·5	52·5	60·4	59·5	7·0	2·4	1·3	3·4	2·7
October	56·3	50·2	59·6	59·0	8·8	2·6	1·3	3·9	2·6
November	55·8	50·6	58·9	57·9	7·3	3·2	1·5	4·9	3·2
December	54·2	45·9	57·8	59·0	13·1	3·7	1·4	5·5	4·2
Year	56·1	49·5	59·4	59·4	9·9	3·3	1·5	4·8	3·6
13.—HAKGALA.									
January	55·6	50·0	57·9	59·0	9·0	0·8	1·2	0·6	0·6
February	57·9	51·4	60·4	62·1	10·7	2·0	2·6	0·1	3·1
March	57·2	50·0	59·2	62·5	12·5	2·2	2·1	3·4	1·2
April	59·9	54·8	63·0	62·0	7·2	2·0	0·5	3·0	2·4
May	59·6	54·1	62·4	62·4	8·3	3·7	3·5	4·0	3·6
June	58·0	55·2	59·7	59·1	3·9	1·5	1·0	1·7	1·8
July	57·8	54·6	59·1	59·8	5·2	1·4	1·0	2·4	0·8
August	59·1	54·4	61·3	61·5	7·1	1·5	0·8	1·7	2·2
September	60·2	55·4	62·5	62·8	7·4	0·7	0·3	1·5	0·4
October	58·5	53·4	61·7	60·4	7·0	1·3	1·5	1·5	1·0
November	58·5	53·8	61·1	60·8	7·0	0·6	0·4	0·7	0·6
December	55·8	50·3	58·2	59·0	8·7	0·7	0·7	0·8	0·7
Year	58·2	53·1	60·5	61·0	7·9	1·5	1·3	1·8	1·5
14.—BADULLA.									
January	67·6	63·6	68·8	70·3	6·7	3·5	1·7	4·2	4·6
February	68·1	63·0	70·2	71·1	8·1	4·1	1·6	5·8	5·2
March	68·1	63·5	70·3	72·2	8·7	4·2	2·1	6·4	6·3
April	70·9	66·0	73·7	73·1	7·3	4·2	0·6	6·6	5·5
May	70·4	64·3	73·1	73·7	9·4	6·1	2·2	8·3	7·8
June	68·9	63·3	71·3	72·0	8·7	6·4	2·2	8·6	8·4
July	67·6	61·3	70·8	70·8	9·5	3·2	2·6	10·8	11·2
August	68·6	62·1	71·6	72·0	9·9	7·9	2·2	10·6	10·9
September	69·5	64·5	72·3	71·7	7·2	6·0	2·0	8·5	7·6
October	68·7	63·5	71·8	70·8	7·3	6·0	2·7	8·1	7·3
November	67·8	64·1	70·0	69·3	4·2	4·3	1·7	6·5	4·6
December	66·4	62·6	68·1	68·5	5·9	3·9	2·0	4·7	5·0
Year	68·6	63·5	71·0	71·3	7·8	5·5	2·8	7·4	7·0
15.—DIYATALAWA.									
January	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	62·0	56·9	64·0	65·1	8·2	4·7	1·3	6·5	6·4
March	62·2	57·1	63·4	66·1	9·0	5·5	1·3	7·9	7·3
April	64·3	59·6	66·9	66·5	6·9	4·9	1·5	7·2	6·0
May	64·0	58·6	66·3	67·0	8·4	7·1	3·3	10·0	8·0
June	61·7	55·1	65·1	65·1	10·0	8·1	6·3	9·5	8·4
July	61·7	57·1	64·0	64·0	6·9	8·8	4·2	11·2	11·1
August	62·5	56·9	63·0	67·7	10·8	9·0	4·1	13·9	9·0
September	63·2	58·8	65·2	65·5	6·7	6·4	2·4	9·5	7·3
October	62·5	57·4	65·2	64·9	6·5	6·1	2·7	9·3	6·4
November	62·1	58·2	64·1	64·0	5·8	4·5	1·6	7·1	4·9
December	60·6	56·8	61·6	63·4	6·6	4·1	1·4	5·4	5·6
Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.—RAGAMA.									
January	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	75·9	71·4	76·9	79·5	8·1	4·9	1·0	5·4	8·2
March	76·7	72·4	78·1	79·5	7·1	4·7	1·0	5·9	7·3
April	77·6	73·3	79·5	80·2	6·9	4·6	1·1	5·9	6·7
May	77·9	74·2	79·7	79·7	5·5	4·4	1·3	5·7	6·2
June	76·5	73·9	78·5	77·0	3·1	3·7	1·6	4·0	5·5
July	77·2	74·2	78·2	79·3	5·1	2·9	1·5	3·8	3·4
August	77·8	73·5	80·0	79·9	6·4	3·2	2·1	4·0	3·4
September	76·7	71·9	79·3	78·9	7·0	4·2	3·1	4·6	4·8
October	75·9	71·4	78·0	78·4	7·0	3·9	2·6	4·9	4·3
November	73·9	69·0	76·2	76·7	7·7	3·8	2·3	4·7	4·3
December	74·9	69·5	77·1	78·0	8·5	3·3	4·4	3·6	2·0
Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XIX.—Tension of Atmospheric Vapour for 1901.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.
1.—COLOMBO.				
January ...	·772	·825	·732	·760
February ...	·855	·874	·904	·788
March ...	·866	·918	·860	·820
April ...	·922	·961	·965	·839
May ...	·935	·994	·959	·852
June ...	·858	·799	·941	·834
July ...	·893	·929	·910	·840
August ...	·896	·947	·898	·844
September ...	·863	·889	·878	·822
October ...	·865	·899	·885	·810
November ...	·836	·889	·852	·768
December ...	·768	·788	·812	·705
Year ...	·861	·892	·883	·807
2.—RATNAPURA.				
January ...	·787	·841	·885	·635
February ...	·825	·849	·921	·605
March ...	·783	·863	·818	·668
April ...	·819	·921	·905	·630
May ...	·840	·921	·907	·691
June ...	·873	·906	·857	·855
July ...	·818	·884	·873	·698
August ...	·903	·891	·879	·941
September ...	·794	·874	·831	·678
October ...	·791	·883	·841	·648
November ...	·753	·875	·864	·520
December ...	·727	·814	·834	·532
Year ...	·806	·876	·868	·645
3.—PUTTALAM.				
January ...	—	—	—	—
February ...	·707	·760	·712	·648
March ...	·809	·727	·764	·935
April ...	·788	·821	·825	·718
May ...	·803	·844	·823	·742
June ...	·803	·827	·833	·768
July ...	·783	·787	·812	·750
August ...	·742	·792	·786	·747
September ...	·778	·798	·800	·737
October ...	·796	·822	·826	·739
November ...	·712	·786	·670	·680
December ...	·710	·725	·759	·644
Year ...	—	—	—	—
4.—ANURADHAPURA.				
January ...	·884	·828	·842	·982
February ...	·802	·877	·811	·718
March ...	·832	·917	·850	·728
April ...	·887	·941	·927	·793
May ...	·898	·933	·933	·827
June ...	·853	·889	·838	·832
July ...	·857	·905	·853	·814
August ...	·812	·820	·823	·794
September ...	·821	·846	·830	·786
October ...	·656	·809	·775	·385
November ...	·778	·759	·901	·673
December ...	·694	·707	·789	·587
Year ...	·815	·853	·848	·743
5.—MANNAR.				
January ...	·812	·849	·832	·754
February ...	·829	·872	·858	·758
March ...	·798	·834	·829	·731
April ...	·848	·881	·914	·745
May ...	·866	·913	·893	·792
June ...	·872	·898	·894	·823
July ...	·904	·917	·951	·845
August ...	·907	·931	·930	·852
September ...	·893	·937	·921	·822
October ...	·859	·879	·884	·814
November ...	·842	·878	·866	·782
December ...	·797	·884	·786	·721
Year ...	·852	·889	·879	·766
6.—JAFFNA.				
January ...	·798	·804	·798	·792
February ...	·825	·840	·826	·809
March ...	·833	·845	·830	·825
April ...	·956	·978	·944	·946
May ...	·986	1·009	·977	·972
June ...	·947	·945	·955	·940
July ...	·925	·928	·918	·927
August ...	·921	·918	·921	·922
September ...	·912	·912	·921	·902
October ...	·900	·899	·902	·899
November ...	·853	·868	·865	·825
December ...	·773	·775	·784	·754
Year ...	·886	·896	·887	·876

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.
7.—TRINCOMALEE.				
January ...	·841	·849	·885	·788
February ...	·879	·883	·929	·825
March ...	·898	·912	·932	·849
April ...	·992	·891	1·196	·888
May ...	1·005	·986	1·135	·893
June ...	·993	·941	1·157	·882
July ...	·995	·930	1·175	·881
August ...	1·006	·931	1·206	·881
September ...	·957	·889	1·135	·846
October ...	·930	·919	1·019	·852
November ...	·847	·878	·863	·799
December ...	·815	·834	·836	·775
Year ...	·930	·904	1·039	·846
8.—BATTICALOA.				
January ...	·852	·881	·875	·799
February ...	·867	·917	·886	·827
March ...	·894	·952	·902	·829
April ...	·926	·990	·887	·902
May ...	·920	1·008	·863	·890
June ...	·917	·964	·933	·853
July ...	·867	·897	·933	·770
August ...	·885	·962	·932	·763
September ...	·887	·964	·923	·775
October ...	·870	·902	·936	·773
November ...	·855	·883	·919	·767
December ...	·818	·829	·895	·731
Year ...	·880	·929	·807	·806
9.—HAMBANTOTA.				
January ...	·840	·824	·850	·846
February ...	·876	·863	·904	·862
March ...	·877	·801	·951	·878
April ...	·822	·870	·758	·839
May ...	·907	·908	·944	·869
June ...	·904	·903	·927	·881
July ...	·863	·874	·865	·851
August ...	·875	·864	·900	·860
September ...	·880	·870	·911	·860
October ...	·934	·971	1·020	·812
November ...	·914	·958	·995	·794
December ...	·852	·880	1·006	·671
Year ...	·879	·882	·919	·835
10.—GALLE.				
January ...	Cancelled			
February ...				
March ...				
April ...				
May ...				
June ...				
July ...				
August ...				
September ...				
October ...				
November ...				
December ...				
Year ...				
11.—KANDY.				
January ...	·688	·705	·731	·629
February ...	·681	·686	·732	·626
March ...	·644	·641	·650	·641
April ...	·812	·757	·777	·902
May ...	·728	·736	·747	·701
June ...	·717	·729	·729	·693
July ...	·703	·722	·712	·676
August ...	·672	·709	·730	·576
September ...	·698	·721	·711	·663
October ...	·697	·708	·730	·654
November ...	·685	·704	·710	·641
December ...	·652	·657	·683	·616
Year ...	·698	·706	·720	·668
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.				
January ...	·413	·448	·486	·305
February ...	·410	·461	·501	·268
March ...	·399	·415	·519	·263
April ...	·443	·476	·504	·349
May ...	·435	·470	·489	·349
June ...	·445	·468	·457	·411
July ...	·440	·465	·462	·393
August ...	·429	·463	·474	·378
September ...	·451	·490	·481	·381
October ...	·431	·470	·475	·349
November ...	·416	·447	·354	·416
December ...	·397	·439	·456	·295
Year ...	·425	·458	·471	·345

TABLE XIX. (*continued*).—Vapour Tension.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.	Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.
13. HAKGALA.					15.—DIYATALAWA.				
January ...	·446	·493	·496	·348	January ...	—	—	—	—
February ...	·470	·526	·528	·354	February ...	·506	·522	·545	·450
March ...	·453	·468	·557	·341	March ...	·554	·556	·555	·451
April ...	·501	·546	·531	·426	April ...	·551	·577	·582	·495
May ...	·478	·523	·528	·384	May ...	·603	·791	·570	·447
June ...	·469	·495	·484	·427	June ...	·465	·510	·522	·361
July ...	·465	·477	·507	·410	July ...	·451	·467	·470	·418
August ...	·490	·525	·529	·416	August ...	·469	·475	·574	·419
September ...	·519	·551	·568	·436	September ...	·508	·512	·542	·469
October ...	·504	·531	·592	·390	October ...	·499	·515	·541	·442
November ...	·490	·532	·529	·410	November ...	·505	·518	·540	·470
December ...	·443	·479	·493	·358	December ...	·575	·758	·521	·445
Year ...	·477	·512	·528	·392	Year ...	—	—	—	—
14.—BADULLA.					16.—RAGAMA.				
January ...	·635	·652	·686	·568	January ...	—	—	—	—
February ...	·646	·664	·718	·557	February ...	·835	·852	·897	·757
March ...	·644	·661	·710	·562	March ...	·858	·882	·907	·786
April ...	·707	·744	·742	·634	April ...	·894	·927	·941	·814
May ...	·673	·709	·735	·576	May ...	·903	·937	·957	·826
June ...	·710	·658	·680	·793	June ...	·870	·922	·870	·818
July ...	·582	·620	·614	·513	July ...	·899	·915	·955	·827
August ...	·607	·643	·648	·531	August ...	·915	·971	·975	·800
September ...	·652	·688	·681	·583	September ...	·869	·942	·924	·743
October ...	·628	·681	·661	·543	October ...	·847	·893	·912	·737
November ...	·631	·653	·661	·580	November ...	·793	·844	·859	·677
December ...	·603	·629	·635	·544	December ...	·826	·871	·913	·695
Year ...	·643	·667	·681	·582	Year ...	—	—	—	—

TABLE XXIII.—Mean Relative Humidity of the Air in 1901.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.	Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.
1.—COLOMBO.					4.—ANURADHAPURA.				
January ...	78	78	61	95	January ...	79	77	68	92
February ...	81	77	70	95	February ...	78	79	60	95
March ...	83	79	75	95	March ...	80	87	61	93
April ...	85	81	78	95	April ...	79	76	69	93
May ...	84	81	79	91	May ...	78	74	66	94
June ...	83	73	85	91	June ...	78	75	66	93
July ...	86	85	81	91	July ...	75	72	62	91
August ...	80	77	75	89	August ...	77	86	56	89
September ...	78	75	74	84	September ...	72	69	58	89
October ...	80	77	75	87	October ...		Incorrect		
November ...	84	81	77	93	November ...	75	62	63	100
December ...	76	73	68	86	December ...	71	59	66	87
Year	81	78	75	91	Year ...	—	—	—	—
2.—RATNAPURA.					5.—MANNAR.				
January ...	75	81	73	72	January ...	79	77	73	86
February ...	73	79	73	66	February ...	76	74	67	88
March ...	71	77	58	79	March ...	73	72	63	84
April ...	75	78	75	71	April ...	70	67	63	81
May ...	79	78	77	83	May ...	70	66	65	78
June ...	81	83	75	84	June ...	72	69	67	80
July ...	82	83	75	88	July ...	82	74	84	87
August ...	82	85	77	83	August ...	79	76	74	87
September ...	80	79	71	90	September ...	77	76	72	84
October ...	79	79	73	87	October ...	76	72	71	84
November ...	79	83	77	72	November ...	82	79	79	80
December ...	72	78	70	79	December ...	79	78	74	84
Year ...	77	80	73	79	Year ...	76	73	71	84
3.—PUTTALAM.					6.—JAFFNA.				
January ...	—	—	—	—	January ...	78	70	69	95
February ...	70	69	60	82	February ...	77	71	66	93
March ...	69	62	61	83	March ...	74	67	61	95
April ...	73	68	68	84	April ...	78	75	66	92
May ...	73	72	67	79	May ...	82	80	75	91
June ...	76	74	74	80	June ...	82	79	79	89
July ...	75	73	73	79	July ...	82	79	75	91
August ...	74	71	71	79	August ...	83	81	76	91
September ...	73	69	68	79	September ...	82	79	76	91
October ...	76	71	73	84	October ...	82	78	77	91
November ...	72	76	62	85	November ...	85	81	78	95
December ...	78	72	73	88	December ...	82	76	75	94
Year ...	—	—	—	—	Year ...	80	76	73	92

TABLE XXIII. (*continued*).—Humidity of the Air.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.
7.—TRINCOMALEE.				
January ...	84	77	85	89
February ...	83	78	81	90
March ...	85	81	81	93
April ...	87	81	88	93
May ...	85	79	86	91
June ...	85	77	87	91
July ...	85	77	87	92
August ...	84	76	84	92
September ...	83	75	84	91
October ...	85	80	81	93
November ...	87	83	85	93
December ...	83	78	82	90
Year ...	84	78	84	91
8.—BATTICALOA.				
January ...	93	92	90	98
February ...	93	89	89	100
March ...	93	89	91	100
April ...	92	85	91	99
May ...	91	83	90	100
June ...	88	80	87	97
July ...	83	74	86	89
August ...	84	76	87	88
September ...	85	78	89	89
October ...	87	77	91	93
November ...	92	87	91	97
December ...	90	87	89	95
Year ...	89	83	89	95
9.—HAMBANTOTA.				
January ...	81	75	72	95
February ...	81	75	74	95
March ...	87	83	79	98
April ...	78	77	61	98
May ...	82	75	72	98
June ...	86	84	76	98
July ...	82	77	71	97
August ...	83	77	74	98
September ...	82	75	73	98
October ...	86	82	78	98
November ...	88	83	81	100
December ...	84	77	79	96
Year ...	83	79	74	97
10.—GALLE.				
January ...	Cancelled			
February ...				
March ...				
April ...				
May ...				
June ...				
July ...				
August ...				
September ...				
October ...				
November ...				
December ...				
Year ...				
11.—KANDY.				
January ...	80	74	72	95
February ...	76	67	68	92
March ...	70	61	56	92
April ...	90	70	99	100
May ...	79	71	69	96
June ...	84	78	78	95
July ...	84	80	80	92
August ...	77	76	76	81
September ...	79	73	69	94
October ...	82	74	76	95
November ...	84	76	78	97
December ...	81	76	71	97
Year ...	80	73	74	94

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.				
January ...	84	73	82	90
February ...	79	71	79	86
March ...	70	64	64	83
April ...	81	69	81	93
May ...	79	71	79	86
June ...	88	85	86	94
July ...	91	90	91	91
August ...	87	84	85	91
September ...	86	82	85	91
October ...	86	79	87	91
November ...	83	75	83	91
December ...	80	72	78	90
Year ...	83	76	82	91
13.—HAKGALA.				
January ...	95	97	97	92
February ...	87	100	85	85
March ...	87	82	92	88
April ...	90	85	87	97
May ...	81	80	82	80
June ...	92	92	89	94
July ...	93	87	97	94
August ...	92	91	89	95
September ...	95	92	97	97
October ...	92	92	94	90
November ...	97	96	97	97
December ...	95	95	95	95
Year ...	91	91	91	92
14.—BADULLA.				
January ...	83	80	79	90
February ...	81	75	76	92
March ...	77	71	72	89
April ...	82	72	76	97
May ...	74	66	69	87
June ...	73	65	65	88
July ...	66	57	56	86
August ...	66	53	58	87
September ...	74	65	65	89
October ...	74	67	68	87
November ...	81	71	79	92
December ...	81	78	77	89
Year ...	76	68	70	90
15.—DIYATALAWA.				
January ...	—	—	—	—
February ...	77	70	70	92
March ...	76	68	70	91
April ...	78	68	73	92
May ...	68	58	66	81
June ...	63	59	63	68
July ...	61	53	54	77
August ...	62	45	62	78
September ...	71	59	67	86
October ...	71	60	70	84
November ...	88	88	76	91
December ...	79	73	74	91
Year ...	—	—	—	—
16.—RAGAMA.				
January ...	—	—	—	—
February ...	81	79	68	95
March ...	80	75	70	95
April ...	81	76	73	95
May ...	81	76	75	93
June ...	84	83	77	93
July ...	87	84	85	93
August ...	86	83	85	90
September ...	82	81	79	86
October ...	83	79	81	89
November ...	83	79	80	90
December ...	85	81	85	90
Year ...	—	—	—	—

Table XXVI.—Mean Proportion of Clouded Sky in 1901.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.
1.—COLOMBO.			
January	3·1	2·0	4·2
February	3·5	2·9	4·2
March	4·2	3·7	4·7
April	3·3	3·9	2·8
May	5·9	5·6	6·3
June	5·4	3·4	7·4
July	6·3	6·5	6·2
August	4·5	3·5	5·6
September	6·1	5·1	7·1
October	5·7	4·8	6·7
November	6·3	5·6	7·0
December	3·3	2·6	4·0
Year	4·8	4·1	5·5
2.—RATNAPURA.			
January	6·3	4·4	8·2
February	4·2	2·2	6·3
March	4·4	2·0	6·9
April	5·7	2·5	9·0
May	5·9	5·2	6·7
June	7·6	7·3	7·9
July	7·4	7·9	6·9
August	6·6	7·1	6·2
September	5·7	5·3	6·2
October	6·3	5·2	7·5
November	6·1	4·4	7·8
December	5·4	5·0	5·8
Year	6·0	4·9	7·1
3.—PUTTALAM.			
January	4·3	3·7	5·0
February	4·4	4·0	4·8
March	4·4	4·3	4·5
April	6·8	6·1	7·6
May	7·2	7·3	7·1
June	7·4	6·8	8·0
July	6·7	7·4	6·1
August	7·0	7·3	6·7
September	6·9	6·6	7·2
October	8·3	8·0	8·7
November	8·5	8·3	8·7
December	5·8	6·6	5·1
Year	6·5	6·4	6·6
4.—ANURADHAPURA.			
January	3·0	3·1	3·0
February	2·5	2·6	2·5
March	2·6	2·7	2·4
April	3·3	2·4	4·2
May	1·3	1·3	1·4
June	1·5	2·0	1·0
July	0·5	0·6	0·5
August	0·8	1·2	0·4
September	3·2	3·0	3·5
October	4·1	3·9	4·4
November	4·7	4·7	4·8
December	4·5	4·4	4·7
Year	2·7	2·8	2·7
5.—MANNAR.			
January	5·0	4·0	6·0
February	4·5	4·0	5·0
March	4·8	4·3	5·3
April	5·3	5·2	5·4
May	5·2	5·4	5·0
June	6·1	6·4	5·8
July	4·1	4·2	4·0
August	4·2	4·0	4·4
September	6·0	5·6	6·4
October	6·1	5·5	6·7
November	7·1	6·7	7·5
December	6·3	6·3	6·3
Year	5·4	5·2	5·6
6.—JAFFNA.			
January	4·4	4·3	4·5
February	5·0	5·0	5·0
March	4·5	5·0	4·0
April	4·9	4·5	5·3
May	4·0	4·0	4·0
June	5·0	5·0	4·4
July	5·0	5·0	5·0
August	5·4	5·4	5·4
September	5·1	5·9	4·3
October	5·6	5·8	5·5
November	5·7	5·6	5·6
December	5·4	5·5	5·4
Year	5·0	5·1	4·9
7.—TRINCOMALEE.			
January	3·0	2·8	3·3
February	3·2	3·2	3·3
March	3·2	3·3	3·2
April	2·8	2·5	3·2
May	3·0	2·8	3·2
June	3·2	3·3	3·4
July	2·7	2·5	3·0
August	2·7	2·2	3·2
September	3·8	3·4	4·3
October	3·8	2·9	4·8
November	4·1	4·0	4·2
December	3·4	3·4	3·5
Year	3·2	3·0	3·5
8.—BATTICALOA.			
January	5·1	5·1	5·1
February	5·0	5·0	5·0
March	5·3	5·3	5·4
April	5·3	5·2	5·5
May	5·2	4·8	5·6
June	5·4	5·1	5·8
July	5·1	4·5	5·7
August	5·0	4·7	5·4
September	5·0	4·5	5·5
October	5·2	4·7	5·8
November	5·1	4·8	5·4
December	5·0	4·8	5·3
Year	5·1	4·9	5·4
9.—HAMBANTOTA.			
January	5·2	5·0	5·0
February	3·9	4·0	3·8
March	4·7	3·9	5·5
April	5·5	5·5	5·5
May	4·5	4·8	4·2
June	5·0	5·5	4·5
July	4·6	4·9	4·3
August	3·0	4·0	2·0
September	3·6	3·8	3·4
October	4·2	3·6	4·9
November	5·2	5·3	5·2
December	3·6	4·2	3·1
Year	4·4	4·5	4·3
10.—GALLE.			
January	2·0	1·3	2·7
February	1·8	1·2	2·4
March	2·2	1·5	2·9
April	2·2	1·9	2·5
May	2·4	2·4	2·5
June	1·8	1·7	2·0
July	1·8	2·0	1·7
August	3·7	3·2	4·2
September	1·8	1·6	2·0
October	1·7	1·5	2·0
November	2·6	2·4	2·9
December	1·4	1·4	1·4
Year	2·1	1·9	2·4

TABLE XXVI. (*continued*).—Mean Proportion of Clouded Sky in 1901.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.
11.—KANDY.			
January	5·6	4·3	7·0
February	3·7	1·5	5·9
March	4·3	3·0	5·7
April	5·4	2·3	8·6
May	5·3	4·3	6·3
June	8·1	8·0	8·3
July	7·4	7·3	7·6
August	6·2	6·2	6·3
September	6·6	6·1	7·1
October	5·9	4·8	7·0
November	6·4	5·6	7·2
December	5·0	4·5	5·5
Year	5·8	4·8	6·9
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.			
January	6·8	6·0	7·6
February	5·5	4·0	7·0
March	6·4	5·8	7·0
April	7·1	5·4	8·8
May	6·7	5·0	8·4
June	8·7	8·5	8·9
July	8·3	8·3	8·4
August	7·6	7·3	8·0
September	7·9	7·4	8·5
October	7·7	7·0	7·9
November	7·2	6·5	8·0
December	4·6	4·8	6·9
Year	7·1	6·3	8·0
13.—HAKGALA.			
January	7·7	7·0	8·4
February	6·2	4·7	7·7
March	6·0	5·0	5·7
April	6·8	4·8	8·3
May	6·0	4·8	7·2
June	7·7	7·6	8·3
13.—HAKGALA—*contd.*			
July	6·5	5·6	7·5
August	6·4	5·8	7·1
September	7·0	5·6	8·4
October	6·2	6·6	5·8
November	7·5	6·5	8·6
December	7·5	7·1	8·0
Year	6·8	6·1	7·6
14.—BADULLA.			
January	6·7	6·4	7·0
February	7·1	9·6	7·7
March	4·6	3·9	5·4
April	5·9	3·3	8·5
May	4·4	2·8	6·1
June	4·7	3·3	6·1
July	3·5	2·0	5·0
August	3·8	1·5	5·8
September	5·3	2·9	7·7
October	5·3	3·1	7·5
November	6·0	4·4	7·7
December	6·9	6·3	7·5
Year	5·3	4·1	6·7
15.—DIYATALAWA.			
January	—	—	—
February	5·1	3·2	7·1
March	4·8	3·4	6·3
April	5·7	3·3	8·2
May	4·1	2·2	6·0
June	5·0	4·0	5·9
July	3·9	2·5	5·3
August	4·0	2·0	6·0
September	5·2	3·1	5·4
October	5·3	3·1	7·6
November	6·0	4·2	7·9
December	5·7	4·9	6·6
Year	—	—	—

TABLE XXX.—Inches of Rainfall in each Month of 1901.

Province.	Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Western ...	Colombo ...	11·91	3·55	5·12	8·71	6·28	5·93	4·52	0·46	3·93	3·91	19·84	3·40	77·56
Sabaragamuwa	Ratnapura ...	10·34	7·32	4·66	16·00	13·00	24·27	14·28	7·17	14·35	10·28	18·70	10·92	151·29
North-Western	Puttalam ...	6·24	2·96	2·20	9·65	2·90	1·35	0·85	0	1·80	4·80	13·90	2·64	49·29
North-Central	Anuradhapura ...	0·76	3·70	2·58	5·53	2·05	0·18	0	·0	5·28	7·10	11·47	7·01	45·66
Northern ...	Mannar ...	1·92	3·17	2·01	4·34	1·49	0	0	0	0 18	2·26	9·61	4·12	29·10
Do. ...	Jaffna ...	4·66	0·56	0 96	1·15	2·94	0	1·42	0	2·72	6·00	12·18	8·89	41·48
Eastern ...	Trincomalee ...	1 90	2·48	7·79	2·47	2 10	1·00	0·58	1·70	11·39	2·68	13·67	9·69	57·45
Do. ...	Batticaloa ...	6·38	4·34	10·10	2·41	3·03	0·07	0·76	0	5·77	4·35	7·86	13 32	58·39
Southern ...	Hambantota ...	9·36	0·88	0 65	3·96	0·43	0·47	1·25	0	0·53	2·43	3·50	2·73	26·19
Do. ...	Galle ...	12 59	11·97	6·91	12·11	14 24	10·67	6·68	3·00	4·58	6·14	14·12	2·72	105·13
Central ...	Kandy ...	5·24	1·73	1·36	12·25	2·95	14·15	6·99	4·42	3·31	6·36	13·76	4·52	77 04
Do. ...	Nuwara Eliya ...	3·61	2·29	2·66	9·00	3·12	21·68	7·70	4·83	6·04	8·14	13·44	3·56	86·07
Do. ...	Hakgala ...	3·61	2·51	6·40	4·58	4·87	15·42	3·10	1·64	5·11	12·18	14·19	8·55	82 16
Uva ...	Badulla ...	4·90	2·55	2·55	7·93	2·28	2·02	0·88	1·14	6·42	3·76	10·91	6·90	52·24
Central ...	Diyatalawa ...	—	3·55	3·50	9·21	5·10	2·41	0·21	5 37	4·72	13·69	4·18	51·94	—
Western ...	Ragama ...	—	—	5·58	10·13	6·44	10·51	8·82	0·99	5·08	7·30	25·66	2·23	—

TABLE XXXI.—Number of Days on which Rainfall was measured in 1901.

Province.	Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Western ...	Colombo ...	14	11	13	19	21	20	18	10	15	13	25	8	187
Sabaragamuwa	Ratnapura ...	17	14	13	23	23	26	25	19	17	16	24	17	234
North-Western	Puttalam ...	8	8	6	13	4	5	1	0	3	10	21	8	87
North-Central	Anuradhapura ...	7	7	8	17	6	4	0	·0	9	11	19	12	100
Northern ...	Mannar ...	11	6	8	9	2	0	0	0	5	7	18	13	79
Do. ...	Jaffna ...	9	6	4	6	6	0	1	0	3	9	14	12	70
Eastern ...	Trincomalee ...	8	6	12	6	3	2	2	4	9	9	13	14	88
Do. ...	Batticaloa ...	17	12	12	8	5	2	3	0	5	6	16	17	103
Southern ...	Hambantota ...	8	4	5	9	5	4	8	0	2	6	12	4	67
Do. ...	Galle ...	10	12	13	21	23	25	22	19	18	17	23	9	212
Central ...	Kandy ...	13	9	9	18	10	26	27	21	16	19	22	16	206
Do. ...	Nuwara Eliya ...	11	11	7	16	9	26	28	19	24	25	24	15	215
Do. ...	Hakgala ...	18	11	10	17	11	23	21	12	20	22	20	18	203
Uva ...	Badulla ...	16	11	12	20	10	14	3	7	15	12	22	22	163
Central ...	Diyatalawa ...	—	14	13	21	14	9	0	1	18	13	21	17	—
Western ...	Ragama ...	—	—	11	21	21	26	17	7	13	16	22	8	—

TABLE XXXII.—Return of Rainfall in Ceylon during 1901, and the Means during different Periods.

Station.	Height above mean Sea-level.	Year.	Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		Sept.		October.		Nov.		Dec.		Total for the Year.		Greatest Quantity registered in any 24 Hours.	
			Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Dates.
	Feet.	1901 ...	8·30	10	2·32	7	3·99	8	11·25	16	5·04	17	10·74	22	7·15	14	0·82	5	3·92	9	5·48	10	23·69	19	0·50	3	83·20	149	5·06	April 23 to 24.
1. Ja-ela Hospital, Ja-ela ...	4	means during 2 years ...	5·20	9	1·86	6	3·56	8	13·83	17	4·61	14	9·17	20	8·90	15	7·43	9	3·49	10	8·83	13	16·82	17	1·68	4	85·48	142	5·15	Aug. 31 to Sept. 1, 1900.
		1901 ...	4·66	9	0·56	6	0·96	4	1·15	6	2·94	6	0	0	1·42	1	0	0	2·72	3	6·00	9	12·18	14	8·89	12	41·48	70	3·69	January 10 to 11.
2. Jaffna	9	means during 31 years ...	1·97	5	1·19	2	0·93	2	2·41	5	1·98	3	0·70	1	0·78	2	1·45	3	2·60	5	6·46	13	13·49	14	10·29	16	44·95	71	9·92	October 16 to 17, 1884.
		1901 ...	4·08	6	3·27	6	2·48	6	8·41	13	2·42	7	4·68	10	0·37	2	0·21	2	0·54	3	3·61	10	13·49	18	2·46	5	46·02	88	2·30	November 2 to 3.
3. Chilaw Kachcheri, Chilaw	10	means during 13 2-3rd years...	1·72	4	1·13	3	3·91	7	7·60	12	3·93	10	4·71	9	1·13	3	0·82	2	2·09	5	11·96	14	9·29	14	4·37	9	52·96	92	10·69	October 19 to 20, 1891.
		1901 ...	1·92	11	3·17	6	2·01	8	4·34	9	1·49	2	0	0	0	0	0·18	5	2·26	7	9·61	18	4·12	13	2·19	9	29·10	79	3·06	November 11 to 12.
4. Mannar	12	means during 31 2-3rd years	2·12	5	1·13	2	1·51	3	2·74	6	2·15	3	0·58	1	0·23	1	0·47	1	1·62	3	7·97	10	10·17	16	7·98	14	33·07	65	11·00	October 15 to 1 5, 1884
		1901 ...	1·90	8	2·48	6	7·79	12	2·47	6	2·10	3	1·00	2	0·58	2	1·70	4	11·39	9	2·68	9	13·67	13	9·69	14	57·45	88	3·45	September 26 to 27.
5. Trincomalee ...	12	means during 31 7-12th years...	5·56	11	2·16	4	1·60	4	2·14	6	2·36	6	1·36	3	2·07	4	4·40	8	4·72	8	7·82	15	13·63	19	15·17	20	62·99	108	8·21	January 22 to 23, 1878.
		1901 ...	4·60	9	3·91	9	1·58	10	2·75	15	1·76	5	0 03	1	0	0	0	0	0·35	1	3·40	6	7·91	11	4·17	11	30·46	78	3·03	January 10 to 11.
6. Mantota Hospital, Mannar	17	means during 8 2-3rd years ...	2·69	7	0·77	3	1·24	4	3·23	8	1·12	2	0·62	1	0·28	1	0·32	1	1·28	3	8·09	12	11·47	16	3·22	15	39·33	73	6·22	October 23 to 24, 1886.
		1901 ...	11·91	14	3·55	11	5·12	13	8·71	19	6·28	21	5·93	20	4·52	18	0·46	10	3·93	15	3·91	13	19·84	25	3·40	8	77·56	187	3·68	November 23 to 24.
7. Colombo ...	21	means during 32 years ...	3·51	8	1·94	6	4·76	10	11·34	17	11·86	20	8·28	19	4·46	12	3·68	13	4·94	15	14·03	21	12·77	19	6·26	13	87·83	173	11·90	May 4 to 5, 1876.
		1901 ...	6·38	17	4·34	12	10·10	12	2·41	8	3·03	5	0·07	2	0·76	3	0	0	5·77	5	4·35	6	7·86	16	13·32	17	58·39	103	4·60	December 27 to 28.
8. Batticaloa ...	26	means during 31 11-12th years	7·95	13	3·93	6	3·30	6	1·88	5	1·75	4	1·00	3	1·09	3	2·27	6	2·71	6	6·36	13	12·22	18	13·48	19	57·91	102	10·46	January 6 to 7, 1878.
		1901 ...	6·24	8	2·96	8	2·20	6	9·65	13	2·90	4	1·35	5	0·85	1	0	0	1·80	3	4·80	10	13·90	21	2·61	8	49·29	87	2·50	November 19 to 20.
9. Puttalam ...	27	means during 31 11-12th years	2·20	5	1·46	3	3·17	5	6·10	9	3·45	9	1·79	6	0·42	2	0·83	2	0·96	3	8·66	12	11·06	15	6·50	11	46·60	82	12·05	May 8 to 9, 1883.
		1901 ...	8·54	13	5·77	11	5·07	13	10·88	18	10·94	19	15·63	27	9·36	15	1·78	12	3·28	10	12·23	11	16·86	19	3·69	6	104·03	174	4·43	November 24 to 25.
10. Henaratgoda Gardeus ...	33	means during 8 5-12th years...	3·92	7	2·89	5	4·84	8	10·86	17	9·35	16	12·52	21	5·74	14	6·63	13	6·96	17	15·85	20	15·99	18	6·51	11	102·36	167	9·60	October 15 to 16, 1898.
		1901 ...	12·59	10	11·97	12	6·91	13	12·11	21	14·24	23	10·07	25	6·68	22	3·00	19	4·58	18	6·14	17	14·12	23	2·72	9	105·13	212	4·10	April 26 to 27.
11. Galle	48	means during 32 years ...	4·48	12	3·15	8	4·47	10	10·44	16	11·10	21	8·17	22	5·37	19	5·38	19	7·42	19	12·97	21	12·09	19	6·18	15	91·12	201	7·66	October 22 to 23, 1870.
		1901 ...	9·36	8	10·88	4	0·65	5	3·96	9	0·43	5	0·47	4	1·25	8	0	0	0·53	2	2·43	6	3·50	12	2·73	4	26·19	67	4·05	January 4 to 5.
12. Hambantota ...	50	means during 32 years ...	3·32	6	1·51	3	2·09	5	2·67	6	3·16	8	2·48	8	1·32	5	1·38	6	2·31	6	4·14	10	6·78	13	5·50	9	36·66	85	5·54	Jan. 31 to Feb. 1, 1899.
		1901 ...	6·34	10	3·98	11	4·85	8	7·39	14	5·67	10	7·28	16	2·06	5	0·46	2	1·09	6	4·84	16	20·69	22	2·02	5	66·67	125	4·85	November 24 to 25.
13. Horekele, Chilaw ...	50	means during 31 1-6th years...	1·98	4	1·48	3	4·00	5	8·34	10	8·29	11	6·70	10	2·75	6	2·34	5	2·56	6	12·43	15	10·76	13	5·99	9	67·62	97	13·99	July 12 to 13, 1878.
		1901 ...	9·64	14	3·42	11	5·83	11	10·06	22	7·74	21	10·49	27	9·18	21	0·95	12	4·51	16	5·62	17	23·33	23	2·24	8	93·01	203	4·31	November 24 to 25.
14. Orange Hill, Ragama ...	50	means during 16 5-12th years	3·04	7	2·53	5	3·81	8	13·06	18	13·07	19	10·15	21	4·45	13	4·42	12	5·84	15	17·15	21	13·43	17	4·84	11	95·88	167	8·79	April 30 to May 1, 1900.
		1901 ...	8·87	13	2·10	11	7·88	17	7·73	22	7·87	21	7·41	21	5·97	19	0·62	8	4·83	13	4·42	16	24·38	26	1·78	8	83·86	195	4·49	January 7 to 8.
15. Maligakanda, Colombo ...	70	means during 7 11-12th years	3·38	9	1·16	5	3·35	8	12·93	20	9·64	17	10·81	20	5·06	14	3·47	12	5·69	16	16·16	21	13·45	19	6·35	12	92·05	173	7·13	April 30 to May 1, 1900.
		1901 ...	10·34	17	7·32	14	4·66	13	16·00	23	13·00	23	24·27	26	14·28	25	7·17	19	14·35	17	10·28	16	18·70	24	10·92	17	151·29	234	4·66	June 1 to 2.
16. Ratnapura ...	84	means during 32 years ...	5·05	10	4·50	8	8·11	14	12·73	16	18·58	22	20·92	24	11·78	20	12·63	22	14·36	20	18·47	22	14·86	16	8·91	15	160·99	209	11·42	May 8 to 9, 1883.
		1901 ...	8·88	12	1·93	8	1·80	7	11·63	16	1·72	6	0·86	3	0	0	0	0	1·75	3	8·12	12	13·66	17	4·62	8	51·97	92	3·80	April 23 to 24.
17. Welhelmina, Puttalam ...	131	means during 5 1-4th years ...	5·45	8	1·54	4	2·30	4	8·62	11	3·18	5	1·31	5	0·29	1	1·32	1	1·23	3	9·31	12	12·35	16	6·68	13	53·78	83	6·58	Dec. 18 to 19, 1898.
		1901 ...	17·53	14	4·38	10	6·95	14	12·45	20	33·80	17	20·55	25	15·00	15	5·60	13	10·48	16	15·40	16	11·85	20	8·71	6	162·70	186	15·80	May 31 to June 1.
18. Kanangama, Avisawella	200	means during 18 5-12th years	5·34	7	5·73	7	9·05	11	16·04	20	20·90	19	18·52	21	11·45	17	11·80	18	12·45	17	22·99	22	15·69	17	9·35	12	159·31	186	→	do.
		1901 ...	11·87	16	4·78	8	13·38	16	14·96	21	23·68	17	15·65	24	9·97	23	4·85	17	10·02	18	7·34	12	20·65	20	6·07	13	143·77	205	6·74	May 28 to 29.
19. Geekianakanda, Neboda	200	means during 29 1-6th years...	6·37	11	4·56	8	7·25	13	14·62	27	22·47	24	16·37	25	9·28	21	9·63	24	12·37	23	18·91	24	18·02	21	11·40	18	151·38	253	12·00	May 30 to 31, 1878.
		1901 ...	10·28	15	7·95	14	7·18	15	17·54	18	17·27	22	14·54	25	12·40	23	5·13	19	11·32	14	14·73	19	20·22	22	5·74	10	144·30	216	4·82	September 24 to 25.
20. Avisawella Estate, Avisawella ...	250	means during 5 years ...	5·78	10	6·35	10	6·58	11	17·69	20	15·14	21	18·62	25	13·28	22	10·82	18	14·72	19	18·68	20	14·74	18	7·21	12	149·56	203	7·49	October 14 to 15, 1898.
		1901 ...	0·76	7	2·70	7	2·58	8	5·53	17	2·05	6	0·18	4	0	0	0	0	5·28	9	7·10	11	11·47	19	7·01	12	45·66	100	2·72	Oct. 30 to 31 & Nov. 19 to 20.
21 Anuradhapura ...	295	means during 31 7-9th years...	2·89	8	1·36	4	2·78	6	7·62	14	3·73	7	1·51	4	1·04	3	1·79	4	2·90	5	8·58	15	10·93	18	9·05	17	54·23	105	9·32	January 20 to 21, 1891.
		1901 ...	24·11	15	10·95	13	11·75	13	17·80	20	15·19	20	19·24	26	13·93	24	4·73	14	8·27	12	6·89	12	15·09	15	3·96	9	151·91	193	5·20	January 3 to 4.
22. Rayigam, Horana ...	300	means during 5 1-12th years	9·60	9	5·59	6	10·13	10	18·07	20	16·24	18	19·32	22	9·97	16	10·08	16	11·54	13	22·39	20	18·52	17	10·86	11	162·21	180	7·50	October 14 to 15, 1898.
		1901 ...	17·37	14	13·11	12	10·88	16	9·30	19	13·88	23	17·36	26	11·12	26	6·40	21	10·37	18	14·57	20	15·06	24	5·95	10	146·27	238	6·70	October 14 to 15, 1898.
23. Labugama, Hanwella ...	369	means during 22 5-12th years.	6·56	9	5·92	7	8·44	11	17·35	19	20·35	21	17·13	24	10·39	20	10·46	20	11·66	19	22·65	23	18·51	19	16·59	15	166·21	207	11·91	May 8 to 9, 1883.

TABLE XXXII.—*continued.*

	Station.	Height above mean Sea-level.	Year.	Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		Sept.		October.		Nov.		Dec.		Total for the Year.		Greatest Quantity registered in any 24 Hours.		
				Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Dates.
		Feet.																													
24.	Dunedin, Avisawella ...	400	1901 ...	18·50	14	5·79	11	7·31	13	18·52	21	23·74	22	24·63	26	12·32	26	6 82	22	10·61	16	17·37	17	16·78	21	14·39	9	176·78	218	7·30	May 31 to June 1.
			means during 18 3-4th years	5·66	7	4·52	6	9·93	7	19·38	20	20·53	9	20·91	23	12·66	20	13·28	10	13·11	18	26·70	24	17·50	18	10·85	13	175·05	175	1·00	October 19 to 20, 1891.
25.	Digalla, Avisawella ...	400	1901 ...	15·05	13	5·41	7	7·28	11	10·88	21	31·45	20	22·73	21	17·21	21	8·90	20	14·58	16	20·13	19	17·68	19	9·76	9	181·06	197	13·40	May 31 to June 1.
			means during 15 3-4th years...	5·55	8	5·88	6	9·06	12	17·89	20	23·06	20	23·08	24	12·32	20	13·90	24	15·63	19	24·86	22	18·65	18	9·71	12	179·09	202	—	do.
26.	Dambulla ...	400	1901 ...	3·20	13	5·23	13	5·40	11	6·50	15	5·29	9	2·14	8	0·05	2	0·50	1	0·85	3	5·67	10	21·29	24	11·78	13	67·90	124	4·46	December 26 to 27.
			means during 15 1-3rd years...	5·42	9	2·44	5	3·37	5	6·62	10	3·23	5	1·89	6	1·27	3	1·62	3	1·69	4	10·56	15	10·99	15	13·21	15	62·31	95	8·20	December 14 to 15, 1896.
27.	Eadella or Liberiya, Polgahawela ...	425	1901 ...	1·98	4	6·28	8	5·32	8	11·55	17	3·57	9	12·94	19	6·70	16	2·33	16	6·71	14	18·85	18	16·98	18	4·62	6	97·78	153	3·21	October 30 to 31.
			means during 19 years ...	3·97	6	2·06	4	6·14	9	10·34	14	8·31	13	11·41	19	6·71	14	5·54	14	5·28	14	15·86	20	12·36	15	7·34	11	95·32	153	9·30	May 8 to 9, 1883.
28.	Badulluwella Hospital ...	450	1901 ...	4·39	19	4·82	13	6·89	11	5·96	12	1 11	7	2·68	7	0·63	3	0·61	3	4·81	13	11·23	16	9·36	17	10·57	18	63·08	139	3·04	November 10 to 11.
			means during 2 years ...	5·25	11	4·08	10	4·56	11	5·63	13	1·91	8	2·05	7	2·89	6	1·13	3	3·88	12	9·53	18	13·72	21	10·93	20	65·57	140	3·75	November 17 to 18, 1900.
29.	Delwita, Kurunegala ...	490	1901 ...	0·72	1	2·32	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	10·25	20	3·67	15	1·13	5	—	—	—	—	22·71	20	5·60	4	47·40	68	4·48	September 27 to 28.
			means during 3 1-2nd years ...	4·62	6	0·62	2	3·20	5	10·45	11	4·78	8	8·37	20	5·74	12	3·02	7	4·46	11	16·95	20	12·48	14	3·12	1	78·11	120	—	do.
30.	Mupana Hospital, Mupana	500	1901 ...	2·54	6	5·21	15	5·48	8	5·84	14	3·10	6	2·79	6	7·22	5	1·48	4	6·14	9	8·28	—	12·43	18	6·43	15	66·96	106	4·57	November 1 to 2.
			means during 4 1-3rd years ...	8·35	8	4·14	8	3·33	5	8·14	14	3·83	7	1·29	3	4·14	5	2·35	5	8·97	8	11·77	14	11·26	14	9·87	14	72·54	105	—	do.
31.	Pathregalla, Potuhera ...	550	1901 ...	7·05	9	2·39	9	6·69	11	8·97	20	3·93	14	11·02	25	6·46	23	2·23	17	4·35	12	10·51	18	14·23	21	5·14	8	82·97	187	3·53	March 14 to 15.
			means during 2 years ...	5·42	9	1·45	7	3·55	8	12·40	22	3·22	11	9·35	23	11·15	24	4·62	19	4·27	14	10·49	20	16·69	22	4·49	10	87·40	189	4·96	July 21 to 22, 1900.
32.	Maduwanwala, Balangoda	750	1901 ...	5·52	6	6·52	11	3·25	16	4·11	18	3·65	11	2·96	9	0·37	5	0·24	3	1·01	6	1·70	6	10·38	18	5·00	13	44·76	122	3·84	January 20 to 21.
			means during 13 3-4th years...	5·16	9	4·79	9	7·81	13	7·97	14	3·39	9	3·00	10	0·89	6	1·37	6	2·31	9	8·08	15	10·83	20	9·94	15	65·59	135	7·36	December 16 to 17, 1896.
33.	Dea Ella, Madawalatenna	800	1901 ...	6·80	8	5·27	10	3·00	8	10·65	21	4·60	9	12·18	21	9·17	27	2·73	16	2·98	11	12·47	17	16·32	21	4·95	9	91·12	178	3·22	November 11 to 12.
			means during 18 1-12th years	3·93	6	1·86	4	3·72	9	10·70	14	7·82	11	10·91	18	6·36	15	4·26	15	5·77	14	15 81	20	11·95	17	5·69	13	91·48	156	7·55	June 13 to 14, 1896.
34.	Police Station, Hatton ...	1,141	1901 ...	5·61	16	4·13	12	5·53	14	16·36	22	7·91	21	38·49	29	22·59	31	12·01	25	10·79	23	14·69	22	15·05	23	1·17	8	154·33	246	6·94	January 25 to 26.
			means during 6 1-4th years ...	4·01	17	2·28	11	5·91	13	13·22	22	8·69	17	29·73	28	21·47	28	16·90	26	14·21	24	17·05	25	9·69	24	7·46	20	150·65	254	—	do.
35.	Wariapola, Matale ...	1,200	1901 ...	2·70	11	4·05	12	3·78	13	14·19	20	1·37	6	9·0	20	5·69	23	2·38	16	2·72	14	10·37	16	13·89	18	4·62	17	73·76	186	3·32	April 3 to 4.
			means during 15 years ...	5·14	10	2·43	6	2·95	8	7·95	16	5·00	11	7·17	20	4·02	18	4·16	17	4·06	15	12·9	23	10·12	19	10·87	18	76·83	181	9·50	December 15 to 16, 1896.
36.	Crystal Hill, Matale ...	1,400	1901 ...	3·88	9	3·38	12	4·89	13	12·74	18	2·92	8	6·50	24	2·73	19	1·25	11	3·48	14	12·80	18	11·01	17	8·30	19	73·38	171	3·42	April 23 to 24.
			means during 20 1-4th years ...	7·13	11	2·60	6	2·95	7	7·48	13	4·96	10	5·29	17	3·59	10	3·61	14	3·8	11	12·53	19	10·64	13	12·87	16	77·51	147	7·90	July 30 to 31, 1882.
37.	Anningkanda, Morawaka	1,400	1901 ...	—	—	10·11	13	4·13	11	9·61	19	9·69	17	19·66	22	10·87	21	3·2	9	7·78	13	11·13	16	15·48	17	8·4	16	110·21	174	3·80	May 5 to 6.
			means during 12 3-4th years...	8·00	11	7·09	10	9·83	13	13·69	19	10·42	13	14·44	20	7·15	15	7 69	13	10·67	16	15·24	18	19·35	20	12 51	17	136·38	187	7·52	October 30 to 31, 1894.
38.	Rajawella, Teldeniya ...	1,500	1901 ...	—	—	2·31	6	7·30	19	3·41	7	5·51	19	2·17	18	1·20	13	1·18	9	3·64	11	8·75	19	6·82	16	4·2·20	137	2·46	November 23 to 24.
			means during 31 7-12th years	4·47	7	1·16	4	2·74	6	6·14	11	3·47	7	4·74	14	3·32	12	2·64	9	2·90	10	11·57	17	7·71	16	7·83	14	58·69	127	7·48	December 14 to 15, 1896.
39.	Sembawatta, Nawala-pitiya ...	1,600	1901 ...	13·50	11	4·50	9	4·30	10	14·90	19	18·20	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Discontinued		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			means during 18 1-4th years...	4·43	7	3·56	6	7·23	11	15·12	20	23·62	22	34·03	25	23·63	24	24·97	24	22·75	21	29·04	23	17·79	17	9·58	12	215·73	212	13·10	May 20 to 21, 1891.
40.	Mariawatta, Gampola ...	1,600	1901 ...	3·74	8	1·04	4	2·82	7	9·82	19	5·11	14	13·95	26	7·96	25	5·99	18	4·93	18	9·01	18	15·60	22	6·16	10	86·13	189	3·74	November 1 to 2.
			means during 21 1-3rd years...	3·10	6	2·02	4	1·48	10	3·51	16	8·81	16	12·32	22	7·73	19	8·08	19	7·15	23	16·75	22	11·78	19	8·93	14	96·66	190	8·79	May 8 to 9, 1883.
41.	Kandy ...	1,654	1901 ...	5·24	13	1·73	9	1·36	9	12·25	18	2·95	10	14·15	26	6·99	27	4·42	21	3·31	16	6·3	19	13·76	22	4·5	16	77·04	206	3·43	June 26 to 27.
			means during 32 years.	4·79	10	2·38	5	3·37	9	7·34	15	6·03	13	9·31	22	6·7	22	5·80	20	5·67	18	10·6	23	10·58	19	8·97	17	81·65	193	8·95	May 18 to 19, 1883.
42.	Orwell, Gampola ...	1,800	1901 ...	4·61	10	0·79	5	2·86	7	11·47	16	5·68	12	13·68	26	7·73	24	5·83	16	5·03	15	9 01	18	16·37	21	7·26	9	90·32	181	3·38	November 1 to 2.
			means during 10 2-3rd years...	3·88	8	1·58	5	4·12	9	10·26	17	7·15	14	11·89	22	7·50	21	6·41	20	7·10	19	15·77	24	11·31	18	9·55	14	97·12	193	6·05	December 14 to 15, 1896.
43.	Saoumbe, Matale ...	1,800	1901 ...	9·12	18	8·82	18	1·90	5	10·25	18	1·83	4	2·14	9	0·75	5	1·49	1	0·86	3	2·88	8	16·93	19	12·79	18	69·67	126	3·30	December 26 to 27.
44.	Panilkanda, Morawaka ...	1,900	1901 ...	16·07	19	8·93	12	3·63	12	13·94	18	7·26	15	16·10	23	7·31	18	1·98	9	6·2	13	9·23	15	14·49	19	7·88	16	113·11	192	5·03	June 25 to 26.
			means during 5 years ...	7·65	12	7·46	11	7·19	14	16·39	19	11·11	16	15·90	22	7·95	18	8·4	16	9·50	16	14·37	18	17·32	20	13·98	1	138·13	203	—	do.
45.	Maspana, Uda Pussellawa	2,000	1901 ...	10·71	18	7·95	15	11·22	10	9· 0	15	5·13	1	1·65	5	0	0	0·4	1	3·9	10	7·9	15	22·9	14	13·38	18	9·2·7	131	4·86	March 11 to 12.
			means during 2 years ...	9·65	20	5·12	11	6·91	9	7·19	13	3·30	8	1·41	7	0·91	3	0·91	3	2·84	1	9·2	16	22·3	18	14·17	21	84·28	138	—	do.
46.	Maragala, Mupana ...	2,200	1901 ...	2·87	13	7·94	14	7·00	12	4·17	21	4·70	6	5·31	9	5·03	8	1·86	11	5·70	13	16·33	16	18·33	25	8·51	18	88·25	161	6·25	Nove mber 1 to 2.
			means during 23 years ...	8·76	15	4·90	9	6·51	12	9·80	17	4·61	11	2·25	8	3·25	9	3·78	11	4·79	11	13·17	17	14·77	21	15·15	22	91·74	162	8·25	December 15 to 16, 1896.

47. Badulla...	2,225	1901	4·90	16	2·56	11	2·55	12	7·93	20	2·28	10	2·02	14	0·88	3	1·14	7	6·42	15	3·76	12	10·01	22	6·90	21	52·24	163	2·70	November 1 to 2.
		means during 25 11-12th years	9·42	12	3·27	6	4·30	7	8·40	12	5·48	9	2·70	6	1·44	4	3·31	7	3·15	6	9·92	14	11·91	16	13·73	17	77·03	116	9·46	December 12 to 13, 1894.
48. Gammaduwa, Rattota ...	2,400	1901	10·20	19	11·61	15	4·91	9	18·31	18	2·69	5	5·09	18	3·53	18	3·80	12	4·02	16	14·72	20	21·90	21	22·68	23	123·46	198	4·97	November 2 to 3.
		means during 25 years	17·75	16	5·34	8	5·19	8	7·73	11	5·75	9	5·42	14	4·17	12	3·73	10	4·27	10	15·80	18	15·50	19	23·67	21	114·13	156	11·91	December 15 to 16, 1896.
49. Gillardstown, Wattegama	2,500	1901	2·97	8	3·75	10	2·25	9	—	—	6·16	14	13·26	20	9·64	19	5·20	13	6·41	16	11·09	23	14·42	21	7·43	14	82·58	167	2·70	December 28 to 29
		means during 3 11-12th years	8·33	10	2·03	6	3·54	7	11·29	14	7·84	10	9·54	16	8·03	16	4·55	8	7·57	18	14·42	23	10·57	18	7·68	16	95·20	162	7·50	Sept. 30 to Oct. 1, 1900.
50. Madulsima Hospital, Madulsima ...	2,600	1901	8·30	—	3·38	—	8·52	—	18·13	—	5·06	—	1·93	—	0·57	—	0·24	—	9·58	—	8·28	—	14·50	—	13·90	—	97·39	—	—	—
		means during 21 1-6th years ...	13·43	14	6·99	9	7·01	10	10·15	14	5·55	9	2·06	4	1·99	4	3·9	8	4·22	8	13·39	16	15·10	18	20·00	19	103·99	133	6·95	October 26 to 27, 1891.
51. Passara Hospital ...	2,800	1901	6·39	9	6·34	6	2·83	6	11·78	13	5·61	8	4·46	6	1·44	6	4·36	6	7·56	14	8·41	15	9·4	15	17·40	19	86·00	123	2·66	December 11 to 12.
		means during 2 years ...	4·89	6	3·22	4	2·31	5	9·73	13	5·08	7	3·74	6	3·08	6	2·58	5	6·02	12	9·47	13	14·21	14	16·36	18	80·69	109	3·70	October 12 to 13, 1900.
52. Woodside, Uragala ...	3,000	1901	5·72	21	7·42	17	4·26	11	16·85	21	5·52	10	5·50	19	2·20	15	2·01	13	3·23	13	7·44	17	18·14	20	13·51	22	91·82	199	2·64	December 27 to 28.
		means during 4 years ...	12·80	17	2·37	7	2·79	6	12·04	17	4·26	10	5·29	19	3·63	16	2·39	11	5·48	17	17·82	22	15·87	22	14·04	23	98·78	187	5·70	January 29 to 30, 1899.
53. Vicarton, Matale ...	3,250	1901	2·36	12	4·67	11	4·06	10	13·38	18	3·35	13	10·88	22	3·37	24	3·28	21	3·96	17	10·67	22	15·14	21	10·68	18	90·80	209	3·11	November 11 to 12.
		means during 11 1-3rd years...	5·41	10	2·15	6	4·16	9	9·49	17	6·41	12	10·46	20	6·49	19	5·73	18	6·24	15	15·60	23	12·34	18	12·10	16	97·98	183	10·00	December 15 to 16, 1896.
54. Kobonella, Rangala ...	3,300	1901	—	—	12·86	17	10·63	15	28·61	21	8·13	8	13·51	19	—	—	—	—	5·90	12	5·05	13	16·25	23	24·59	24	22·90	20	—	—	7·35	April 7 to 8.
		means during 18 7-12th years	19·65	18	7·11	10	7·41	11	12·49	15	7·59	11	8·81	18	7·58	18	6·85	16	6·69	14	20·82	28	19·02	22	29·00	23	153·09	199	11·03	December 14 to 15, 1896.
55. Sogama, Pussellawa ...	3,500	1901	4·47	6	2·45	6	2·60	7	10·28	15	7·72	14	22·38	24	11·83	24	6·77	19	5·32	17	7·97	23	8·75	20	4·51	11	95·05	186	2·95	June 25 to 26.
		means during 16 1-3rd years ..	3·97	7	1·82	4	5·01	10	10·26	16	9·01	16	17·02	23	11·27	21	10·44	20	9·25	18	17·28	22	12·91	17	8·61	13	116·85	187	6·89	December 15 to 16, 1896.
56. New Forest, Deltota ..	3,500	1901	4·54	14	2·98	8	4·66	9	11·71	18	6·56	12	20·93	25	9·84	24	6·79	19	4·49	15	9·60	22	19·73	23	10·47	16	112·30	205	4·30	June 25 to 26.
		means during 25 1-3rd years ...	7·15	12	2·95	6	4·74	8	9·01	15	8·53	15	11·48	21	9·20	19	7·89	18	6·87	16	15·35	22	13·09	19	12·51	18	108·77	188	6·65	June 23 to 24, 1888.
57. Meeriabedda, Haputale ...	3,600	1901	8·38	10	5·57	13	2·91	8	17·39	23	3·86	13	1·86	9	0·55	2	—	—	4·64	12	11·32	18	18·97	26	6·03	13	81·48	149	4·80	April 21 to 22.
		means during 27 years ...	5·32	9	4·80	7	10·44	13	14·57	20	6·93	14	2·07	7	1·88	6	3·60	9	4·86	10	15·22	19	18·39	22	11·67	17	99·25	153	6·92	September 23 to 24, 1877.
58. St. Martins, Rangala ...	3,600	1901	29 05	22	21·40	19	14·41	14	23·14	23	11·87	8	8·65	18	1·86	13	3·92	11	9·73	15	17·75	20	22·82	21	14·70	23	209·30	207	7·25	December 27 to 28.
		means during 15 1-4th years ...	32·50	18	11·84	12	9·08	11	14·23	17	5·89	9	5·62	14	2·27	10	3·49	11	4·68	12	19·84	20	24·05	20	14·72	25	178·21	179	18·75	December 14 to 15, 1896.
59. Blair Athol, Dikoya ...	3,641	1901	5·63	12	3·84	8	9·37	14	—	—	7·57	16	40·49	26	23·77	26	13·87	16	10·14	15	12·19	19	13·61	20	1·56	6	142·04	178	8·02	June 26 to 27.
		means during 23 7-12th years...	3·37	9	2·96	7	7·67	15	11·43	20	12·25	17	23·78	26	20·51	25	16·51	23	12·53	21	15·08	23	10·11	20	7·61	15	144·70	221	9·65	May 8 to 9, 1883.
60. Lower Spring Valley, Badulla ...	5,650	1901	6·16	13	8·37	15	3·35	14	11·00	21	4·05	11	2·85	12	3·29	8	2·79	7	9·73	21	5·64	16	15·04	19	8·74	23	81·01	180	2·81	September 9 to 10.
		means during 17 years ...	10·08	15	3·31	8	6·18	11	11·44	17	7·17	14	2·93	9	3·37	9	4·84	9	5·11	11	12·51	19	11·72	20	16·80	22	95·76	164	7·33	December 16 to 17, 1896.
61. Coldstream, Watawala ...	3,800	1901	5·86	14	4·45	13	4·63	12	13·12	20	12·41	24	47·30	28	30·86	30	16·97	22	12·31	22	16·89	24	17·27	21	0·99	8	183·06	234	2·96	June 7 to 8.
		means during 17 5-6th years...	2·99	6	2·15	6	5·04	11	10·86	18	13·14	16	3·00	25	24·16	25	21·26	23	16·97	14	19·83	23	10·73	17	6·79	12	137·22	196	9·25	August 18 to 19, 1892.
62. Ledgerwatta, Badulla ...	4,000	1901	11·18	18	4·65	9	7·30	10	12·03	16	4·00	5	2·50	3	0·20	1	1·00	1	2·25	7	—	—	18·70	21	17·85	22	81·66	113	4·00	Mar. 11 to 12 & Nov. 1 to 2.
		means during 7 11-12th years	14·33	14	3·61	6	5·06	7	9·07	11	2·78	4	1·86	3	1·49	2	2·31	3	2·81	6	11·85	14	20·13	21	29·20	23	104·41	114	11·10	December 25 to 26, 1895.
63. Post Office, Bandarawela	4,036	1901	2·48	7	3·27	8	4·20	4	11·50	13	3·50	6	0·65	2	0	0	0·23	1	4·40	13	3·90	7	9·39	19	3·46	8	46·98	88	2·50	April 3 to 4.
		means during 6 2-3rd years ...	4·97	12	2·12	6	4·20	10	8·64	16	4·67	10	1·67	7	1·39	5	2·47	7	3·12	10	10·26	17	9·34	20	10·34	20	63·19	140	4·45	December 27 to 28, 1895.
64. Camp for the Prisoners-of-War, Diyatalawa ...	4,140	1901	—	—	3·55	14	3·50	13	9·21	21	5·10	14	2·41	9	0	0	0·21	1	5·37	18	4·72	13	13·69	21	4·18	17	51·94	141	2·11	April 3 to 4.
65. Maskeliya Hospital, Maskeliya ...	4,200	1901	4·63	18	4·03	11	6·42	16	14·54	24	7·23	16	32·52	25	12·95	26	6·29	20	7·11	15	8·66	20	7·58	16	3·32	9	116·18	216	5·95	June 26 to 27.
		means during 18 7-12th years	3·15	8	2·93	6	6·98	13	13·92	20	10·69	14	18·87	21	13·98	20	11·57	21	10·19	16	15·37	22	10·70	12	7·59	13	125·94	186	10·50	May 8 to 9, 1883.
66. Gourakele, Badulla ...	4,200	1901	7·16	7	—	—	3·51	7	9·33	10	5·54	7	3·18	8	2·40	7	1·03	3	10·67	17	6·92	13	14·79	20	6·72	19	72·15	123	2·23	September 25 to 26.
		means during 25½ years ...	8·89	13	3·09	8	6·33	11	10·77	15	10·53	13	2·62	6	3·86	8	4·98	10	5·16	10	13·50	18	12·58	18	14·85	19	97·16	149	7·82	December 14 to 15, 1896.
67. St. John Del Rey, Bogawantalawa ...	4,300	1901	11·28	15	5·03	10	6·38	16	11·13	23	4·30	12	21·60	23	7·84	18	4·56	18	5·42	17	8·57	20	11·53	21	2·21	9	99·85	202	2·69	June 5 to 6.
		means during 29 11-12th years	4·77	11	3·85	9	8·10	15	13·32	21	7·33	18	13·70	25	10·07	24	7·54	23	7·63	21	12·84	24	12·63	21	8·64	18	110·42	230	9·34	May 8 to 9, 1883.
68. Annfield, Dikoya ..	4,300	1901	4·38	13	3·44	10	2·70	8	10,35	21	5·49	13	28·49	25	14·69	30	8·07	20	7·53	20	9·24	21	11·68	22	1·33	8	107·39	211	4·10	June 26 t 27.
		means during 14 years ...	3·55	8	2·09	6	6·63	12	10·31	19	8·58	16	18·04	25	13·81	25	11·21	23	9·48	22	13·01	23	10·85	18	6·72	2	114·28	191	6·51	August 19 to 20, 1892.
69. Kabragala, Maturata ...	4,400	1901	11·32	20	3·77	10	6·14	13	8·86	21	5·74	8	20·54	23	8·82	20	4·14	14	5·48	14	5·96	15	13·65	17	14·46	17	108·88	192	3·65	January 2 to 3.
		means during 18 3-4th years ..	11·80	18	3·62	8	3·70	10	8·14	16	7·82	11	13·43	21	11·14	19	7·93	17	8·08	17	13·16	21	12·01	21	15·68	22	116·51	201	7·90	July 29 to 30, 1899.
70. Udahena, Haputale ...	4,400	1901	4·24	9	2·36	12	3·12	10	14·45	24	4·35	11	1·02	7	0·04	1	1·69	4	7·09	13	9·81	17	17·40	21	5·26	—	70·62	129	4·40	April 20 to 21.
		means during 21 11-12th years	5·97	10	4·62	8	11·61	13	15·99	19	6·19	13	2·19	7	2·23	7	3·09	9	4·32	10	16·16	20	19·97	21	13·84	18	106·18	155	8·65	May 8 to 9, 1883.
71. Moussagala, Badulla ...	4,500	1901	3·50	14	4·16	12	4·78	13	11·51	20	5·75	13	2·10	10	2·06	7	2·24	9	11·41	19	6·55	13	14·78	19	8·60	18	77·43	167	2·40	October 31 to Nov. 1.
		means during 21 3-4th years ...	8·51	13	3·62	9	6·65	12	12·03	18	4·71	14	4·52	8	4·42	9	5·61	11	6·10	12	14·57	21	13·19	20	15·31	21	99·24	168	6·50	December 15 to 16, 1896.
72. Dunsinane, Pundalu-oya	4,600	1901	3·72	10	3·43	7	3·82	9	13·09	23	5·84	16	31·16	26	19·78	29	11·14	18	10·32	20	9·49	21	17·56	23	2·75	13	132·10	215	4·93	June 26 to 27.
		means during 16 years ...	3·92	9	2·13	5	4·19	10	10·26	19	10·08	17	22·66	25	18·36	24	15·02	24	13·22	21	16·16	24	4·94	20	9·46	17	130·10	215	10·93	July 2 to 3, 1892.
73. Haputale Hospital, Haputale ...	4,800	1901	6·62	14	5·44	10	4·80	10	15·74	22	4·39	14	2·75	7	0·02	1	0·30	1	5·24	15	7·36	15	16·80	23	7·61	18	77·07	150	2·87	November 5 to 6.
		means during 2 years ...	5·92	15	3·18	9	5·17	13	11·36	22	5·58	14	2·17	8	2·90	6	1·55	5	3·33	11	11·19	19	19·53	26	8·16	20	80·04	168	3·42	October 18 to 19, 1900.
74. Labookele, Ramboda ...	5,000	1901	4·04	11	2·63	6	—	—	13·53	20	5·51	14	33·01	27	24·28	27	12·08	19	11·06	20	10·80	24	21·02	24	6·35	12	144·31	204	6·15	June 25 to 26.
		means during 15 11-12th years	6·11	9	2·13	5	4·65	10	9·96	17	10·07	16	24·42	24	19·83	23	16·74	21	14·52	21	17·52	24	12·39	19	12·86	17	151·20	206	10·63	July 1 to 2, 1892.

TABLE XXXII.—*continued.*

Station.	Height above mean Sea-level.	Year.	Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		Sept.		October.		Nov.		Dec.		Total for the Year.		Greatest Quantity registered in any 24 Hours.	
			Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Dates.
	Feet.																													
75. Hope, Hewaheta ...	5,000	1901 ...	8·56	21	7·12	12	5·49	11	10·57	20	5·48	8	18·36	22	6·85	22	2·25	15	4·75	15	6·01	20	18·06	21	13·67	21	107·17	208	2·96	June 7 to 8.
		means during 13 years ...	13·28	15	4·18	8	4·62	8	8·29	14	6·28	9	13·09	17	9·73	15	6·98	15	8·03	14	16·00	19	13·00	18	17·44	21	120·92	173	6·72	December 14 to 15, 1896
76. Kurundu-oya, Maturata...	5,150	1901 ...	10·69	25	6·96	14	9·79	15	14·38	22	2·73	9	3·50	14	0·68	10	0·88	6	4·48	13	4·80	17	13·84	19	18·56	22	91·29	186	3·55	March 11 to 12.
		means during 19 1-6th years...	16·22	18	5·54	9	4·95	10	9·74	16	4·84	10	3·67	12	2·95	11	3·21	10	3·25	10	12·96	18	15·85	20	20·52	23	103·7	167	7·75	December 22 to 23, 1888.
77. Sandringham, Agrapatana ...	5,200	1901 ...	3·60	4	2·46	11	1·12	4	5·39	17	4·23	15	15·85	22	7·33	22	4·62	15	6·26	15	8·74	16	14·75	18	1·29	5	75·64	164	3·45	June 25 to 26.
		means during 20 1-6th years ...	3·00	9	1·90	7	4 51	10	7·26	16	7·46	16	10·96	24	8·65	22	7·40	22	6·34	19	9·98	23	13·31	17	6·77	15	87·54	200	5·00	June 23 to 24, 1888.
78. Holmwood, Agrapatana	5,240	1901 ...	6·28	6	4·37	8	4·52	10	8·40	16	4·82	12	28·70	23	12·63	26	7·37	16	12·02	18	9·09	17	19·25	22	2·10	8	119·55	182	5·04	June 25 to 26.
		means during 21 years ...	3·78	7	2·62	6	5·71	11	9·74	17	9·04	15	15·29	23	10·62	22	9·54	22	8·34	19	12·88	22	11·05	17	8·55	14	107·16	195	7·94	October 28 to 29, 1881.
79. Hakgala... ...	5,581	1901 ...	3·61	18	2·51	11	6·40	10	4·58	17	4·87	11	15·12	25	3·10	21	1·64	12	5·11	20	12·18	22	14·19	20	8·55	18	82·16	203	3 98	June 26 to 27.
		means during 18 1-2nd years...	8·07	16	2·57	8	4·80	11	7·62	17	7·41	15	8·25	19	5·74	19	4·67	17	5·88	18	10·4	22	11·01	21	14·12	22	90·62	205	7·40	December 27 to 28, 1895.
80. Nuwara Eliya ...	6,188	1901 ...	3·61	11	2·29	11	2·66	7	9·00	16	3·12	9	21·68	26	7·70	28	4·8	19	6·04	24	8·14	25	13·44	24	3·56	15	86·07	215	3·31	June 26 to 27.
		means during 31 7-12th years	5·17	12	2·06	6	3·15	12	6·15	14	7·68	15	13·32	24	11·62	22	8·41	21	8·23	19	10·59	23	8·88	19	8·78	17	94·52	204	9·17	September 9 to 10, 1884.
81. Franklands, Veyangoda...	—	1901 ...	4·59	12	5·52	12	6·29	13	16·68	20	10·81	21	11·50	27	8·13	23	1·81	17	3·17	20	10·09	21	12·32	23	5·20	9	96·11	218	5·49	November 24 to 25.
		means during 16 11-12th years	2·87	6	2·74	5	5·09	9	10·88	17	10·54	19	11·84	22	5·72	16	5·78	16	5·24	16	11·30	17	13·23	17	6·87	12	92·97	172	8·35	October 15 to 16, 1898.
82. Agricultural School, Colombo ...	—	1901 ...	—	—	2·64	10	—	—	8·91	20	7·34	19	6·79	20	6·45	15	1·27	11	3·16	12	6·89	12	21·26	23	1·88	7	—	—	3·72	November 23 to 24.
		means during 7 1-3rd years ...	3·89	8	1·87	6	2·41	8	13·77	19	10·46	17	10·80	21	3·98	13	3·7	13	5·07	16	15·79	20	13·98	18	6·85	11	92·60	170	7·65	May 18 to 19, 1899.
83. Buttala Hospital, Buttala	—	1901 ...	0	0	1·72	4	3·56	5	8·54	11	4·07	8	0·33	2	1·09	2	3·58	2	3·19	3	8·87	8	16·49	18	2·00	6	53·44	69	4·22	November 2 to 3.
		means during 5 11-12th years...	6·23	6	1·10	2	5·55	6	6·23	9	1·72	3	1·21	1	1·43	2	2·41	3	4·38	5	17·11	13	12·97	13	10·51	7	70·85	70	5·00	October 28 to 29, 1897.
84. Nilaveli, Trincomalee ...	—	1901 ...	3·05	6	1·89	4	—	—	—	—	3·38	4	0·05	1	0·65	1	0	0	6·05	9	8·42	10	10·66	9	7·13	8	41·28	52	2·70	December 17 to 18.
		means during 4 1-6th years ...	7·26	7	0·89	1	0·50	1	3·87	5	1·80	3	0·02	0	2·69	3	1·78	3	5·43	7	6·88	8	12·63	9	16·78	11	60·53	58	7·75	December 23 to 24, 1897.
85. Yatideriya, Kegalla ...	—	1901 ...	11 20	11	3·16	9	7·09	17	12·89	25	9·34	22	19·93	28	17·52	27	8·20	22	9·71	16	17·25	18	17·31	23	7·88	9	141·48	227	4·47	November 23 to 24.
		means during 14 years ...	4·12	6	3·77	6	8·62	13	15·61	18	12·88	18	19·60	22	11·39	20	11·22	22	12·14	18	21·33	22	16·14	17	9·76	11	146·58	190	8·05	October 20 to 21, 1891.
86. Mahawalatenna, Balangoda... ...	—	1901 ...	4·70	8	7·07	15	4 19	9	15·42	22	2·40	9	3·80	7	0·81	5	0	0	0·55	5	3·88	4	7·65	17	0·42	4	50·89	105	1·87	January 16 to 17.
		means during 8 years ...	5·70	9	3·87	9	9·46	11	16·24	17	3·72	8	5·97	13	2·61	7	2·17	8	3·05	11	9·40	13	14·61	18	8·86	13	85·66	137	9·10	April 9 to 10, 1895.
		1901 ...	2·84	5	2·66	8	2·04	9	12·88	19	1·67	2	—	—	0·10	1	0·05	1	2·51	2	—		8·71	10	0·18	3	—	—	3·15	April 20 to 21.
87. Hambegamuwa Tank ...	—	means during 1 5-6th years ...	3·14	6	1·33	4	2·03	7	10·68	20	1·15	3	1 09	6	0·09	4	0·22	2	1·50	5	17·32	16	21·59	16	2·38	4	62 52	93	3·80	November 6 to 7, 1900.
88. Camp for the Prisoners-of War, Ragama ...	—	1901 ...	—	—	—	—	5·58	11	10·13	21	6·44	21	10·51	26	8·82	17	0·99	7	5·08	13	7·30	16	25·66	22	2·23	8	82 74	162	5·29	ovember 9 to 10.

TABLE XXXIII.—Remarkable Intensities of Rainfall at Colombo during the year 1901.

Date.		Time of Beginning.	Rate per Hour.	Duration. Mts.	Total Fall.
January	4	7.30 P.M.	1·760	15	0·55
Do.	7	8.10 P.M.	2·854	37	3·60
Do.	9	11.40 P.M.	1 160	15	0·34
Do.	11	5.20 P.M.	0·520	15	0·17
Do.	19	11.20 P.M.	1·312	65	3·48
Do.	21	4.15 A.M.	0·747	56	1·18
February	4	6.45 P.M.	0·680	13	0·32
Do.	19	6.30 P.M.	1·980	20	0·87
Do.	20	5. 5 P.M.	0·900	2	0·11
March	4	7.15 P.M.	0·774	17	0 35
Do.	12	1 A.M.	0·600	7	0 16
Do.	16	9.20 P.M.	0·600	3	0·02
Do.	17	3. 7 P.M.	1·371	35	1·41
Do.	23	5.25 P.M.	0·600	15	0·22
Do.	26	10 P.M.	0·510	20	0·23
Do.	27	7.45 P.M.	2·280	40	1·60
Do.	28	3.40 P.M.	0·860	30	0·84
Do.	29	9.30 P.M.	1·510	15	0·16
April	3	6.10 P.M.	1·200	2	0·88
Do.	4	5.15 P.M.	0·9 0	10	0·15
Do.	5	5.15 P.M.	1·440	10	0·51
Do.	7	4·32 P.M.	0·800	30	0·80
Do.	8	9.18 P.M.	0 200	12	0·27
Do.	21	7. 7 A.M.	0·675	8	0 23
Do.	23	3 50 A.M.	0 889	27	1·77
Do.	26	8.20 P.M.	1·881	37	1·96
Do.	27	2.14 P.M.	0·900	10	0·50
May	3	1.10 A.M.	1·200	2	0,05
Do.	4	11 A.M.	2·275	7	0·62
Do.	5	9.35 A.M.	2·760	5	0·62
Do.	6	1.15 A.M.	1·600	3	0·39
Do.	7	10.25 P.M.	0·600	3	0·10
Do.	12	9.20 P.M.	1·C00	3	0 05
Do.	16	5.20 P.M.	3 000	15	1·49
Do.	17	12.40 P.M.	1·680	10	0 66
Do.	18	3.35 P.M.	1·000	3	0·11
Do.	20	5.25 P.M.	0·600	2	0·01
Do.	21	5.42 P.M.	1·200	2	0·11
Do.	22	1.30 A.M.	0·600	2	0·11
Do.	26	3.45 A.M.	1·400	3	0·13
Do.	26	11.52 A.M.	0·973	37	0·72
Do.	29	11.30 A.M.	3·501	7	1·32
Do.	31	11.18 P.M.	3·200	3	0·25
June	2	3.36 A.M.	0 600	3	0·17
Do.	3	3.45 A.M.	0·900	3	0 10
Do.	3	7.16 P.M.	1·200	1	0·05
Do.	5	5.45 A.M.	0·840	15	0·27
Do.	6	3.52 A.M.	1·200	1	0·07
Do.	7	1.52 A.M.	1·295	15	0·59
Do.	8	1 A.M.	2·300	6	1·30
Do.	8	6 P.M.	1·800	8	1·01
Do.	16	4.12 A.M.	2·520	10	0·77
Do.	17	3.22 A.M.	1·560	5	0 20
Do.	17	12. 5 P.M.	1·440	5	0·26
Do.	18	12·50 P.M.	0·600	3	0 05
Do.	21	10 P.M.	0·857	7	0·13
Do.	22	5. 5 P.M.	3·900	4	0·33
Do.	23	7.52 P.M.	0·857	7	0·30
July	5	2.20 A.M.	1·800	5	0·17
Do.	6	4.33 A.M.	2·880	24	0·78
Do.	10	5.45 A.M.	2·600	4	0·56
Do.	10	8.10 P.M.	1·800	5	0·75
Do.	12	3.35 P.M.	3 600	8	0·38
Do.	15	5.10 A.M.	0 600	22	0·44
Do.	26	11.15 A.M.	0·818	22	0·34
Do.	27	2.15 A.M.	0 600	3	0·34
Do.	29	1. 5 A.M.	0·600	4	0·07
August	15	6 A.M.	1·275	8	0 25
Do.	17	7.40 A.M.	0·600	2	0·04
Do.	22	1 A.M.	0·600	2	0·02
September	1	7.30 A.M.	0·900	4	0·03
Do.	10	11 P.M.	3·300	2	0·12
Do.	16	3.40 P.M.	2·520	5	1·98
Do.	17	9.30 P.M.	2·400	1	0 24
Do.	21	12.15 P.M.	0·600	14	0·19
Do.	23	3.30 A.M.	1·200	1	0·12
Do.	29	8.25 A.M.	1·200	2	0·04
Do.	30	5 A.M.	0·600	2	0.06
October	1	2.37 A.M.	2·400	4	0·68
Do.	4	5.15 A.M.	2·520	5	0·28
Do.	5	7.20 A.M.	1·200	15	0·32
Do.	5	1. 5 P.M.	1·200	10	0·42
Do.	12	3.15 A.M.	2·400	2	0·21
Do.	14	1.45 A.M.	0·600	2	0·03
Do.	23	5.15 P.M.	1·320	5	0·42
Do.	24	6.37 A.M.	0·720	15	0·42
Do.	28	5.30 A.M.	1·771	21	1·25
Do.	28	9.18 P.M.	5·100	2	0·65
Do.	29	0.18 A.M.	2·800	6	0·65

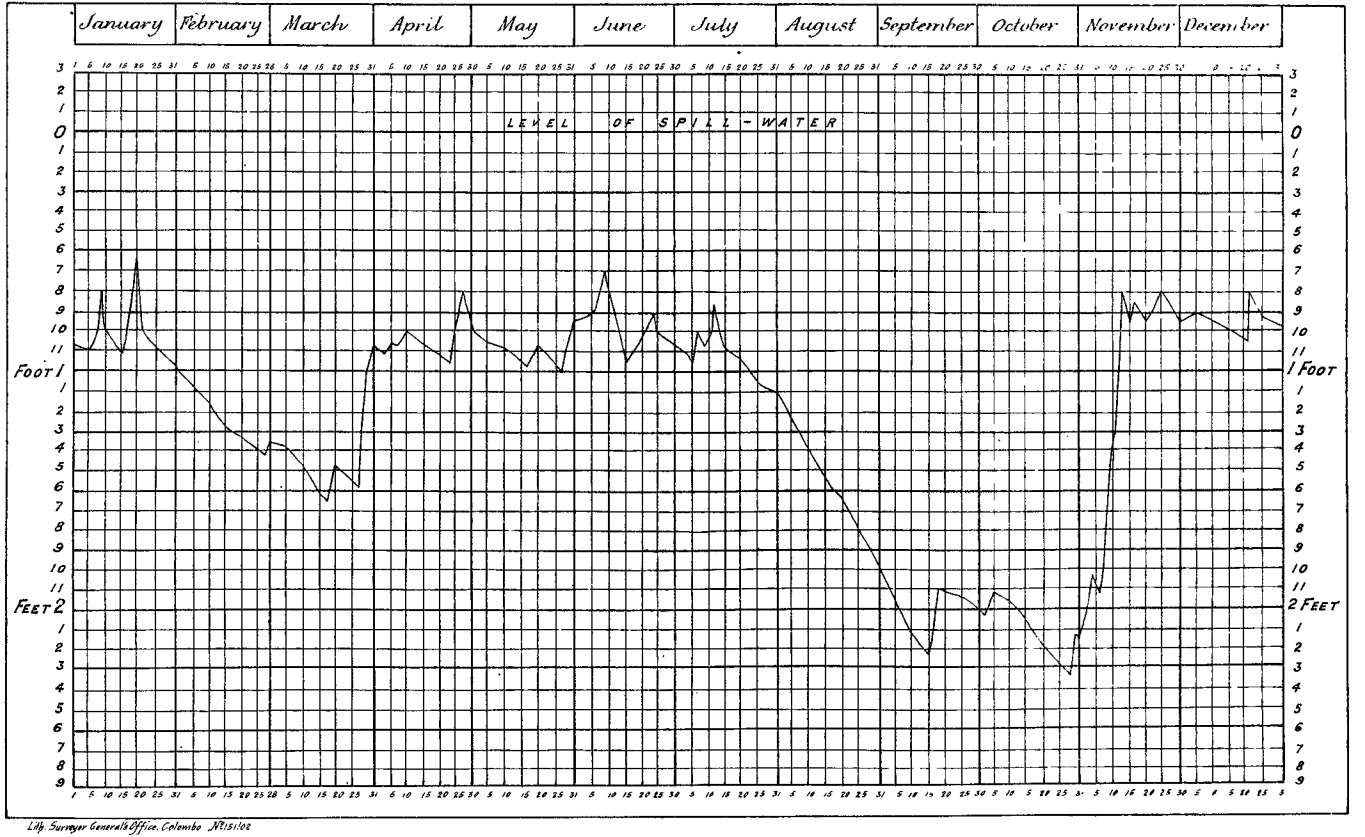
Date.		Time of Beginning.	Rate per Hour.	Duration. Mts.	Total Fall.
October	29	6.18 P.M.	1·800	2	0·07
Do.	30	7.15 P.M.	1·500	2	0·08
Do.	31	6.50 P.M.	1·800	2	0·11
November	1	12.45 A.M.	0·840	5	0·11
Do.	3	6·30 A.M.	1·450	6	1·59
Do.	3	9.30 A.M.	0·600	2	1·59
Do.	7	2.37 A.M.	1·120	7	0·36
Do.	7	11.15 P.M.	2·076	37	3·19
Do.	9	8.40 P.M.	0·880	15	0·36
Do.	11	1.45 A.M.	1·280	15	2·03
Do.	11	11.40 P.M.	1·140	10	1·92
Do.	12	10.18 A.M.	1·240	5	0·64
Do.	15	3. 5 A.M.	1·080	5	0·12
Do.	16	1.30 A.M.	1·200	4	0·35
Do.	17	2·40 A.M.	0·900	8	0·24
Do.	18	11.30 P.M.	0·982	22	1·00
Do.	21	6.15 P.M.	2·040	10	0·47
Do.	23	7.30 A.M.	1·555	27	1·29
Do.	23	1 P.M.	2·181	11½	3·68
Do.	25	2.48 A.M.	1·026	7	3·06
Do.	25	10.58 A.M.	1·050	4	0·21
December	17	6.30 A.M.	2·100	4	0·38
Do.	21	8.17 P.M.	1·050	21	0·94
Do.	27	6 P.M.	0·600	4	0·10

Surveyor-General's Office,
Colombo, July 12, 1902.

W. C. S. INGLES,
Acting Superintendent, Meteorological Branch.

I.

Diagram showing the Level of water in the Colombo Lake during the Year 1901.

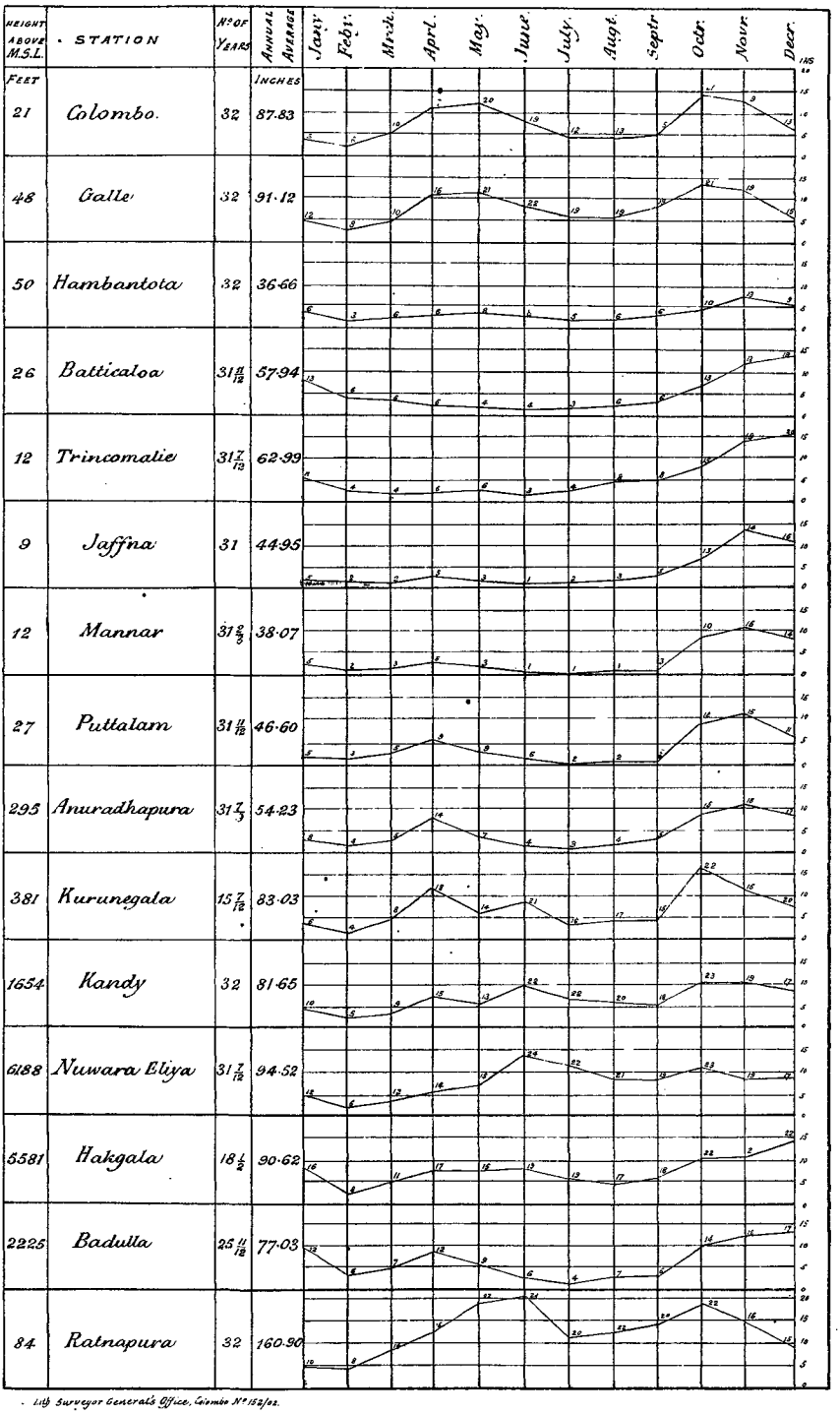


Lith. Surveyor Generals Office, Colombo No 1511102

II.

Diagram showing mean Monthly Rainfall.

Note.- Figures along the Curves denote the No of days.

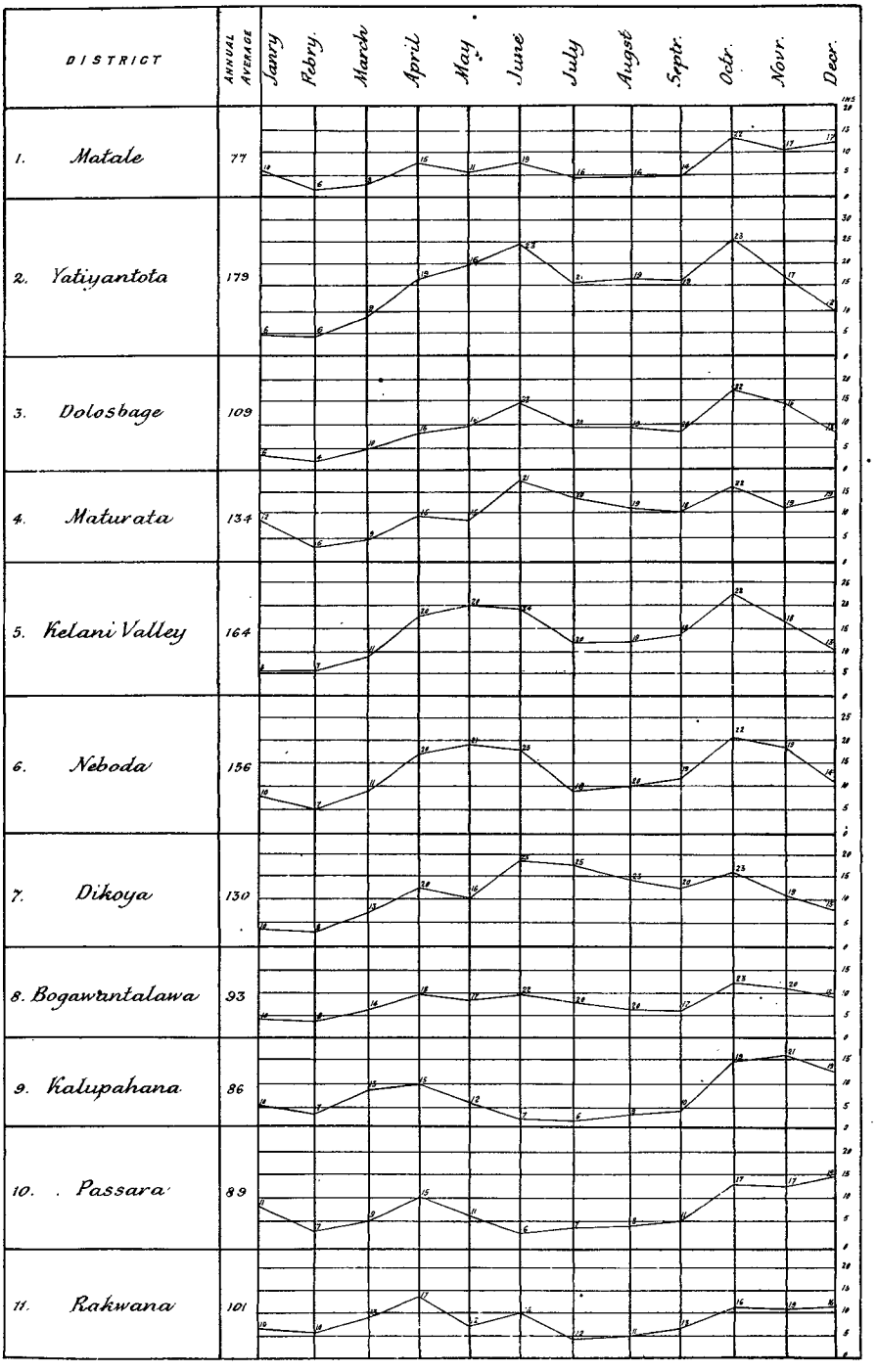

HEIGHT ABOVE M.S.L.
STATION
No OF YEARS
ANNUAL AVERAGE
Jany. Febr. Mrch. Aprl. May. June. July. Augt. Septr. Octr. Novr. Decr.
FEET
INCHES
21 Colombo. 32 87.83
48 Galle. 32 91.12
50 Hambantota 32 36.66
26 Batticaloa 31 11/12 57.94
12 Trincomalie 31 7/12 62.99
9 Jaffna 31 44.95
12 Mannar 31 2/3 38.07
27 Puttalam 31 11/12 46.60
295 Anuradhapura 31 7/12 54.23
381 Kurunegala 15 7/12 83.03
1654 Kandy 32 81.65
6188 Nuwara Eliya 31 7/12 94.52
5581 Hakgala 18 1/2 90.62
2225 Badulla 25 11/12 77.03
84 Ratnapura 32 160.90

Lith Surveyor Generals Office, Colombo No 154/92.

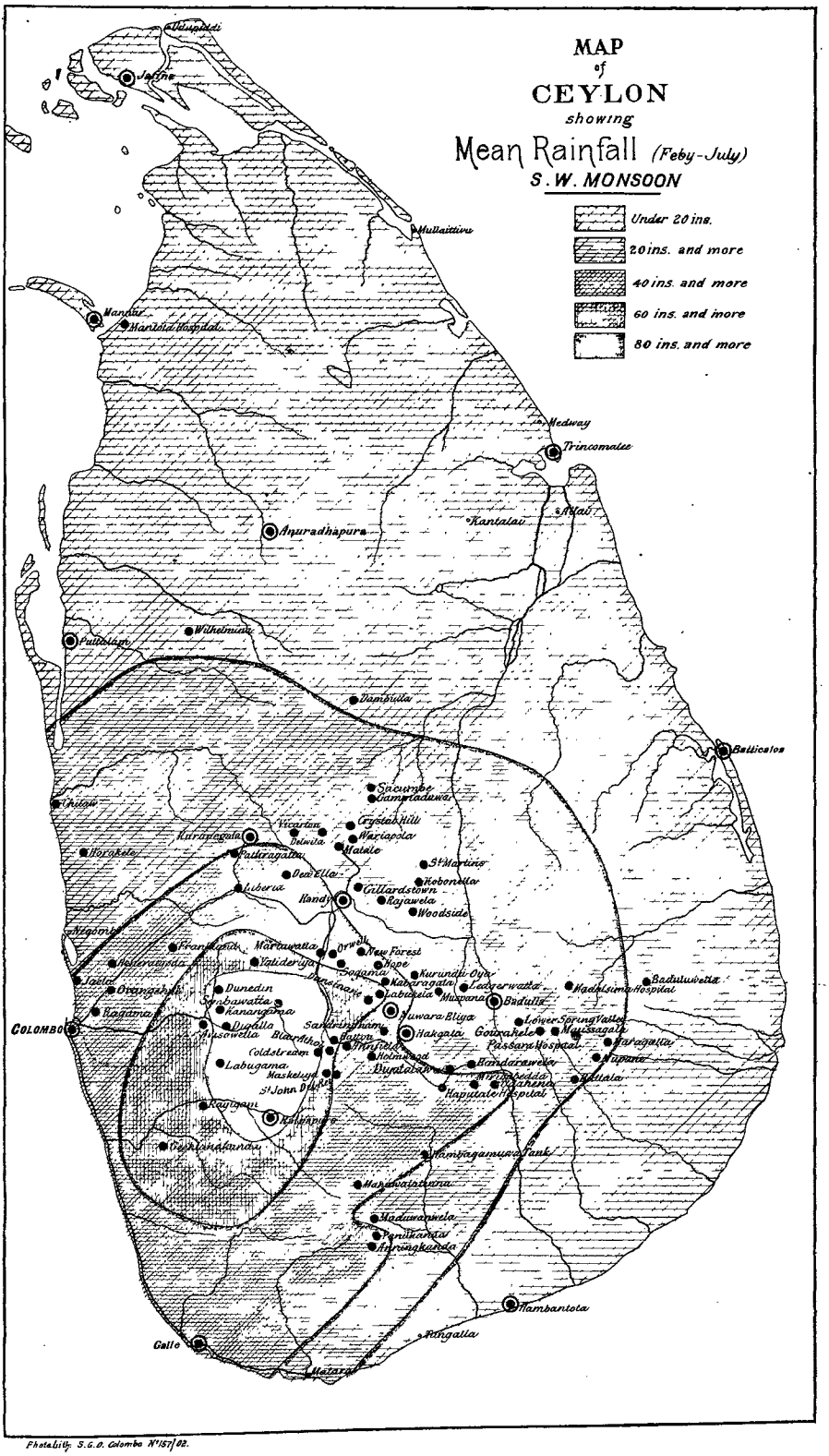
III.

Diagram showing mean Monthly Rainfall.

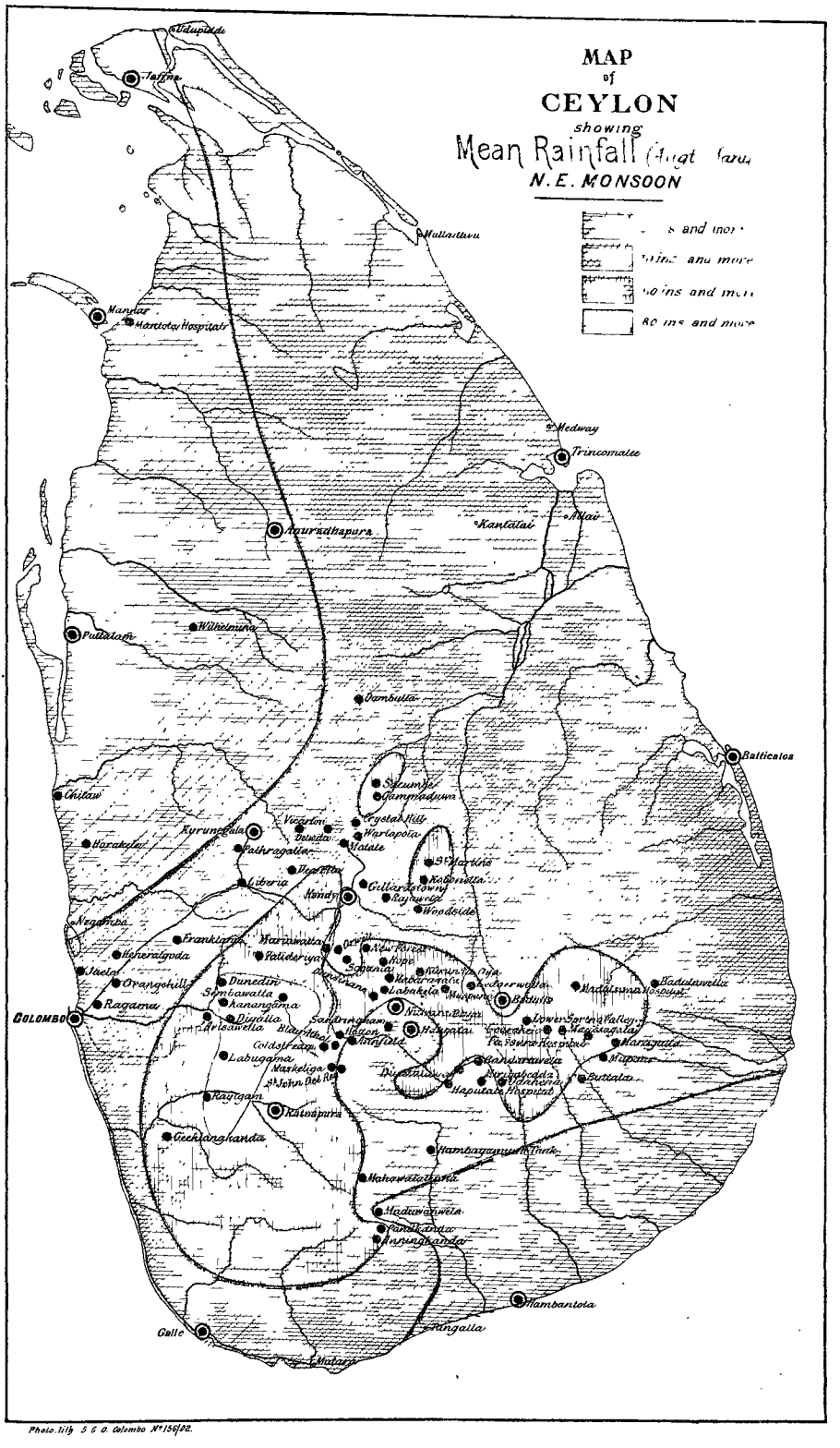
Note – Figures along the Curves denote the Nº of days.



Lith: Surveyor General's Office, Colombo. Nº 153/01

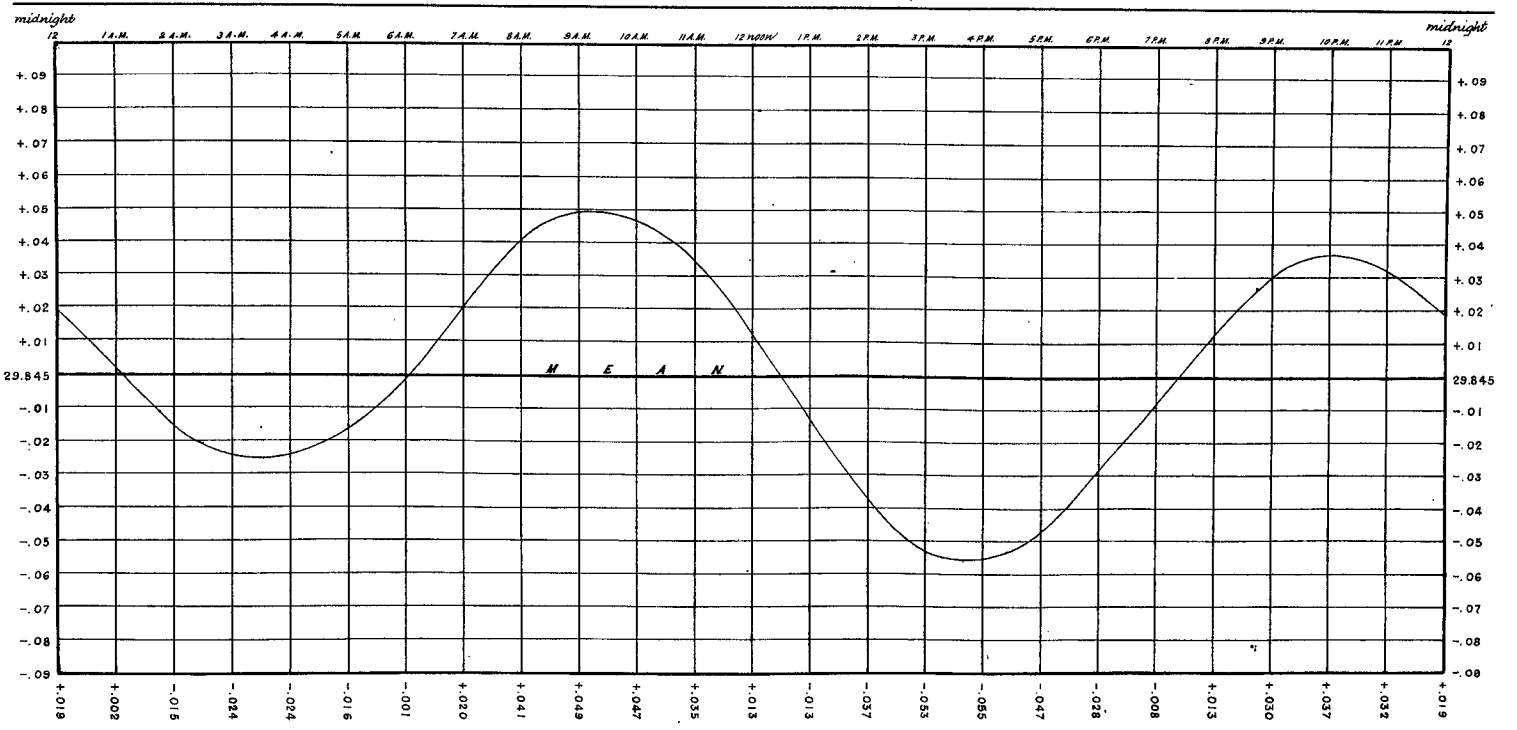


Photolith. S.G.O. Colombo N°157/02.


MAP
of
CEYLON
showing
Mean Rainfall (August Conditions)
N.E. MONSOON
Jaffna
Mullaitivu
Mandar
Medway
Trincomalee
Anuradhapura
Kantalai
Mutur
Puttalam
Wilhelmina
Dambulla
Batticaloa
Chilaw
Kurunegala
Vaarakapitiya
Vidarbhi
Dewala
Watapola
Pathragalla
Crystal Hill
Liberia
Kandy
Gallaradowa
Rajawella
Woodside
Negombo
Heneratgoda
Ja-ela
Ragama
Colombo
Orangehill
Dunedin
Simbawatta
Kanangama
Dimbula
Delgoda
Labugama
Raygam
Kalutara
Galle
Matara
Hambantota
Ringgalla
Nuwara Eliya
Hakgala
Badulla
Haputale
Buttala
Maraguta
Mupane
Kandaketiya
Tangalla
Mahawatte Tank
Madawachchiya
Ranmilagama
Kanagama
Gurubewila
Hatton
Nanu Oya
Lower Spring Valley
Maccagalla
Pedro Estate Hospital
Nanu Oya
Kelani Valley
Kitulgala
Ratnapura
Geekianakanda
Maskeliya
St John Del Rey
Coldstream
Blackpool
Talawakelle
Dickoya
Bogawantalawa
Norwood
Watawala

IV.

Diagram showing Mean Hourly Variation at Colombo for the two Years 1900 & 1901. from Barograph daily records.



PART III.—JUDICIAL.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

REPORT OF THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL ON THE STATISTICS RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN CEYLON DURING 1901.

THE delay in submitting this report is due to the fact that the statistical tables on which it is founded reached my hands only eight days ago. This is much to be regretted, because I believe that it is possible for the Magistrates and District Judges of the Island to complete their returns before the end of January every year, and for the clerk who collates and prepares the seventeen tables needed for this report to finish his work in a month. The writing of the report on the lines laid down here will require a week, and the printing of it about three weeks. Thus, the report ought to be in the hands of the Government early in April.

In my Special Report on Crime, printed and published as a Sessional Paper of the Legislative Council (No. VIII. of 1898), I discussed and settled certain general principles relating to the question of the movement of crime, such as the meaning of the term "crime," what is the best index of crime, upon what lines crime should be grouped, and how statistical tables relating to crime should be constructed; and then I considered the following questions, namely :—

(*a*) The increase or decrease of crime in Ceylon ;
(*b*) The geographical distribution of such crime, and the proportion of serious offences in each of the districts to the population thereof ;
(*c*) The state of crime in towns as compared with rural districts ;
(*d*) The tendency to mitigation of sentences ;
(*e*) The previous convictions of criminals ; and
(*f*) Crime in relation to sex, age, and nationality in Ceylon.

2. In the present report I shall adhere to the principles settled as above.

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF CRIME. (Paragraphs 3–20.)

3. The subject of increase or decrease of crime in Ceylon necessitates the consideration of the following questions :—

(1) Crime tried by Village Tribunals ;
(2) Crime tried by Police Courts ;
(3) Crime tried by District Courts ; and
(4) Crime tried by the Supreme Court.

By crime is meant wilful acts of disobedience to the law. (1) and (2) relate to what may be called "ordinary" crime ; (3) and (4) relate to the "serious" crime of the country.

CRIME TRIED BY VILLAGE TRIBUNALS.

Year.	Breaches of Village Council Rules.	Assaults.	Thefts.	Malicious Injuries.	Cattle Trespass.	Maintenance, &c.	Amicably settled in Court.	Total Decided.
1891	14,554	6,442	5,222	1,173	3,024	211	6,959	37,585
1892	15,818	6,918	5,715	1,179	3,305	121	7,326	40,382
1893	14,216	6,260	5,511	922	2,485	60	6,440	35,894
1894	15,778	6,625	5,318	997	2,350	23	7,381	38,472
1895	17,241	6,883	5,600	1,152	2,344	28	6,987	40,235
Annual average for 1891–1895 ...	15,521	6,626	5,473	1,085	2,702	89	7,019	38,515
1896	18,443	6,331	4,292	1,056	2,331	17	7,117	39,587
1897	19,168	7,011	4,619	1,169	2,810	3	8,631	43,411
1898	18,337	7,027	4,340	1,002	2,508	4	7,156	40,374
1899	20,324	6,657	4,183	891	2,946	4	7,151	42,181
1900	23,011	6,574	4,035	1,114	2,260	3	6,757	43,754
Annual average for 1896–1900 ...	19,857	6,720	4,294	1,046	2,571	6	7,362	41,856
1901	21,055	6,082	4,091	1,369	2,038	3	5,453	40,091

4. From this table we learn that the crime which goes for disposal before the Village Tribunals has on the whole remained stationary. According to the rule of proportion of persons tried to population per 100,000 inhabitants, there appears to be a fall (as shown in the following table) from 1,207 persons in the quinquennial period 1891–1895 to 1,206 persons in the period 1896–1900 :—

Quinquennial Period.	Annual Average of Persons tried by Village Councils.	Annual Average of Population for each Quinquennial Period.	Proportion per 100,000 Inhabitants.
1891–1895	38,515	3,190,000	1,207
1896–1900	41,856	3,470,000	1,206

In 1901, the proportion per 100,000 inhabitants was 1,120.

CRIME TRIED BY POLICE COURTS.

5. The following table exhibits the crimes which went before Police Courts for trial (and not committed to higher courts) during each of the years in the period 1891–1901 :—

Summary Offences.

Year.	Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Offences under Labour Ordinances.	Cattle Stealing.	Other Offences.	Total for each Year.
1891	8,992	13,172	893	2,478	26,628	52,163
1892	8,714	13,336	472	2,974	27,685	53,181
1893	8,426	12,902	531	3,261	30,852	55,972
1894	20,145	19,581	2,643	3,576	35,324	81,269
1895	19,338	16,980	2,495	3,749	36,807	79,369
Annual average for 1891–1895 ...	13,123	15,194	1,407	3,208	31,459	64,391
1896	16,329	14,512	3,008	2,740	36,032	72,621
1897	17,391	16,121	2,984	3,009	37,175	76,680
1898	14,556	15,322	2,906	2,479	35,963	71,226
1899	15,375	12,813	2,549	2,015	37,226	69,978
1900	16,821	13,950	2,011	2,544	33,434	68,760
Annual average for 1896–1900 ...	16,094	14,544	2,692	2,557	35,966	71,853
1901	16,769	14,543	2,682	2,374	40,659	77,027

In 1901 there were 675 cases more against the person than in the annual average for the period 1896–1900 ; and 1 case against property less than in the annual average for the same period ; and 183 cases of cattle stealing less than in the annual average for the same period.

6. With regard to the total number of summary offences, the quinquennial averages, when brought into relation with the population of the country, show an increase. For every 100,000 inhabitants there were tried by the Police Courts 2,019 persons during 1891–1895 and 2,071 persons during 1896–1900. The table is as follows :—

Quinquennial Period.	Annual Average of Persons tried by Police Courts.	Annual Average of Population for each Quinquennial Period.	Proportion per 100,000 Inhabitants.
1891–1895	64,391	3,190,000	2,019
1896–1900	71,853	3,470,000	2,071

In 1901, the proportion per 100,000 inhabitants was 2,219.

CRIME TRIED BY DISTRICT COURTS AND THE SUPREME COURT.

7. For the purpose of comparing Ceylon with England, tables of figures (see pages 8 and 9) have been prepared on the model of the English tables, in which the indictable offences tried by our Supreme Court and District Courts (corresponding to the Courts of Assize and Quarter Sessions) are arranged under six classes, viz., (1) offences against the person ; (2) offences against property with violence ; (3) offences against property without violence ; (4) malicious injury to property ; (5) forgery and offences against the currency ; and (6) other offences not included in the above.

8. Table I. of the Appendix relates to the District Courts, and Table II. of the Appendix to the Supreme Court, and both these tables exhibit the "serious" crime of the country.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

9. The total number of persons tried before all the District Courts of the Island and the Supreme Court for offences against the person in each of the years 1891–1901, together with the annual average for the two quinquennial periods 1891–1895 and 1896–1900, stands as follows :—

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Annual Average, 1891–1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	Annual Average, 1896–1900.	1901.
District Courts ...	390	402	417	512	320	408	640	837	885	405	502	653	694
Supreme Court ...	180	226	223	279	214	224	234	334	322	217	251	272	330
Total ...	570	628	640	791	534	632	874	1,171	1,207	622	753	925	1,024

The year 1901 shows a rise of 99 cases from the average for 1896–1900.

10. Offences against the person tried by the District Courts and the Supreme Court include (1) grievous hurt and hurt by dangerous means ; (2) rape and abduction ; (3) murder, attempt to murder, and culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The following table shows the number of persons tried for the first-named group of offences :—

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Annual Average, 1891–1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	Annual Average, 1896–1900.	1901.
Grievous hurt ...	190	123	232	181	128	171	213	415	322	221	166	267	408
Hurt by dangerous means ...	189	257	181	186	141	191	286	298	411	159	253	281	199
Total ...	379	380	413	367	269	362	499	713	733	380	419	548	607

11. As regards this group of cases, the annual average for the two quinquennial periods 1891–1895 and 1896–1900 shows a rise from 362 to 548—that is, 186 cases ; and 1901 shows a rise of 59 cases from the average for 1896–1900.

12. The table given below proves that for every 100,000 inhabitants there were tried in the District Courts and the Supreme Court for grievous hurt and hurt by dangerous means on an average, in each year of the period 1891–1895 and 1896–1900, 11·35 and 15·79 persons respectively :—

Period.	Annual Average of Persons tried.	Annual Average of Population.	Proportion per 100,000 Inhabitants.
1891–1895	362	3,190,000	11·35
1896–1900	548	3,470,000	15·79

13. As regards the second group of offences, on an average there were tried for each of the years 1891–1895, 17 persons for rape and 5 for abduction, and for each of the years 1896–1900, 28 and 8 persons respectively. In 1901 the figures are 17 for rape and 0 for abduction, as against 23 and 0 for 1900.

14. The following table shows the number of persons tried for the third group of offences, viz., murder, attempt to murder, and culpable homicide not amounting to murder :—

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Annual Average, 1891–1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	Annual Average, 1895–1900.	1901.
Murder ...	89	109	58	75	59	78	90	72	74	42	97	75	100
Attempt to murder	4	7	1	6	2	4	5	12	11	7	12	9	41
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ...	19	11	42	62	70	41	24	54	39	54	37	42	82
Total ...	112	127	101	147	131	123	119	138	124	103	146	126	223

15. The annual average of persons tried for murder, &c., when brought into relation with the annual average of the population for the corresponding quinquennial periods, yields the following results :—

Period.	Annual Average of Persons tried.	Annual Average of Population.	Offenders per 100,000 Inhabitants.
1891–1895	123	3,190,000	3·86
1896–1900	126	3,470,000	3·63

In 1901, as there were 223 persons tried, the ratio per 100,000 is 6·4.

OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

16. The total number of persons tried before all the District Courts of the Island and the Supreme Court for offences against property (as classified in Tables I. and II. of the Appendix) in each of the years 1891–1901 is as follows :—

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Annual Average, 1891–1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	Annual Average, 1896–1900.	1901.
Persons tried ..	551	660	575	776	608	634	719	1,270	1,121	677	918	941	1,274

There is an abnormal rise of 333 cases upon the average for the previous five years 1896–1900.

17. Of the persons tried as aforesaid, those tried for burglary, robbery, and theft appear in the following table :—

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Annual Average, 1891–1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	Annual Average, 1896–1900.	1901.
House-breaking ...	186	200	199	210	143	188	163	349	250	162	292	243	389
Robbery ...	168	245	174	316	157	212	172	388	448	245	238	298	368
Cattle stealing ...	38	13	9	26	43	26	31	107	38	25	67	54	65
Other thefts ...	57	75	54	58	124	74	184	206	180	115	199	177	226
Total ...	449	533	436	610	467	500	550	1,050	916	547	796	772	1,048

Here also we have an abnormal rise of 276 cases in 1901, as compared with the average for 1896–1900.

18. The persons tried for forgery and false documents, as shown in Tables I. and II. of the Appendix, number on an average 24 for the quinquennial period 1891–1895 and 36 for 1896–1900. In 1901 there were no less than 57 persons tried under this head.

For coining and uttering counterfeit coin or notes, 13 is the annual average for 1891–1895 and 21 for 1896–1900. In 1901 there were 13 persons tried under this head.

For riot and unlawful assembly, the annual average is 76 persons for 1891–1895 and 104 for 1896–1900. In 1901 there were 129 persons indicted for these offences.

Under the head of perjury, the annual average was 15 for 1891–1895 and 20 for 1896–1900. In 1901 there were 19 persons tried for perjury.

ANNUAL MOVEMENT OF SERIOUS CRIME.

19. The following table shows the annual movement of serious crime (or persons tried upon commitment by the Supreme Court and all District Courts) during each of the ten years ended 1901 :—

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Murder	109	58	79	59	90	72	74	42	97	100
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	11	42	62	70	24	54	39	54	37	82
Attempt to murder	7	1	6	2	5	12	11	7	12	41
Grievous hurt	123	232	181	128	213	415	322	221	166	408
Hurt by dangerous weapons ...	257	181	186	141	286	298	411	159	253	199
House-breaking	200	199	210	143	163	349	250	162	292	389
Robbery	245	174	316	157	172	388	448	245	238	368
Theft of cattle	13	9	26	43	31	107	38	25	67	65
Other thefts	75	54	58	124	184	206	180	115	199	226
Rape	14	19	20	14	27	36	35	17	23	17
Coining and uttering counterfeit notes ...	15	13	14	17	30	38	27	5	10	13
Forgery	21	17	23	27	45	28	51	37	19	57
Perjury	21	20	15	15	9	34	28	16	14	19
Riot and unlawful assembly ...	142	64	99	55	46	164	93	101	115	129

SERIOUS CRIME FOR 1901 COMPARED WITH ITS NORMAL LEVEL.

20. The following table shows (1) the *mean* flow of each of the serious crimes therein mentioned during the decade 1891–1900 ; (2) the current of serious crime in 1901 ; and (3) its rise or fall in 1901 in reference to the mean flow or normal level :—

	Annual Average of Persons tried during 1891–1900 (mean flow).	Persons tried in 1901 (current in 1901).	Difference.	
			Rise.	Fall.
1. Murder	76·9	100	24	—
2. Attempt to murder ...	6·7	41	35	—
3. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ...	41·2	82	41	—
4. Grievous hurt	219·1	408	189	—
5. Hurt by dangerous weapons	236·1	199	—	37
6. House-breaking	215·4	389	174	—
7. Robbery	255·1	368	113	—
8. Cattle stealing	39·7	65	26	—
9. Other thefts	125·2	226	101	—
10. Rape	21·7	17	—	4
11. Forgery	29·6	57	28	—
12. Perjury	18·3	19	1	—
13. Riot and unlawful assembly	91·5	129	38	—
14. Counterfeit coining	18·0	13	—	5

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CRIME. (Paragraphs 21 and 22.)

21. The following table shows the geographical distribution of *serious* crime (*i.e.*, the crime tried by the Supreme Court and the District Courts). Balapitiya takes the lead for 1901, as it did for 1899 and 1900 :—

Order in 1901.	Judicial Divisions of the Island.	Proportion of Persons tried per 10,000 Inhabitants. For 1900.	For 1901.	Order in 1900.
1	Balapitiya	19·8	21	1
2	Chilaw and Marawila	13·3	13·7	2
3	Galle	12·5	13·3	3
4	Matara	11·9	12·6	4
5	Kalutara	10·7	11·6	5
6	Kandy	9·5	11	6
7	Panadure	9·1	10·6	7
8	Puttalam	7·7	9·2	8
9	Trincomalee	7·5	8·2	9
10	Tangalla	7·3	7·4	10
11	Kayts	3·4	7·2	21
12	Batticaloa and Kalmunai	6·3	7	13
13	Colombo	6·6	6·9	11
14	Mullaittivu	6·6	6·6	11
15	Jaffna and Mallakam	6·5	6·2	12
16	Hambantota	4·9	6·1	16
17	Haldummulla	5·5	5·5	14
18	Matale	5·1	5·2	15
19	Hatton	4	4·8	18
20	Badulla	4·7	4·4	17
21	Nuwara Eliya	3·3	4	22
22	Panwila and Urugala	3·9	3·8	19
23	Ratnapura and Rakwana	3·1	3·5	24
23	Kurunegala	3	3·5	25
23	Point Pedro and Chavakachcheri	2·2	3·5	28
24	Avisawella	3·7	3·3	20
25	Negombo	3·2	2·9	23
26	Anuradhapura	2·5	2·6	27
27	Galagedara	2·8	2·5	26
28	Gampola	1·6	1·4	30
29	Vavuniya	1·2	1·2	31
30	Kegalla	2	1·1	29
31	Mannar	·4	·8	32

22. The following table shows the distribution of *ordinary* crime, which does not seem to bear any relation to the distribution of *serious* crime :—

Order in 1901.	Judicial Divisions of the Island.	Proportion of Persons tried per 10,000 Inhabitants. For 1900.	For 1901.	Order in 1900.
1	Hatton	303	321	1
2	Kandy	248	239	2
3	Tangalla	146	185	4
4	Hambantota	175	165	3
5	Colombo	120	126	6
6	Nuwara Eliya and Maturata	126	123	5
7	Trincomalee	118	119	7
8	Jaffna and Mallakam	117	107	8
9	Puttalam	94	105	9
10	Galle	91	99	11
11	Matale	93	98	10
12	Chilaw and Marawila	85	91	13
13	Haldummulla	61	83	17
14	Kalutara	83	81	14
15	Kayts	87	78	12
15	Balapitiya	70	78	16
16	Gampola	73	73	15
17	Mannar	56	66	21
18	Negombo	60	64	18
19	Panadure	56	59	21
20	Matara	58	56	19
21	Mullaittivu	57	54	20
21	Ratnapura and Rakwana	56	54	21
22	Point Pedro and Chavakachcheri	54	53	22
23	Kurunegala	40	43	25
24	Panwila and Urugala	39	41	26
25	Anuradhapura	47	39	23
26	Badulla	42	36	24
27	Batticaloa and Kalmunai	32	34	28
28	Avisawella	34	29	27
29	Galagedara	31	25	29
30	Kegalla	23	18	30
31	Vavuniya	19	14	31

CRIME IN TOWNS AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

23. No complete statistics are available under this head. It is time that our Courts should begin to tabulate figures relating to this important subject.

VARIATIONS IN SENTENCES. (Paragraphs 24 and 25.)

24. The following table shows the punishments awarded by Police Courts on persons tried and convicted by them during 1892–1901 :—

Nature of Punishment.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Fine	10,104	11,135	10,024	10,695	13,893	13,201	13,432	15,185	15,325	14,995
Fine and simple imprisonment ...	8	9	63	26	13	35	18	14	19	31
Fine and rigorous imprisonment ...	40	51	65	50	50	71	96	54	93	82
Simple imprisonment only ...	58	57	58	59	72	62	96	73	76	97
Rigorous imprisonment only ...	2,496	2,718	2,142	2,336	1,902	2,782	3,036	2,640	2,421	2,419
Bound over	142	361	669	684	588	505	611	450	687	618
Whipping of juvenile offenders ...	213	463	400	315	292	369	415	347	377	391

25. The sentences passed by *all* the courts of the Island appear classified in the following table :—

Sentences.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Not exceeding 2 weeks	2,125	2,261	2,019	1,707	1,807	2,103	2,070	1,871	1,519	1,960
Do. 1 month	1,451	1,681	1,503	1,614	1,511	1,971	1,993	1,803	1,858	1,746
Do. 3 months	1,221	1,151	983	860	792	1,135	1,212	1,066	939	1,096
Do. 6 months	998	976	865	703	434	819	876	734	829	793
Do. 1 year	317	282	309	243	280	365	396	254	284	292
Do. 2 years	370	364	346	292	199	288	255	203	274	281
Do. 3 years					19	87	68	60	61	65
Do. 4 years					17	18	35	16	47	61
Do. 5 years					48	87	59	61	58	125
Between 5 and 10 years	130	57	73	53	76	79	57	52	70	113
Over 10 years					8	9	8	11	10	2
To be hanged	26	23	43	26	37	40	28	27	51	47

PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS. (Paragraphs 26 and 27.)

26. The following table shows the number of persons convicted once and oftener, exclusive of the Road Ordinance defaulters :—

Prisoners.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Not previously convicted ...	5,198	5,653	4,934	4,429	4,198	5,806	5,971	5,163	4,900	5,382
Convicted once before	926	718	717	646	653	703	649	583	600	645
Convicted twice before	255	192	205	157	201	230	197	166	222	255
Convicted thrice before	102	77	105	100	84	104	95	91	100	123
Convicted oftener before ...	157	155	180	166	152	158	139	155	178	176
Total ...	6,638	6,795	6,141	5,498	5,288	7,001	7,051	6,158	6,000	6,581

27. The annual average for the quinquennial period 1897–1901 stands as follows :—

Prisoners.	Percentage.
Not previously convicted	83·0
Convicted once before	9·7
Convicted twice before	3·3
Convicted thrice before	1·6
Convicted oftener than thrice before	2·4
Total ...	100·0

If we remember that in England the ratio of persons previously convicted to persons not previously convicted is as 55 to 45, we have reason to be satisfied with our ratio of 17 to 83.

CRIME IN RELATION TO SEX.

28. The daily average of the male and female convicts in all our prisons is shown in the following table :—

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Males ...	2,657	2,467	2,351	2,165	1,975	2,174	2,492	2,330	2,199	2,412
Females ...	26	28	30	27	21	30	32	30	32	36

CRIME IN RELATION TO NATIONALITY.

29. The following table shows the nationality of those who, upon conviction, were sent to jail :—

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Sinhalese ...	6,423	5,994	5,308	4,804	4,426	5,655	5,147	4,619	4,472	4,911
Tamils ...	1,655	1,302	930	958	1,017	1,220	1,559	1,295	1,224	1,420
Moors ...	503	446	474	314	316	422	516	408	383	392
Malays ...	55	79	64	46	41	46	46	34	46	25
Burghers ...	40	48	34	38	38	54	44	33	39	56
Europeans ...	95	14	14	34	38	37	33	21	21	39
Others ...	47	79	43	53	60	67	85	77	75	92

Of the 39 Europeans convicted in 1901, only 2 were resident in Ceylon, the remaining 37 being non-residents.

30. The ratio of the prisoners of each race to 100,000 of its population stands as follows :—

	Population.	Annual Average of Prisoners, 1897-1901.	Ratio per 100,000, 1897-1901.
Sinhalese	2,334,817	... 4,961	... 212
Tamils	952,237	... 1,344	... 141
Moors	224,719	... 424	... 189
Burghers	23,312	... 45	... 193
Malays	11,207	... 39	... 348

Colombo, August 8, 1902.

P. RÁMANÁTHAN,
Solicitor-General.

APPENDIX.

—Table showing the Number of Persons committed for Trial and Nature of Offences (Indictable) in each Year from 1891-1901 before District Courts of Ceylon.

Indictable Offences.	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	Annual Average, 1891-1895.	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	Annual Average, 1896-1900.	1901
CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.													
Grievous hurt ...	142	118	210	156	108	147	152	383	283	183	160	232	388
Hurt by dangerous weapons	189	192	115	179	109	157	286	255	338	133	214	245	159
Procuring abortion ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	1	—
Concealment of birth ...	2	8	5	2	7	5	1	7	12	6	7	7	2
Kidnapping ...	5	3	4	6	5	5	2	3	14	6	11	7	12
Hurt ...	40	60	79	147	85	82	180	164	209	49	83	137	103
Assault and criminal force	10	9	1	9	1	6	9	2	1	4	8	5	14
Intimidation ...	2	1	—	5	—	2	3	10	8	1	1	5	1
Other offences ...	—	11	3	8	5	5	5	8	20	23	18	15	15
Total of Class I. ...	390	402	417	512	320	409	640	837	885	405	502	654	694
CLASS II.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.													
House-breaking ...	123	120	149	135	123	130	136	300	201	120	235	198	309
Robbery ...	80	49	60	59	107	71	77	250	233	99	119	156	197
Total of Class II. ...	203	169	209	194	230	201	213	550	434	219	354	354	506
CLASS III.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE.													
12. Theft of cattle ...	38	18	9	26	41	26	31	106	34	21	67	52	65
13. Theft by servants ...	1	2	35	10	3	10	1	3	—	—	3	1	—
14. Other thefts ...	52	61	41	42	80	55	107	140	147	87	181	132	200
15. Criminal misappropriation and fraud...	13	12	23	11	24	17	9	33	27	—	11	16	12
16. Other offences ...	43	40	19	73	20	39	42	70	39	31	47	46	88
Total of Class III. ...	147	133	127	162	168	147	190	352	247	139	309	247	365
CLASS IV.—MALICIOUS INJURY TO PROPERTY.													
17. Mischief ...	12	22	10	26	44	23	35	26	51	36	31	36	54
18. Other offences ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	2	1	—
Total of Class IV. ...	12	22	10	26	44	23	37	26	51	39	33	37	54
CLASS V.—FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST CURRENCY.													
19. Forgery and false documents ...	9	2	5	7	8	6	7	1	—	—	3	2	—
20. Coining and uttering counterfeit coin...	3	7	6	4	7	5	4	3	8	1	—	3	1
21. Other offences ...	—	2	3	4	5	3	2	8	3	—	—	3	1
Total of Class V. ...	12	11	14	15	20	14	13	12	11	1	3	8	2
CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN ABOVE COLUMNS.													
22. Riot and unlawful assembly ...	36	58	28	57	45	45	22	77	80	87	60	65	76
23. Perjury and false statement ...	9	12	15	15	13	13	6	27	22	14	13	16	16
24. Escape and rescue	3	2	6	1	4	3	4	16	7	1	11	8	5
25. Other offences	13	25	28	20	12	20	24	52	33	23	14	29	28
Total of Class VI. ...	61	103	77	95	74	81	56	172	142	125	98	118	125
Grand Total ...	825	840	854	1004	856	875	1149	1949	1770	928	1299	1,418	1746

II.—Table showing the Number of Persons tried and Nature of Offences (Indictable) in each Year from 1891–1901 in the Supreme Court of Ceylon.

Indictable Offences.	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	Annual Average, 1891–1895.	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	Annual Average, 1896–1900.	1901
CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.													
1. Murder ...	89	109	102	79	59	88	90	72	74	42	97	75	109
2. Attempt to murder ...	4	7	2	6	2	4	5	12	11	7	12	9	41
3. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ...	19	11	32	62	70	39	24	54	39	54	37	42	82
4. Grievous hurt ...	48	5	43	25	20	28	61	32	39	38	6	35	20
5. Grievous hurt by dangerous weapons ...	—	65	26	7	32	26	—	43	73	26	39	36	40
6. Procuring abortion ...	—	—	—	49	—	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Concealment of birth ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—
8. Unnatural offences ...	5	6	3	2	—	3	2	2	1	—	1	1	2
9. Rape, and attempt to rape, and abetment ...	12	14	23	20	14	17	27	36	35	17	23	28	17
10. Abduction ...	2	7	6	8	2	5	4	24	14	—	—	8	—
11. Bigamy ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	3	5	3	1
12. Hurt (assault) ...	—	—	3	14	12	6	11	43	19	26	9	22	9
13. Intimidation ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
14. Kidnapping ...	—	—	1	7	2	2	7	3	3	1	12	5	12
15. Other offences ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	10	3	7	6	6
Total of Class I. ...	180	226	247	279	214	228	234	334	322	217	251	270	330
CLASS II.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.													
16. House-breaking, with or without theft and hurt ...	63	80	125	75	19	72	27	49	49	42	57	45	80
17. Robbery, highway robbery ...	88	196	94	257	50	137	95	138	215	146	119	143	171
18. Extortion ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Class II. ...	151	276	219	332	69	209	122	188	264	188	176	188	251
CLASS III.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE.													
19. Theft of cattle ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	4	4	—	2	—
20. Theft by servants ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
21. Theft from dwelling-houses ...	—	8	21	—	11	8	77	18	12	7	—	23	1
22. Other thefts ...	5	6	5	16	31	13	—	44	21	28	15	22	26
23. Receiving stolen property ...	—	—	—	7	5	2	—	2	2	—	—	1	—
24. Criminal misappropriation, &c. ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	2	—	2	—
25. Offences in bankruptcy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	7	1	3	—
Total of Class III. ...	5	17	26	24	49	23	81	72	43	48	16	53	26
CLASS IV.—MALICIOUS INJURY TO PROPERTY.													
27. Mischief by fire	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	6	1	2	1	2	1
28. Killing and maiming of cattle ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Other mischief	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Class IV. ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	8	1	2	1	2	1
CLASS V.—FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.													
30. Forgery	19	19	18	16	19	18	38	27	51	37	16	34	57
31. Coining and uttering counterfeit coin and counterfeit notes ...	2	13	11	7	9	8	23	35	19	4	10	18	12
Total of Class V. ...	21	32	29	23	28	26	61	62	70	41	26	52	69
CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN ABOVE COLUMNS.													
32. Treason	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33. Riot, unlawful assembly, &c. ...	—	84	21	42	10	31	24	87	13	14	55	39	53
34. Perjury (false evidence) ...	2	3	5	—	2	2	3	7	6	2	1	4	3
35. Escape and rescue ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36. Other offences	20	—	14	15	6	11	12	6	7	1	1	5	34
Total of Class VI. ...	22	87	40	57	18	44	39	100	26	17	57	48	90
Grand Total ...	379	638	591	715	378	530	539	764	726	513	526	613	767

III.—Number of Persons tried in all the under-mentioned Courts of the Island, for all kinds of Offences, in each Year from 1891–1901.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Annual Average, 1891–1895	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	Annual Average, 1896–1900.	1901.
Village Tribunals ...	37,585	40,382	35,894	38,472	40,235	38,515	39,587	43,411	40,374	42,181	43,754	41,856	40,091
Police Courts ...	52,163	53,181	55,972	81,269	79,369	64,391	72,621	76,680	71,226	69,978	68,760	71,853	77,027
District Courts ...	825	840	854	1,004	856	876	1,149	1,949	1,770	928	1,299	1,419	1,746
Supreme Court ...	379	638	504	715	378	523	539	764	726	513	526	614	767
Total ...	90,952	95,041	93,224	121460	120838	104,305	113896	122804	114096	113600	115747	117,042	119631

IV.—Persons tried in all the Criminal Courts of the Island for (1) Offences against the Person and (2) Offences against Property, in each Year from 1891–1901.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Annual Average, 1891–1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	Annual Average, 1896–1900.	1901.
Offences against the Person :													
Village Tribunals ...	6,442	6,918	6,260	6,625	6,883	6,626	6,331	7,011	7,027	6,657	6,574	6,720	6,082
Police Courts ...	8,992	8,714	8,426	20,145	19,338	13,123	16,329	17,391	14,556	15,375	16,821	16,094	16,769
District Courts ...	390	402	417	512	320	408	640	837	885	405	502	654	694
Supreme Court ...	180	226	223	279	214	224	234	334	322	217	251	272	330
Total ...	16,004	16,260	15,326	27,561	26,155	20,381	22,534	25,573	22,790	22,654	24,148	23,740	23,875
Offences against Property :													
Village Tribunals ...	5,222	5,715	5,511	5,318	5,600	5,473	4,292	4,619	4,340	4,183	4,035	4,294	4,091
Police Courts ...	13,172	13,336	12,902	19,581	16,980	15,194	14,512	16,121	15,322	12,813	13,950	14,544	14,543
District Courts ...	374	335	360	397	462	386	453	940	743	398	699	647	927
Supreme Court ...	177	325	215	379	146	248	266	330	378	279	219	294	347
Total ...	18,945	19,711	18,988	25,675	23,188	21,301	19,523	22,010	20,783	17,673	18,903	19,779	19,908

V.—Table showing the Number of Persons convicted or committed by each of the Police Courts in Ceylon for each Year of the Quinquennial Period 1897–1901.

Judicial Divisions.	Persons convicted by Police Courts.					Annual Average for 1897–1901.	Persons committed for Trial before District Courts and Supreme Court.					Annual Average for 1897–1901.	Population within each Jurisdiction.	Proportion per 100,000 Inhabitants.	
	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.		1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.			As regards Persons convicted by Police Courts.	As regards Persons tried by District Courts and Supreme Court.
1. Anuradhapura ...	464	285	304	195	241	298	23	25	17	22	13	20	76,000	392	26
2. Avisawella	595	472	376	466	518	485	62	77	35	62	40	55	163,000	297	33
3. Badulla	532	505	458	584	278	471	79	107	55	27	17	57	129,000	365	44
4. Balapitiya	413	375	512	636	629	513	159	147	108	86	183	137	65,000	789	210
5. Batticaloa and Kalmunai ...	196	561	589	477	280	421	34	157	76	42	121	86	123,000	342	70
6. Chavakachcheri and Point Pedro	445	495	538	476	556	502	15	12	14	55	67	33	94,000	534	35
7. Chilaw and Marawila ...	464	562	455	696	763	588	60	141	86	61	91	88	64,000	918	137
8. Colombo	5,228	4,794	4,991	4,768	4,216	4,799	272	239	164	307	330	262	380,000	1,263	69
Police Magistrate ...	3,338	3,104	3,193	3,258	2,960	—	173	178	104	213	237	—			
Additional Police Magistrate	398	389	421	61	51	—	25	2	1	—	1	—			
Joint Police Magistrate	685	599	654	780	593	—	9	1	4	13	2	—			
Itinerating do. ...	807	702	723	669	612	—	65	58	55	81	90	—			
9. Galle	1,224	1,365	1,681	1,747	1,880	1,579	253	312	120	149	228	212	159,000	993	133
10. Galagedara	231	181	154	134	—	140	19	28	8	15	—	14	54,000	259	25
11. Gampola	943	974	910	745	627	840	19	18	2	18	23	16	114,000	737	14
12. Haldummulla ...	194	209	163	185	543	259	26	16	7	14	23	17	31,000	835	55
13. Hambantota	119	150	146	131	136	136	10	2	2	2	7	5	8,200	1,658	61
14. Hatton	1,049	1,071	1,059	1,132	1,310	1,124	5	12	7	33	29	17	35,000	3,211	48
15. Jaffna and Mallakam ...	1,623	1,898	1,489	1,672	1,565	1,649	84	104	91	130	68	95	153,000	1,077	62
16. Kalutara	712	860	785	917	740	803	289	53	37	61	132	114	98,000	819	116
17. Kandy	1,853	1,884	2,047	1,888	1,923	1,919	88	105	69	72	105	88	80,000	2,399	110
18. Kayts	349	297	178	228	196	250	—	6	35	8	68	23	32,000	781	72
19. Kegalla	302	329	270	367	153	284	35	30	4	—	17	17	151,000	188	11
20. Kurunegala	914	1,038	600	980	1,054	917	110	63	29	71	94	73	210,000	437	35
21. Mannar	136	131	94	248	221	166	2	—	—	4	3	2	25,000	664	8
22. Matale	609	725	806	788	847	755	47	76	15	23	40	40	77,000	981	52
23. Matara	865	951	909	1,015	1,302	1,008	220	236	213	229	222	224	178,000	566	126
24. Mullaittivu	27	38	31	33	75	41	—	3	4	18	2	5	7,500	547	66
25. Negombo	943	701	652	661	688	729	58	28	15	32	31	33	113,000	645	29
26. Nuwara Eliya ...	546	776	643	476	338	556	3	44	7	18	17	18	45,000	1,235	40
27. Panadure	683	636	528	657	862	673	148	118	73	100	166	121	114,000	590	106
28. Panwila and Urugala ...	229	224	322	309	331	283	32	24	49	7	19	26	68,000	416	38
29. Puttalam	275	258	290	318	281	284	23	36	20	23	25	25	27,000	1,052	92
30. Ratnapura and Rakwana ...	616	740	786	245	552	588	75	21	26	17	51	38	108,000	544	35
31. Tangalla	875	1,542	2,034	1,128	1,935	1,503	16	49	47	132	58	60	81,000	1,855	74
32. Trincomalee	344	414	359	318	242	335	55	13	2	18	25	23	28,000	1,196	82
33. Vavuniya	46	14	—	—	—	12	—	4	—	—	—	1	8,200	146	12

REPORT OF THE CROWN COUNSEL, WESTERN CIRCUIT, FOR 1901.

I HAVE the honour to submit the return of cases disposed of in the Western Circuit during the year 1901.

2. A reference to Table A shows that the number of cases committed for trial before the Supreme Court and District Courts is in excess of previous years, and in comparison with the year 1899 the increase is marked.

3. Table C shows that there has been a slight increase in the number of cases of homicide, but it is noticeable that 67 per cent. of the persons tried have been convicted of murder or of a lesser offence.

4. As compared with the past three years, there is a marked increase in the number of cases tried by the District Court of Kalutara.

Colombo, May 2, 1902.

L. MAARTENSZ,
Acting Crown Counsel.

ANNEXURES.

A.—Return of Cases referred to Crown Counsel in the Western Circuit during the Years 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, and 1901.

Year.	No. of Cases committed for Trial: Before Supreme Court.	Before District Court.	No. referred to Police Courts.	No. in which Accused were directed to be discharged.	Total No. of Cases disposed of.	No. pending at end of Year.
1897	196	294	14	98	602	6
1898	159	279	22	141	601	8
1899	112	196	18	77	403	12
1900	162	307	24	86	579	10
1901	249	395	11	93	748	14

B.—Supreme Court Trials in the Western Circuit during the Year 1901.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases in which a Conviction was obtained.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Cases in which all the Accused were acquitted.	Number of Persons acquitted	Pending Cases at end of Year.
Murder	38	53	19	26	19	27	9
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	24	35	23	30	1	5	1
Attempt to murder	18	23	13	15	5	8	7
Grievous hurt	24	34	22	28	2	6	2
Robbery and hurt	19	44	12	25	7	19	8
Theft	16	22	13	14	3	8	—
House-breaking and theft	22	49	17	30	5	19	2
Rape	9	11	6	7	3	4	6
Kidnapping	2	9	1	5	1	4	—
Forgery	15	22	12	14	3	8	6
Counterfeiting and possessing counterfeit notes	7	7	2	2	5	5	2
Causing death by rash act	2	2	—	—	2	2	—
Other offences	11	20	4	5	7	15	7
Total	207	331	187	201	63	130	51

N.B.—Cases pending from 1900 and tried in 1901 ... 35
Cases withdrawn or otherwise disposed of ... 4
Cases postponed 12

B (1).—District Court Trials in the Western Circuit during the Year 1901.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted.
Grievous hurt	122	225	125	100
Hurt	18	29	16	3
Kidnapping	2	3	1	2
Concealment of birth	1	1	1	—
Theft	90	112	77	35
House trespass and house-breaking	105	153	79	74
Robbery	25	42	18	24
Cheating	4	4	3	1
Mischief	7	7	5	2
Criminal misappropriation	1	4	1	3
Criminal force	1	1	1	—
Other offences	18	21	16	5
Total ...	394	602	343	259

C.—Table showing Cases of Homicide tried during 1894 to 1901.

Year.	Cases.	Persons.	Persons convicted of Murder.	Persons convicted of lesser Offences.	Acquitted.
1894 ...	43 ...	65 ...	14 ...	29 ...	22
1895 ...	52 ...	73 ...	10 ...	35 ...	28
1896 ...	66 ...	61 ...	16 ...	16 ...	29
1897 ...	60 ...	63 ...	17 ...	33 ...	13
1898 ...	44 ...	56 ...	12 ...	20 ...	24
1899 ...	33 ...	42 ...	8 ...	24 ...	10
1900 ...	50 ...	69 ...	21 ...	29 ...	19
1901 ...	68 ...	97 ...	26 ...	44 ...	27

D.—Return of Criminal Cases tried by the District Courts within the Western Circuit during the Year 1901.

District Court.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted.
Colombo ...	166 ...	213 ...	159 ...	54
Negombo ...	24 ...	40 ...	10 ...	30
Kalutara ...	123 ...	213 ...	95 ...	118
Chilaw ...	43 ...	66 ...	44 ...	22
Puttalam ...	5 ...	13 ...	9 ...	4
Ratnapura ...	33 ...	57 ...	26 ...	31
Total ...	394	602	343	259

E.—Number of Cases tried in the District Courts of the Western Province during the past Eight Years.

District Court.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Colombo ...	173	182	125†	138	143	82	150	166
Negombo ...	23	109	51	97	51	24	21	24
Kalutara ...	74	118	61	195	74	42	69	123
Chilaw ...	12	111	65	18	54	33	31	43
Puttalam ...	4	54	21	11	14	6	5	5
Ratnapura ...	25	51	20	28	21	19	35‡	33
Total ...	311*	585	268†	487	357	206	311‡	394

* Exclusive of 12 cases withdrawn or otherwise disposed of.
† Exclusive of 3 cases transferred to Supreme Court.
‡ Exclusive of 1 case otherwise disposed of.

F.—Cases tried and disposed of by the Supreme and District Courts during the past Eight Years.

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Supreme Court Cases ...	150	155	186	216	161	116	148	207
District Court Cases ...	323	243	271	487	357	206	311	394
Total ...	473	398	457	701	518	322	459	601

REPORT OF THE CROWN COUNSEL, MIDLAND CIRCUIT, FOR 1901.

I HAVE the honour to annex my returns for the year 1901 and to report as follows :—

Tables A, B, B (1), D, and E show an increase in the amount of serious crime within the Midland Circuit during the year 1901. But Table A shows but a slight increase of cases committed for trial before the Supreme Court when compared with the years 1897 and 1898. Table B shows that 128 cases were tried by the Supreme Court, and compares unfavourably with the 76 cases tried in the preceding year. But in 1900 the large number of 19 cases were pending at the end of the year, whereas only 2 cases were handed over from the year 1901 to the year 1902, so that the comparison is not quite so unfavourable as it looks at first sight.

Table C shows an apparent increase in the cases of homicide tried during the year. But of these no fewer than 8 cases of homicide were handed over for trial from the year 1900, whilst not a single case of homicide was handed over to the year 1902. Accordingly, if the cases committed for trial in each of the last four years had been tried in their own year, the figures for 1898 would be 25, for 1899 34, for 1900 42, and for 1901 35, showing as a matter of fact a slight decrease when compared with the homicides of the preceding year.

Tables B (1), D, and E show an increase of trials before the District Courts when compared with the returns of the two preceding years, but they in turn compare favourably with the years 1897 and 1898.

Against this increase of crimes tried before the Higher Courts there is a most satisfactory falling off in all the three classes of cases dealt with in Table B (2), theft of cattle, hurt with the knife, and cases tried by the Police Courts by consent, when compared with the year 1899.* Theft of cattle has come down to 238 cases, and of these no fewer than 155 come from the two Police Courts of Kegalla and Kurunegala, leaving only 83 cases for the whole of the Central, North-Central, and Uva Provinces combined. Twenty years ago this offence was rampant throughout the Island, and as late as 1894 the number of cattle stealing cases tried by the Magistrates of the Midland Circuit was as high as 558. Hurt with a knife also shows a slight decrease when compared with 1899, but a very distinct decrease when compared with 1898, the figures for the three years being 1898 358, 1899 306, 1901 300.

Taken as a whole, I am not prepared to regard the statistics for the year 1901 in an unfavourable light. If the trials before the Higher Courts were abnormally high, the percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained were also abnormally high, averaging all but two-thirds of the cases tried, which is considerably above the average of either of the years 1898 or 1899,† and this, I think, indicates that the work of the Police Magistrates, the police, and the headmen taken as a whole was well done throughout the Circuit.

J. H. TEMPLER,
Crown Counsel.

Colombo, April 22, 1902.

* Owing to my absence from the Island this return was not prepared for the year 1900.
† Owing to my absence from the Island when the 1900 statistics were being prepared this comparison for the year 1900 cannot be made.

ANNEXURES.

A.—Return of Cases forwarded to Crown Counsel, Midland Circuit, during the Years 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, and 1901.

Year.	No. of Cases committed for Trial: Before Supreme Court.	Before District Court.	No. referred to Police Court or Gansabhawa.	No. ordered to be discharged.	Total disposed of.	Pending at end of Year.
1897	109	171	34	154	468	16
1898	100	190	32	101	423	10
1899	64	99	22	140	325	10
1900	86	178	26	96	386	11
1901	112	211	17	109	449	22

B.—Supreme Court Trials in the Midland Circuit during the Year 1901.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases in which a Conviction was obtained.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Cases in which all the Accused were acquitted.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Pending Cases.
Murder ...	20	24	10	10	10	14	—
Convicted of lesser offences on charge of ... } 41	21	20	21	25	—	4	—
Culpable homicide ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convicted of lesser offences on charge of ... } 2	2	2	2	2	—	—	—
Death by rash act	2	2	2	2	—	—	—
Attempt to murder ...	7	7	2	2	5	5	—
Convicted of lesser offences on charge of ... } 11	4	4	4	4	—	—	—
Grievous hurt	3	4	2	3	1	1	—
Hurt	1	4	1	3	—	1	1
Hurt by heated substance ...	1	4	1	4	—	—	—
Hurt by poison ...	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
Rape	5	5	1	1	4	4	1
Kidnapping, § 357	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
Sodomy	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
Robbery with violence	20	50	12	25	8	25	—
Robbery and burglary	6	22	4	17	2	5	—
Burglary	3	3	3	3	—	—	—
Theft	2	4	2	4	—	—	—
House-breaking with violence ...	2	10	2	6	—	4	—
House-breaking	2	2	—	2	2	—	—
Arson	2	2	2	—	—	2	—
Forgery	1	3	1	2	—	1	—
Abetment of forgery	1	4	1	1	—	3	—
Forgery and uttering	5	5	5	5	—	—	—
Forgery and cheating	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
Uttering forged document ...	6	6	3	3	3	3	—
Uttering forged currency notes ...	4	4	1	1	3	3	—
Riot, §§ 144, 145	2	19	2	19	—	—	—
Defamation	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
Misappropriation under Ordinance No. 11 of 1865, § 22	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
Total ...	128*	225	90	150	38	75	2

* Nineteen of these were pending from 1900.

B (1).—District Court Trials in the Midland Circuit during the Year 1901.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases in which a Conviction was obtained.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Cases in which all the Accused were acquitted.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Pending Cases.
Grievous hurt, §§ 316, 317 ...	79	124	53	57	26	67	2
Hurt, §§ 314, 315 ...	6	10	4	6	2	4	—
Robbery, § 380	20	33	9	12	11	21	—
House-breaking	23	29	11	13	12	16	1
House trespass	21	30	4	4	17	26	—
Theft	36	49	31	37	5	12	—
Cheating	2	2	1	1	1	1	—
Mischief	7	10	3	5	4	5	—
Criminal breach of trust	6	6	6	6	—	—	—
Forgery	5	7	3	4	2	3	—
False evidence	12	13	10	11	2	2	—
Other offences	22	36	15	18	7	18	—
Total ...	239	349	150	174	89	175	3

B (2).—Police Court trials in Cattle Stealing Cases, Hurt with Knife, and Cases tried by consent in the Year 1901.

Offence.	Number of Cases tried.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases in which a Conviction was obtained.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Cases in which all the Accused were acquitted.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Pending Cases.
Cattle stealing	238	486	69	104	169	382	19
Hurt with knife	300	437	126	144	174	293	13
Offences tried by consent ...	47	65	37	44	10	21	—
Total ...	585	988	232	292	353	696	32

C.—Table showing Cases of Homicide tried by Supreme Court between 1898 to 1901.

Year.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases in which a Conviction was obtained.	Number of Persons convicted of Murder.	Number of Persons convicted of lesser Offences.	Number of Cases in which all Accused were acquitted.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Pending Cases.
1898 ...	31	41	23	13	16	7	11	—
1899 ...	32	36	27	12	16	5	8	—
1900	40	50	23	15	10	16	24	—
1901 ...	43	55	33	10	27	10	18	—

D.—Return of Criminal Cases tried by the several District Courts in the Midland Circuit in the Year 1901.

Name of Court.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases in which a Conviction was obtained.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Cases in which all the Accused were acquitted.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Pending Cases.
Anuradhapura	10	12	7	7	3	5	—
Badulla	21	28	15	16	6	12	—
Kandy	115	156	76	87	39	69	1
Kegalla	64	98	34	44	30	54	1
Kurunegala	29	55	18	20	11	35	1
Total ...	239	349	150	174	89	175	3

E.—Number of Cases tried by the several District Courts of the Midland Circuit during the Years 1896 to 1901.

Name of Court.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Anuradhapura ...	3	6	5	11	7	10
Badulla ...	29	53	63	23	5	21
Kandy ...	74	75	131	52	89	115
Kegalla ...	28	33	90	26	64	64
Kurunegala ...	17	83	27	20	35	29
Total ...	151	250	316	132	200	239

REPORT OF THE CROWN COUNSEL, NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN CIRCUITS, FOR 1901.

I HAVE the honour to submit returns of cases disposed of in the Northern and Southern Circuits during the year 1901, Mr. Cooke, who had charge of the Circuit, being unable to deal with the returns himself.

Northern Circuit.

A slightly larger number of cases were disposed of in the Supreme Court and District Courts than in former years, the increase being more marked in the number of cases tried by the District Courts.

Table E shows that the largest number of cases were dealt with by the District Court of Jaffna.

Table B shows that there were only two cases of murder, in both of which the accused were acquitted.

Southern Circuit.

Table F shows the average number of cases tried by the Supreme Court and District Courts.

Table G shows that in comparison with the previous three years there has been a slight increase in the number of murder cases.

House-breaking and theft, and robbery accompanied by hurt, furnish by far the larger number of cases dealt with.

The returns on the whole, however, appear to me to be satisfactory.

L. MAARTENSZ,
Acting Crown Counsel.

May 19, 1902.

ANNEXURES.

A.—Return showing the Number of Cases tried in the Supreme and District Courts in the Northern Circuit during the Years 1891 to 1901.

Year.	Supreme Court.	District Courts	Total.
1891	42	45	87
1892	19	59	78
1893	18	49	67
1894	34	50	84
1895	11	40	51
1896	12	69	81
1897	23	70	93
1898	30	74	104
1899	23	64	87
1900	21	80	101
1901	37	116	153

B.—Cases of Murder since 1891 in the Northern Circuit.

Year.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons charged.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted.
1891	5	5	2	3
1892	7	9	2	7
1893	—	—	—	—
1894	5	9	4	5
1895	3	4	2	2
1896	3	6	3	3
1897	2	4	1	3
1898	5	5	1	4
1899	3	4	3	1
1900	3	5	5	—
1901	2	5	—	5

C.—Supreme Court Trials in the Northern Circuit during the Year 1901.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases in which a Conviction was obtained.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Cases in which all the Accused were acquitted.	Number of Persons acquitted.
Murder	2	5	—	—	2	5
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ...	4	5	4	4	—	1
Grievous hurt	2	6	2	6	—	—
Hurt	4	9	4	5	—	4
Robbery and hurt	11	22	6	10	5	12
Riot	2	34	2	23	—	11
Rape	1	1	—	—	1	1
Abduction	1	1	—	—	1	1
Bigamy	1	2	1	1	—	1
House-breaking and theft	5	5	4	4	1	1
Forgery	1	2	1	1	—	1
Defamation	1	1	1	1	—	—
Other offences	2	2	2	2	—	—
Total ...	37	95	27	57	10	38

D.—District Court Trials in the Northern Circuit during 1901.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted.
Riot	6	57	16	41
Unlawful assembly	1	8	8	—
Grievous hurt	41	82	23	59
Hurt	7	23	20	3
House trespass	5	10	5	5
Mischief	8	17	4	13
Robbery	22	32	8	24
Theft	16	28	11	17
Other offences	10	15	11	4
Total ...	116	272	106	166

E.—Return showing the Number of Cases tried by the several District Courts within the Northern Circuit during 1901.

Name of District Court.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted.
Batticaloa	33	62	26	36
Jaffna	75	190	67	123
Mannar	3	3	2	1
Mullaittivu	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee	5	17	11	6
Vavuniya	—	—	—	—
Total ...	116	272	106	166

F.—Return showing the Number of Cases tried in the Supreme and District Courts in the Southern Circuit during the Years 1891 to 1901.

Year.	Supreme.	District.	Total.	Year.	Supreme.	District.	Total.
1891 ...	62	106	168	1897 ...	100	265	365
1892 ...	58	132	190	1898 ...	104	298	402
1893 ...	80	110	190	1899 ...	106	137	243
1894 ...	65	131	196	1900 ...	65	223	288
1895 ...	46	123	169	1901 ...	76	266	342
1896 ...	85	224	309				

G.—Cases of Murder since 1891 in the Southern Circuit.

Year.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons charged.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted.
1891	12	19	13	6
1892	18	18	20	8
1893	10	17	7	10
1894	12	14	5	9
1895	6	14	5	9
1896	10	15	6	9
1897	10	15	5	10
1898	6	17	2	14
1899	7	9	5	4
1900	9	18	3	15
1901	14	18	12	6

H.—Supreme Court Trials in the Southern Circuit during 1901.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases in which a Conviction was obtained.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Cases in which all the Accused were acquitted.	Number of Persons acquitted.
Murder	14	18	12	12	2	6
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	8	11	8	11	—	1
Causing death by rash act	2	2	1	1	1	1
Attempt to murder	4	7	3	3	1	4
Grievous hurt	8	16	6	8	2	8
Robbery and hurt	23	55	13	25	10	30
Forgery	5	14	3	9	2	5
House-breaking and theft	6	11	3	6	3	5
Kidnapping	2	2	—	—	2	2
Counterfeiting and possessing counterfeit notes	1	1	1	1	—	—
Other offences	3	9	2	8	1	1
Total	76*	146	52	84	24	62

* Excluding five cases withdrawn or otherwise disposed of.

I.—District Court Trials in the Southern Circuit during 1901.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted.
Riot	2	11	5	6
Assault and criminal force	3	3	2	1
Grievous hurt	64	117	64	53
Hurt	17	37	17	20
Kidnapping	2	2	2	—
Cheating	2	2	1	1
Criminal misappropriation	3	3	2	1
House-breaking	71	139	38	101
Mischief	9	20	2	18
Robbery	42	93	16	77
Theft	37	77	22	55
Other offences	14	21	11	10
Total	266	525	182	343

J.—Return of Criminal Cases tried by District Courts within the Southern Circuit during the Year 1901.

Name of District Court.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted.
Galle	159	299	96	203
Matara	81	170	52	118
Tangalla	26	56	34	22
Total	266	525	182	343

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

I.—Offences: Table showing the Number of Cases instituted in the Police Courts and Municipal Magistrates' Courts of the Island (see Tables VII. and XIV., column 2) during the Year 1901.

	Total Number of Cases instituted.	Cases against the Person.	Cases against Property.	Cases of Cattle Stealing.	Other Cases.
Police Courts	56,823	13,048	12,944	1,753	29,078
Municipal Magistrates' Courts ...	14,484	—	—	—	14,484

II.—Apprehensions and Summonses: Table showing the Number of Persons brought up before the Police Courts and Municipal Magistrates' Courts by Arrest, Warrant, or Summonses for Offences, and how their Cases were disposed of in such Courts.

	Number of accused Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons acquitted summarily.	Number of Persons convicted summarily.	Number of Persons committed before the Superior Courts.
Offences against the person... ...	17,893	9,337	7,432	1,124
Offences against property	15,452	8,145	6,398	909
Cattle stealing	2,433	1,927	447	59
Offences against the Labour Laws ...	2,682	1,855	827	—.
Other offences	40,882	21,744	18,915	223
Total ...	79,342	43,008	34,019	2,315

III.—Summary Convictions: Table showing the Number of Summary Convictions for various Classes of Offences, and the kinds of Punishments inflicted during 1901.

Punishments	Total Number of Offences (each case being reckoned as an Offence).	Assaults and other Offences against Person.	Theft and other Offences against Property.	Cattle Stealing.	Offences against Revenue, and other Acts relating to the Social Economy of the Colony.	Offences against the Masters' and the Servants' Acts.	Other Offences.
Fine	14,995	1,256	680	28	3,407	20	9,604
Fine and simple imprisonment ...	31	17	5	1	—	1	7
Fine and rigorous imprisonment ...	82	14	18	12	3	2	33
Simple imprisonment only ...	97	12	13	1	5	18	48
Rigorous imprisonment only ...	2,419	312	1,106	197	36	304	464
Bound over	618	134	137	27	22	7	291
Whipping juvenile offenders. ...	391	—	—	8	—	—	383
Released under First Offenders' Act—1,006 persons.	18,633	1,745	1,959	274	3,473	352	10,830

IV.—Indictments and Informations in the Superior Courts, including Courts analogous to the Courts of Quarter Sessions in England—*i.e.*, District Courts, during 1901.

How the Cases tried in the Superior Courts ended. (Each Prisoner tried is counted as a separate case.)	Total.	Murder.	Culpable Homicide.	Attempt to Murder.	Negligent Conduct.	The Returns below include the Indictments for Attempts and Conspiracies to commit the several Offences. Concealment of Birth.	Rape.	Unnatural Offence.	Offences against Person.	Offences against Property.	Robbery with Violence.	Cattle Stealing.	Miscellaneous.
Judgments for the Crown	1,272	48	72	24	3	2	8	1	404	374	85	77	174
Judgments for the Prisoner	1,239	52	10	17	3	—	9	1	351	493	89	80	134
Total ...	2,511	100	82	41	6	2	17	2	755	867	174	157	308

V.—Comparative Statement showing the Number of Offences, Apprehensions, Convictions, and Acquittals for the last Six Years.

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
The number of cases instituted in the Police Courts*	64,073	67,514	66,388	63,644	67,196	71,307
The number of persons apprehended by the Police or summoned before the Magistrates	101,209	101,910	98,172	89,771	85,895	79,440
The number of summary convictions :—						
1. For offences against the person ...	1,751	1,654	1,826	1,784	2,095	1,745
2. For offences against property ...	1,795	2,398	2,414	1,894	2,024	1,959
3. For cattle stealing ...	214	282	239	224	282	274
4. For other offences ...	21,079	21,670	21,294	22,830	24,365	24,808
Total ...	24,659	26,004	25,773	26,732	28,766	28,786
The number of convictions in the Superior Courts :—						
1. For offences against the person ...	537	700	730	487	483	560
2. For offences against property ...	311	436	490	241	398	459
3. For cattle stealing ...	11	51	22	9	27	77
4. For other offences	94	173	85	87	99	176
Total ...	953	1,360	1,327	824	1,007	1,272
The number of persons acquitted :—						
1. In the Superior Courts ...	800	1,353	1,169	617	819	1,239
2. In the Inferior Courts* ...	41,707	42,713	36,474	35,955	33,897	43,008

* Includes also the Municipal Magistrates.

VI.—Return showing the Number of Civil and Criminal Cases disposed of under the Village Communities' Ordinance during 1901.

		Western Province.	Central Province.	Northern Province.	Southern Province.	Eastern Province.	North-Western Province.	North-Central Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.	Total.
Pending on January 1, 1901	Civil ...	75	65	16	146	192	415	3	8	13	933
	Criminal	120	81	12	234	123	485	1	180	160	1,396
Instituted during the year	Civil ...	2,299	4,003	248	5,106	6,020	5,979	1,568	297	1,476	26,996
	Criminal	5,237	7,267	91	7,288	2,384	5,983	3,348	2,105	2,737	36,440
Total Number of Cases	Civil ...	2,374	4,068	264	5,252	6,212	6,394	1,571	305	1,489	27,929
	Criminal	5,357	7,348	103	7,522	2,497	6,468	3,349	2,285	2,897	37,826
Decisions :—											
Breach of V.C. Rules	Criminal	2,272	4,787	6	4,217	889	3,122	2,526	1,158	2,078	21,055
Irrigation ...	Criminal	39	51	—	2	162	180	67	524	19	1,044
Civil ...	Money ...	2,364	3,650	253	5,148	6,010	5,839	1,518	243	1,316	26,341
	Land ...	4	328	1	19	16	167	36	15	136	722
Criminal	Assault ...	1,468	998	72	1,333	947	827	170	91	176	6,082
	Theft ...	1,249	436	9	1,119	273	708	27	29	241	4,091
	Malicious Injury	234	530	3	290	51	130	21	104	6	1,369
	Vaccination ...	—	—	—	37	26	—	—	—	—	63
	Cattle Trespass	32	454	11	291	56	459	455	173	107	2,038
	Maintenance ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
	Public Nuisance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Decisions ...	Civil ...	2,368	3,978	254	5,167	6,026	6,006	1,554	258	1,452	27,063
	Criminal	5,294	7,256	101	7,289	2,405	5,426	3,266	2,080	2,629	35,746
Amicable settlements under § 23 included under head "Decisions"	Civil ...	348	398	4	796	2,714	200	205	71	250	4,986
	Criminal	1,196	1,573	—	646	738	413	230	332	325	5,453
Appeals :—											
To Government Agent :—											
Civil ...	Confirmed ...	78	145	3	322	28	212	59	1	35	883
	Set aside ...	21	13	—	123	2	24	39	1	17	240
Criminal	Confirmed ...	181	205	3	273	48	173	35	22	53	993
	Set aside ...	20	20	—	45	2	11	37	9	4	148
From Government Agents to Governor in Executive Council :—											
Civil ...	Confirmed ...	7	8	—	67	4	3	12	—	1	102
	Set aside ...	1	4	—	24	—	2	—	—	1	32
Criminal	Confirmed ...	17	3	—	30	3	10	2	5	6	76
	Set aside ...	—	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	5
Pending on December 31, 1901	Civil ...	6	62	10	85	186	388	22	47	37	843
	Criminal	63	120	2	233	102	1,042	83	205	268	2,118

VII.—Classified Statement of Charges instituted and disposed of in the Municipal Courts during 1901.

	Vagrants.		Thoroughfares.		Cruelty to Animals.		Nuisances.		Carriers.		Police.		Carringes let to Hire.		Opium.		Municipal Councils.		Ceylon Penal Code.		By-laws.		Miscellaneous.		Total.	
	ORDINANCES RELATING TO THESE CHARGES.																									
	No. 4 of 1841.		No. 10 of 1861.		No. 7 of 1862.		No. 15 of 1862.		No. 14 of 1865.		No. 16 of 1865.		No. 17 of 1873.		No. 4 of 1878.		No. 7 of 1887.		No. 2 of 1883.		No. 19 of 1896.					
	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Pending on January 1, 1901.																										
Colombo	31	41	—	—	—	—	37	48	—	—	69	69	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	112	226	272
Kandy	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	6	6	—	—	13	16
Galle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	31	41	—	—	—	—	38	52	—	—	69	69	2	2	—	—	6	6	—	—	6	6	87	112	239	288
Instituted during the year.																										
Colombo	882	1427	423	476	715	715	1283	1349	194	194	4373	4378	58	58	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,146	5,221	13,127	14,310
Kandy	—	—	—	—	1	1	212	359	—	—	56	96	5	5	—	—	287	291	—	—	222	282	1	1	784	1,035
Galle	13	21	4	4	113	116	24	26	3	3	129	141	24	24	1	1	28	32	56	97	80	89	98	199	573	753
Total ...	895	1448	427	480	829	832	1519	1734	197	197	4558	5515	87	87	2	2	315	223	56	97	302	371	5,245	5,421	14,484	16,098
Convicted.																										
Colombo	761	1254	371	399	673	673	1089	1156	156	156	4033	4037	38	38	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,835	2,274	8,958	9,989
Kandy	—	—	—	—	1	1	181	326	—	—	48	83	4	4	—	—	214	212	—	—	207	260	1	1	656	887
Galle	31	21	2	2	110	111	21	21	3	3	127	139	24	24	1	1	25	28	52	88	70	77	91	175	539	690
Total ...	792	1275	373	401	784	785	1291	1503	159	159	4208	4259	66	66	2	2	239	240	52	88	277	337	1,927	2,450	10,153	11,566
Acquitted.																										
Colombo	143	198	49	74	41	41	198	208	38	38	386	386	19	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,235	3,333	4,109	4,297
Kandy	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	27	—	—	5	10	1	1	—	—	68	73	—	—	13	20	—	—	110	131
Galle	—	—	2	2	3	5	2	4	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	3	4	4	9	10	12	6	23	32	61
Total ...	143	198	51	76	44	46	223	239	38	38	393	398	20	20	—	—	71	77	4	9	23	32	3,241	3,356	4,251	4,489
Pending on December 31, 1901.																										
Colombo	9	16	3	3	1	1	33	33	—	—	23	24	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	214	216	286	296
Kandy	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	11	12	—	—	8	8	—	—	31	33
Galle	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2
Total ...	9	16	3	3	1	1	43	44	—	—	26	27	3	3	—	—	11	12	—	—	8	8	215	217	319	331

VIII.—Statement showing the Number and Nature of the Cases tried before the Hon. the Supreme Court during 1901, and the Results of the Trials.

Offences.	Western Circuit.				Midland Circuit.				Northern Circuit.				Southern Circuit.				Total.			
	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.
Attempt to murder, § 300	18	23	15	8	11	11	6	5	—	—	—	—	4	7	3	4	33	41	24	17
Attempt to commit house-breaking, §§ 443, 490...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bigamy, sub-section 2 of § 19 of Ord. 2 of 1895...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, § 297	24	35	30	5	23	31	27	4	4	5	4	1	8	11	11	—	59	82	72	10
Defamation, § 480	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—
False evidence, § 190	2	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	2
Forgery and using forged documents, §§ 456, 459	—	—	—	—	13	16	10	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	16	10	6
Forgery, § 454	15	22	14	8	1	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	5	14	9	5	22	41	26	15
Concealment of birth, § 309	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Causing death by rash and negligent act, § 298 ...	2	2	—	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	6	6	3	3
Counterfeiting and possessing notes, §§ 21 and 22 of Ordinance 32 of 1884	7	7	2	5	4	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	12	12	4	8
Grievous hurt, §§ 316 and 317	24	34	28	6	2	4	3	1	2	6	6	—	8	16	8	8	36	60	45	15
Hurt, § 314	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	9	5	4	—	—	—	—	4	9	5	4
House-breaking and theft, §§ 443, 369 ...	22	49	30	19	4	12	8	4	5	5	4	1	6	11	6	5	37	77	48	29
House-trespass and causing hurt whilst committing house-trespass, §§ 442, 445 ...	2	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	3
Kidnapping, § 354	2	9	5	4	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	5	12	6	6
Mischief, § 419	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Polygamy, § 27 of Ordinance 3 of 1870 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape, § 364	9	11	7	4	5	5	1	4	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	15	17	8	9
Riot, § 144	—	—	—	—	2	19	19	—	2	34	23	11	—	—	—	—	4	53	42	11
Robbery and hurt, §§ 380, 382	19	44	25	19	20	50	25	25	11	22	10	12	23	55	25	30	73	171	85	86
Robbery, § 380	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft, § 367	16	22	14	8	2	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	26	18	8
Unnatural offence, § 365	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1
Murder, § 296	38	53	26	27	20	24	10	14	2	5	—	5	14	18	12	6	74	100	48	52
Other offences	5	12	3	9	4	8	6	2	3	2	2	1	3	9	8	1	15	32	19	13
Total. ...	207	331	200	131	116	196	127	69	37	94	56	38	76	146	84	62	436	767	467	300

IX.—Statement showing the Number of Suits instituted and disposed of in the District Courts of the Island during 1901.

District Courts.	Pending on January 1, 1901.	Suits instituted or restored during the Year.	Total.	Number of Cases disposed of:			Pending on December 31, 1901.
				Suits decided on their Merits	Suits otherwise disposed of.	Total No. of Suits disposed of.	
Anuradhapura	7	14	21	8	10	18	3
Badulla	30	92	122	27	69	96	26
Batticaloa	36	90	126	15	86	101	25
Chilaw	61	229	290	143	37	180	110
Colombo	330	1,787	2,117	236	1,309	1,545	572
Galle	81	444	525	192	215	407	118
Jaffna	201	354	555	53	284	337	218
Kalutara	118	154	272	81	118	199	73
Kandy	338	740	1,078	147	558	705	373
Kegalla	103	129	232	60	125	185	47
Kurunegala	106	201	307	67	121	188	119
Mannar	26	14	40	—	20	20	20
Matara	82	180	262	149	70	219	43
Mullaittivu	1	7	8	1	5	6	2
Negombo	228	466	694	112	345	457	237
Puttalam	40	59	99	15	49	64	35
Ratnapura	31	99	130	33	60	93	37
Tangalla	29	48	77	12	25	37	40
Trincomalee	3	32	35	3	24	27	8
Total ...	1,851	5,139	6,990	1,354	3,530	4,884	2,106

X.—Table showing the Operations on the Trial Roll of the District Courts of the Island during 1901.

District Courts.	Pending on January 1, 1901.	Cases entered on the Roll during the Year.	Total Cases for Adjudication.	Cases decided on their Merits.	Cases otherwise disposed of.	Pending on December 31, 1901.
Anuradhapura	2	6	8	7	1	—
Badulla	16	25	41	27	12	2
Batticaloa	9	22	31	15	9	7
Chilaw	57	126	183	142	4	37
Colombo	162	835	997	236	489	272
Galle	103	215	318	132	54	132
Jaffna	68	242	310	89	144	77
Kalutara	17	82	99	81	13	5
Kandy	123	381	504	147	209	148
Kegalla	45	89	134	54	53	27
Kurunegala	48	102	150	67	19	64
Mannar	—	4	4	—	—	4
Matara	38	148	186	149	18	19
Mullaittivu	1	1	2	1	1	—
Negombo	33	133	166	111	35	20
Puttalam	18	20	38	15	11	12
Ratnapura	4	50	54	33	9	12
Tangalla	12	43	55	19	6	30
Trincomalee	2	5	7	3	1	3
Total ...	758	2,529	3,287	1,328	1,088	871

XI.—Statement showing the Number of Suits instituted and disposed of in the Courts of Requests of the Island during 1901.

Courts of Requests.	Pending on January 1, 1901.	Instituted during the Year.	Total.	Number of Cases disposed of.			Pending on December 31, 1901.
				On Evidence.	Otherwise disposed of *i.e.*, by Admission or by Default.	Total.	
Anuradhapura	30	260	290	83	175	258	32
Avisawella	74	496	570	72	375	447	123
Badulla	63	518	581	83	447	530	51
Balapitiya	88	344	432	120	232	352	80
Batticaloa	145	763	908	74	705	779	129
Chavakachcheri...	103	580	683	19	594	613	70
Chilaw and Marawila	92	867	959	244	605	849	110
Colombo	592	3,792	4,384	300	3,101	3,401	983
Galle	253	989	1,242	200	766	966	266
Gampola	52	543*	595	92	410	502	76
Haldummulla	16	196	212	34	152	186	26
Hambantota	25	168	193	70	106	176	17
Hatton	58	616	674	42	553	595	79
Jaffna	136	865	1,001	61	778	839	162
Kalmunai	86	300	386	20	316	336	50
Kalutara	156	557	713	181	409	590	123
Kandy	105	1,388	1,493	271	980	1,251	242
Kayts	44	397	441	50	330	380	61
Kegalla	248	591	839	201	475	676	163
Kurunegala	274	1,175	1,449	337	820	1,157	292
Mallakam	49	236	285	23	205	228	57
Mannar	80	558	638	8	535	543	95
Matale	104	670	774	161	480	641	133
Matara	311	1,066	1,377	434	650	1,084	293
Mullaittivu	43	163	206	41	124	165	41
Negombo	263	1,226	1,489	188	1,093	1,281	208
Nuwara Eliya	15	309	324	46	240	286	38
Panadure	87	591	678	101	483	584	94
Pasyala	84	509	593	54	465	519	74
Point Pedro	47	445	492	133	299	432	60
Puttalam	95	397	492	67	357	424	68
Panwila and Urugala	27	184	211	50	119	169	42
Ratnapura and Rakwana	100	723	823	157	556	713	110
Tangalla	128	437	565	111	201	312	253
Trincomalee	37	285	322	32	256	288	34
Total ...	4,110	23,204	27,314	4,160	18,392	22,552	4,745

* 17 struck off the file.

XII.—Return of Cases instituted before the Courts of Requests in the Island during 1901.

Courts of Requests.	Land.	Money Lent.	On Bond.	For Damages.	For Goods Sold.	On Bills.	On Account.	Unlawful Detention of Property.	For Rent.	For Hire and Wages.	For Money advanced for delivery of Articles.	Cattle Trespass.	Fiscals' Sale.	Government Tythe.	Promissory Notes.	Agreements.	Lease.	Paddy.	Maintenances.	Services.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Anuradhapura ...	39	20	11	46	16	—	—	23	17	12	4	—	—	—	66	1	—	3	—	—	2	260
Avisawella ...	73	23	84	26	43	—	4	2	16	33	9	—	—	—	130	5	16	—	—	—	32	496
Badulla ...	57	22	37	33	85	—	3	1	8	9	2	5	—	—	229	—	1	1	—	1	24	518
Balapitiya ...	46	28	158	7	14	1	1	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	57	3	9	1	—	4	7	344
Batticaloa ...	18	14	174	4	44	1	8	20	8	9	12	1	2	—	420	4	8	5	—	1	10	763
Chavakachcheri ...	42	96	53	21	72	1	2	72	22	15	17	1	—	—	160	1	—	5	—	—	—	580
Chilaw and Marawila ...	10	116	187	13	31	—	—	—	5	9	—	—	—	—	471	1	4	2	—	—	18	867
Colombo ...	61	97	222	119	605	57	16	20	574	138	33	—	—	—	1,686	17	56	—	10	15	66	3,792
Colombo Itinerating ...	63	47	86	17	39	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	222	—	8	—	1	—	24	509
Galle ...	125	75	230	51	53	6	8	11	40	9	7	1	—	—	292	4	18	—	—	33	16	979
Gampola ...	35	32	40	31	95	—	—	2	27	21	9	5	—	—	206	1	4	3	—	—	30	541
Haldummulla ...	11	8	9	36	37	—	2	3	7	7	4	6	—	—	55	2	1	5	—	1	2	196
Hambantota ...	2	19	11	26	10	5	3	1	7	1	4	2	—	—	45	3	3	22	—	3	1	168
Hatton ...	19	22	4	9	138	—	—	1	31	22	—	—	—	—	346	4	1	—	—	—	19	616
Jaffna ...	57	60	207	13	86	26	7	1	17	11	32	—	—	—	304	14	3	—	4	—	9	851
Kalmunai ...	6	3	90	1	10	—	6	5	1	7	4	—	—	—	150	1	2	8	—	—	6	300
Kalutara ...	55	170	103	12	32	2	4	—	6	2	8	2	—	—	106	5	10	2	—	2	36	557
Kandy ...	118	58	97	36	201	7	—	4	162	38	—	—	—	—	575	—	8	5	—	62	17	1,388
Kayts ...	44	66	18	17	30	—	1	32	—	5	7	—	—	—	163	7	2	—	—	—	5	397
Kegalla ...	166	9	129	43	15	1	1	1	5	12	—	2	—	—	146	2	6	—	—	5	48	591
Kurunegala ...	179	48	243	19	55	2	12	23	19	7	6	—	—	—	490	6	19	12	—	1	34	1,175
Mullakam ...	13	37	12	23	61	2	—	—	6	1	3	1	—	—	71	—	2	—	—	—	4	236
Mannar ...	11	77	95	18	30	—	70	17	—	9	1	—	—	—	222	3	—	—	—	—	5	558
Matale ...	82	22	58	63	70	—	4	41	54	18	8	2	—	—	238	3	4	1	1	—	1	670
Matara ...	257	26	416	60	20	5	3	16	8	8	6	—	1	2	195	11	9	14	—	—	10	1,067
Mullaittivu ...	10	12	30	8	10	—	3	12	5	14	2	—	—	—	45	4	—	8	—	—	—	163
Negombo ...	69	34	272	26	79	5	37	5	5	5	8	—	—	—	655	4	14	—	—	4	4	1,226
Nuwara Eliya ...	13	14	12	11	52	—	24	2	13	31	—	—	—	—	122	1	—	—	—	—	14	309
Panadure ...	60	41	159	23	33	—	2	26	9	9	1	—	1	—	168	—	17	10	—	—	32	591
Panwila and Urugala ...	34	4	17	22	10	—	2	12	4	9	1	—	1	—	56	—	1	4	—	—	7	184
Point Pedro ...	45	56	68	14	26	—	1	17	8	11	7	—	—	—	180	5	—	—	—	—	7	445
Puttalam ...	3	36	40	19	21	—	17	8	6	16	6	—	—	—	156	19	4	—	—	—	46	397
Ratnapura and Rakwana ...	100	15	96	36	52	—	47	18	8	18	4	—	—	—	226	4	15	4	—	11	69	723
Tangalla ...	77	18	128	77	4	2	—	—	—	3	7	2	—	—	88	2	—	23	2	—	4	437
Trincomalee ...	4	21	52	7	40	1	3	12	17	4	2	—	—	—	107	—	6	2	—	—	7	285
Total ...	2,004	1,446	3,648	987	2,219	124	291	412	1,117	526	215	30	5	2	8,848	137	251	140	18	143	616	23,179

[For Table XIII. see page A 28.]

XIV.—Statement showing the Number of Charges instituted and disposed of in the Police Courts of the Island during 1901.

Police Courts.	No. of Cases pending on January 1, 1901.	No. of Cases instituted during the Year.	Total No. of Cases pending and instituted.	No. of Cases disposed of during the Year.	No. of Persons charged in such disposed of Cases.	No. of Cases pending on December 31, 1901.	No. of Persons who appeared or were brought up					No. of Complainants ordered to pay Compensation or Crown costs.
							Before Police Courts.		Committed to		Total.	
							Acquitted.	Convicted.	Supreme Court.	District Court.		
Anuradhapura ...	8	681	689	563	746	126	295	241	—	13	549	7
Avisawella ...	102	1717	1819	1657	2452	162	1306	518	9	31	1864	8
Badulla ...	25	554	579	549	871	30	311	278	3	14	606	12
Balapitiya ...	182	1584	1766	1667	2971	99	1218	629	76	107	2030	27
Batticaloa ...	66	1230	1296	1235	1947	61	947	240	74	37	1298	6
Chavakachcheri ...	50	973	1023	983	1868	40	1488	251	5	27	1771	2
Chilaw and Marawila	27	1385	1412	1377	2040	35	1037	763	25	66	1891	11
Colombo ...	87	4554	4641	4622	6325	19	1397	2960	87	150	4594	30
Do. (Additional)	7	102	109	97	97	12	45	51	—	1	97	—
Do. (Joint) ...	22	656	678	672	873	6	188	593	—	2	783	—
Do. (Itinerating)	24	1395	1419	1370	1385	49	389	612	60	30	1091	72
Galagedara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galle ...	101	3980	4081	3877	6111	204	2238	1880	54	174	4346	16
Gampola ...	40	1336	1376	1273	1615	103	490	627	5	18	1140	16
Haldummulla ...	38	1037	1075	1046	1652	29	891	543	6	17	1457	7
Hambantota ...	13	220	233	217	349	16	178	136	1	6	321	2
Hatton ...	204	3268	3472	3179	3696	293	672	1310	12	17	2011	5
Jaffna ...	127	3363	3490	3394	4900	96	2890	1083	11	33	4017	6
Kalmunai ...	23	195	218	188	300	30	158	40	1	9	208	—
Kalutara ...	370	1983	2353	2243	3389	110	1664	740	43	89	2536	55
Kandy ...	108	3537	3645	3480	4333	165	1183	1923	38	67	3216	72
Kayts ...	12	475	487	470	806	17	462	196	12	56	726	26
Kegalla ...	374	590	964	652	701	312	507	153	12	5	677	10
Kuruuegala ...	34	1834	1868	1699	2784	169	1675	1054	41	53	2823	37
Mallakam ...	91	1916	2007	1934	2738	73	1909	482	1	23	2415	12
Mannar ...	10	301	311	303	505	8	260	221	—	3	484	4
Matale ...	62	1785	1847	1770	2287	77	720	847	9	31	1607	25
Matara ...	140	2812	2952	2855	5244	97	2066	1302	72	150	3590	60
Mullaittivu ...	18	165	183	174	313	9	195	75	1	1	272	6
Negombo ...	95	1632	1727	1627	2339	100	1247	688	17	14	1966	11
Nuwara Eliya ...	36	759	795	760	961	35	240	338	1	16	595	2
Panadure ...	123	2276	2399	2116	3392	283	1805	862	37	129	2833	6
Panwila & Urugala	12	731	743	730	939	13	257	331	16	3	607	10
Point Pedro ...	44	855	899	863	1627	36	1232	305	10	25	1572	8
Puttalam ...	51	628	679	624	1127	55	628	281	12	13	934	8
Ratnapura & Rakwana ...	44	1965	2009	1961	2777	48	2081	552	11	40	2684	26
Tangalla ...	795	3928	4723	2988	4749	1735	1171	1935	33	25	3164	20
Trincomalee ...	62	415	477	477	735	4	345	242	8	17	612	
Total ...	3627	56817	60444	55692	81944	4752	35790	25282	803	1512	63387	647

XIII.—A Classified Statement showing the Nature of the Criminal Cases tried before each of the District Courts of the Island during 1901, and the Results of the Trials.

| Offences. | Western Circuit. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Nuwara Eliya Circuit. | | | | | | | | | | | | Northern Circuit. | | | | | | | | | | | | Southern Circuit. | | | | | | | | | | | | Totals. | | | | | | | | | | | |
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XV.—Statement showing the Specific Nature of Offences alleged and Investigations made in the Police Courts of the Island during 1901.

Description	Colombo	Cotta	Kalutara	Ratnapura	Avissella	Chilaw	Puttalam	Negombo	Kalutara	Galle	Matara	Hambantota	Tangalle	Batticaloa	Galle	Kandy	Kandy	Gampola	Nawalapitiya	Kandy	Matale	Dambulla	Kurunegala	Chilaw	Kegalle	Ratnapura	Avissella	Nuwara Eliya	Badulla	Bandarawela and Haputale	Kelani Valley	Trincomalee	Batticaloa and Kalmunai	Mullaitivu	Jaffna	Mannar	Vavuniya
Abduction, §§ 353 to 360																																				
Abetment of Foul Deeds or Deeds, &c., §§ 100 to 102																																				
Affray, § 247																																				
Arms and Ball Offences, §§ 130 to 137																																				
Assault, Riot, and Affray, Ordinance 16 of 1889, 19 of 1895, and 11 of 1899																																				
Assault with intent to commit Robbery, 344																																				
Assault or Resistance to Peace Officers, Headmen and Police, §§ 343 to 345																																				
Assault to commit Theft, §§ 337 to 342																																				
Assault to commit Rape, §§ 345 to 348																																				
Attempt to commit Offences																																				
Bail Bonds and Bonds, Ordinance 3 of 1889																																				
Bastardy, Maintenance of, Ordinance 19 of 1871																																				
Bigamy, § 362																																				
Cattle Trespass Ordinance 13 of 1878																																				
Cemeteries, Ordinance 12 of 1863																																				
Cheating, §§ 392 to 398																																				
Coin, Offences relating to, §§ 357 to 361																																				
Contempt of other Judicial authority, §§ 178 to 180																																				
Criminal breach of trust, §§ 388 to 392																																				
Criminal Misappropriation, §§ 386, 387																																				
Criminal Trespass, House-trespass, &c., §§ 427 to 440																																				
Culpable Homicide, §§ 294, 297																																				
Defamation, §§ 479 to 483																																				
Destroy to Animals, Ordinance 7 of 1866																																				
Disputes relating to immoveable property, §§ 345 to 348																																				
Drunkenness, § 407																																				
Dynamite, Gunpowder, Ordinance 13 of 1891																																				
Elephants, Ordinance 10 of 1889																																				
Explosives, Ordinance 25 of 1899																																				
Extortion, §§ 372 to 374																																				
Fabricating false evidence, §§ 181 to 183																																				
False Coin or Stamps, §§ 358, 359																																				
False Weights and Measures, Ordinance 4 of 1883 and 21 of 1889 and §§ 351 to 355																																				
Fences, Encroachment of, Ordinance 13 of 1863																																				
Fish, Destruction of, Ordinance 10 of 1890, 4 of 1897, and 9 of 1899																																				
Forest and Minor Roads, Ordinance 10 of 1861 and 7 of 1898																																				
Forgery, §§ 363 to 369																																				
Fraudulent Deeds and Property Sales, §§ 370 to 371, Ordinance 13 of 1840 and 18 of 1852																																				
Fraudulent Insolvency of Property, §§ 373, 374, 388 to 392																																				
Gaming, Ordinance 4 of 1889																																				
Grievous hurt, §§ 316, 317, 320, 321, 322, 323, 325, and 326																																				
Hackery orders, Investigation, Ordinance 11 of 1861																																				
Hawkers, Ordinance 13 of 1872																																				
Highways, Ordinance 10 of 1861																																				
Housebreaking, §§ 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478																																				
Hurt, Offences relating to, §§ 314 to 326																																				
Indian Coolies, Ordinance 11 of 1841 and 7 of 1890																																				
Inscribed Rupee Stock, Ordinance 4 of 1894																																				
Joint Stock Companies, Ordinance 21 of 1861, 9 of 1871, and 1 of 1896																																				
Kachcheri, Offences in, §§ 169 to 171																																				
Kandyan Law, Ordinance 10 of 1852																																				
Land Settlement, Investigations, §§ 539, 540 to 555																																				
Land Settlement, Waste and Forest Lands, Ordinance 12 of 1903																																				
Lapsed Waste, Ordinance 12 of 1840 and 9 of 1897																																				
Land Transfer Rules, Ordinance 12 of 1889																																				
Mineralogy, survey, §§ 106, 107																																				
Municipal Offences, Ordinance 10 of 1887																																				
Miscellaneous, Penal Code																																				
Mischief, §§ 425, 426, 427, 428																																				
Mischief by means of Explosive substance, §§ 431, 432																																				
Mischief by Fire or Explosive substance, §§ 435, 436																																				
Mischief with intent to injure or with value, §§ 430 to 433																																				
Municipal Councils, Ordinance 7 of 1887 and 26 of 1899																																				
Murder, § 294																																				
Mutiny Act, Offences, §§ of 1881																																				
Negligent or rash conduct, §§ 372, 373, 374, 375 to 377																																				
Northern Province Rubber, Ordinance 19 of 1901																																				
Opium, Ordinance 4 of 1876, 9 of 1896, and 9 of 1899																																				
Passenger Boats, Ordinance 2 of 1901																																				
Pawnbrokers, Ordinance 8 of 1899																																				
Penal Code, Ordinance 2 of 1883, Savings, Juris., &c., §§ Chapter XII.																																				
Perjury, Ordinance 9 of 1895																																				
Petroleum, Ordinance 6 of 1894																																				
Poisons, Act 21, Ordinance 6 of 1876																																				
Police Ordinance 16 of 1865																																				
Polygamy in Kandyan Provinces, Ordinance 15 of 1847																																				
Pound and Trespass, Ordinance 13 of 1861																																				
Prisons, Ordinance 16 of 1877 and 16 of 1896																																				
Public Gambling, §§ 1 to 5																																				
Public Thoroughfares, Ordinance 10 of 1861 and 42 of 1865																																				
Quarries, Ordinance 8 of 1890																																				
Rabies, Ordinance 5 of 1893																																				
Railway, Ordinance 9 of 1902																																				
Rape, § 364																																				
Recording Rules Property, §§ 394 to 397																																				
Registration of Births, Ordinance 13 of 1867																																				
Registration of Deeds, Ordinance 23 of 1891																																				
Registration of Deeds, Ordinance 14 of 1863, 14 of 1877, and 7 of 1891																																				
Registration of Deeds' Rules, Ordinance 14 of 1863																																				
Rent, offences relating to, §§ 181 to 183																																				
Rent, Ordinance 7 of 1894																																				
Salt, Ordinance 17 of 1890																																				
Selling Fish Ordinance 13 of 1885																																				
Sewers, offences relating to, §§ 283 to 290																																				
Stamp Duties, Ordinance 3 of 1890																																				
Stamps, Offences relating to, and Ordinance 21 of 1890																																				
Theft, §§ 367, 368 to 371																																				
Thefts in Dwellings																																				
Theft of Cattle, § 369																																				
Theft of Property Stolen, § 395																																				
Thefts, Petty, Ordinance 4 of 1841																																				
Town Works, offences against, Ordinance 11 of 1861																																				
Trespass Cases, Ordinance 10 of 1871 and 7 of 1889																																				
Unlawfully obtaining property, §§ 393 to 396																																				
Vaccination, Ordinance 12 of 1886																																				
Vagrants, Ordinance 4 of 1841 and 7 of 1889																																				
Village Communities, Ordinance 10 of 1871																																				
Volunteers, Ordinance 17 of 1861																																				
Weights and Measures, Ordinance 27 of 1902, § 24																																				
Wild Birds, Ordinance 10 of 1893																																				
Wrongful Restraint or Confinement, offences relating to, §§ 339 to 342																																				

XVI.—Table showing the Number of Summary Convictions for various Classes of Offences, and the Kinds of Punishments inflicted, in the Police Courts of the Island during 1901.

XVII.—Return of Inquiries into Deaths held during the Year 1901, showing the Number and Causes of Death.

POLICE.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE FOR 1901.

THE authorized strength of the Police Department on the 31st December, 1901, was the Inspector-General, 4 Superintendents, 6 Assistant Superintendents, 27 Inspectors, 9 Sergeant-Majors, 223 Sergeants, 1,479 Constables, 1 Registrar of Servants, 1 Drill Instructor, 1 Chief Clerk, 58 Clerks, 1 Storekeeper, 1 Lock-up Keeper, 4 Magazine-keepers, 10 coolies, and 1 Apothecary, being a total of 1,827.

2. The total cost of the Police for 1901 was Rs. 730,840; it was Rs. 728,125 in 1900. This cost for the Police in Ceylon is a small one compared with that in other colonies, when the population and revenue of Ceylon is taken into consideration.

3. Mr. Holland, the Senior Superintendent of Police, went on leave on the 16th November, 1900, and was absent during the year, Assistant Superintendent Tranchell performing his duties as Headquarter Superintendent.

The death of Mr. Trevena, Assistant Superintendent of Police, from an accident while on leave in England, took place during the year, and Mr. T. Marshall was appointed Assistant Superintendent in his place. Chief Inspector Collette was appointed on the 7th April, 1901, to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police to assist Mr. Thornhill in the Southern Province.

4. During the year 10 sergeants and 14 constables retired on pension or gratuity, 1 sergeant and 45 constables were dismissed, and 59 constables were discharged from the force as being unsuitable for the duties of police officers.

5. Stations in connection with the Prisoners of War were established at Ragama and Kelaniya at the cost of the Imperial Government.

6. Temporary stations for the protection of cacao plantations were also established at Matale, Pallekelle, and Wattegama.

7. I have specially reported to Government on the subject of an increase of pay to the junior sergeants and constables, and it is not necessary or desirable that I should go into the details of the matter in this report. It is a subject that, in my opinion, urgently requires early and careful consideration.

8. It has been more easy to obtain recruits during the latter part of 1901 than it was in 1900 and the earlier part of 1901, but few men of the right stamp presented themselves, and most of those accepted were taken only for want of better men. The benefit of the gymnastic instructor and appliances and physical drill to the physique of the recruits is very apparent and very satisfactory.

9. The improved communication between Ceylon and India is having an effect, which could only be expected, in bringing to Ceylon gangs of criminals who find their temporary absence from India advisable either for their safety or for the better following up of their business. These bands of "depredators" come over twenty to thirty strong, they employ the day in work in the harbour, and the night in thefts and robberies.

10. By such a gang was the attack on the house of Mr. W. E. Grenier made on the 16th December, 1901. This was defeated by the timely arrival of a police patrol of two men, who scared off the sixteen or seventeen men engaged in the breaking into the house, but were not able to arrest them. The attempt to steal the safe of the Austrian Consul Mr. Von Rottauscher was also made by the same gang. They had much larger schemes in view, but they were carefully watched, and were unable to carry them out. Their descriptions were sent to the Police in India, and several of them were found to be wanted by the Indian Police, and were arrested and handed over to them. Having gained no spoil in Ceylon, and found no security from arrest for previous offences, the gang left Ceylon, and will, I trust, act as a discouragement to others of the same sort desiring to explore this Island. Single criminals, however, are certain to find their way backwards and forwards, and constant vigilance and communication with the Indian Police is necessary.

11. The bicycle patrols in Colombo have worked well, especially by night, and these promise to form a useful addition to the police, especially in patrolling those parts of a town which are less thickly populated, and consist chiefly of scattered houses in gardens. These patrols can cover a great deal of ground, they go silently, and they act as a very useful link between other patrols and beats. Such patrols will be useful in other places than Colombo for the patrolling of the outskirts of towns, the roads in planting districts, and any roads which, for any particular cause, require special vigilance by day or night.

12. An attempt on the part of the police to deal with lotteries was not viewed favourably by the Supreme Court, and it is not considered advisable to follow it up at present. The prevalence of gambling of all sorts on the racecourses was, however, more successfully dealt with, and the thanks of the community are due to the Committees and Stewards of race meetings, who gave their support to the suppression of gambling tables and roulette boards.

13. Table B in the Appendix is a summary of Tables A. It gives the number of true cases of cognizable offences, with the commitments and convictions in the Police and Municipal Courts in the Island. The details must be sought for in Tables A.

14. Taking the grand totals of Table B, we find that there were 17,690 true offences committed in 1901. Of these, 12,793 resulted in convictions in the Police Court or committals to higher courts.

15. The true cases and results for the last five years have been :—

	True Offences.	Convictions or Committals.
1897	20,800 ...	... 13,023
1898	15,312 ...	... 10,673
1899	14,434 ...	... 10,173
1900	17,703 ...	... 12,990
1901	17,690 ...	... 12,793

Of the 17,690 true cases, 13,128 appear under the head of "Other Offences," which include statutory offences, breaches of Municipal and other by-laws, and other minor offences, leaving 4,562 cases of what may be considered as crime. The "Other Offences" in 1900 amounted to 13,516, leaving only 4,187 cases of crime, there has therefore been an increase of 375 cases of crime.

16. The following table gives a ready means of comparison of serious crime for the past five years :—

	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Murder and homicide ...	149	127	125	146	160
Rape	43	38	39	32	36
Robbery ...	498	312	269	289	382
Burglary ...	719	638	977	1,245	1,384
Grievous hurt ...	657	500	371	391	441
Theft of cattle and prædial products ...	1,714	1,076	885	1,119	1,127
	3,780	2,691	2,666	3,222	3,530

The following have been added to the specially named offences, and have only been so recorded for the past three years :—

	1899.	1900.	1901.
Arson	145	98	148
Riot	14	3	10

The convictions in the Superior Courts have increased. They are for the past five years as follows :—

	Supreme Court.	District Court.
1897	449	706
1898	375	763
1899	279	452
1900	328	611
1901	468	646

Of these in 1901, 140 cases were sent to the District Court and 41 cases to the Supreme Court under the Habitual Criminals' Ordinance. These cases would nearly all have been tried in the lower courts had there not been previous convictions of the offenders.

17. In the 160 cases of murder and homicide shown in Table B, 138 cases were committed for trial, of which 128 cases were tried in the Supreme Court. In 96 cases the accused were convicted and 47 persons were sentenced to be hanged, of whom 37 were executed.

18. In 59 of the above cases a knife or some other cutting or stabbing instrument was used; in 1900 such an instrument was used in 62 cases. Clubs were used in 21 cases, compared with 31 cases in 1900. In 27 cases the victims were shot, compared with 25 cases in 1900. I regard the steady increase of shooting cases during the past few years as very serious; whereas in stabbing and clubbing cases there is often no premeditation, and the crime is the result of sudden anger; in shooting cases there is generally a deliberate intention to murder, carried out in some cases by a hired scoundrel instigated by the real murderer, who keeps in the background. It is to be hoped that the new Firearms Ordinance may have a useful effect in preventing firearms from falling into the hands of improper persons, but I fear that the means of obtaining such arms are still too easy for the Ordinance to have much effect.

19. With regard to other special offences dealt with in Table B, robberies have increased by 93 and cases of grievous hurt by 50 in 1901 over the numbers recorded for 1900.

20. House-breaking by night also shows an increase, the number of cases having been 1,384 cases in 1901 and 1,245 cases in 1900. Of these, as I have said before, the majority of cases consist of breaking into a mud hut and removing articles of small value, often for the purpose of annoyance and not for gain. In Colombo, as can be seen in the report of the Superintendent of Police in that town, there has been a further decrease of this offence, the number of cases being in 1899 129 cases and 36 attempts, in 1900 82 cases and 17 attempts, in 1901 71 cases and 22 attempts. Of those in 1901, 41 cases and 11 attempts were in third class houses, 18 cases and 9 attempts in second class houses, and 12 cases and 2 attempts in first class houses.

21. The decrease in Colombo I attribute to the improved system of patrols, which have been to some extent substituted for beats. The patrols cover much more ground, they are irregular and cannot be watched by the intending burglar as can a beat constable, their routes being changed every night, and they form a valuable means of checking the beat constables. On the other hand, the decrease of beats has the disadvantage of decreasing the number of constables within call of the inhabitants of the principal roads and streets. This latter disadvantage is not great in reality, because Colombo has such numerous police stations that in few localities has a resident far to go to obtain help from a station.

22. Thefts of cattle and prædial products are practically the same as in 1900. There were 1,010 cases of theft of cattle, with 273 convictions, but in many of these cases the loser compounded with the thief and recovered his cattle, suppressing all evidence. There were 117 cases of theft of prædial products, with 67 convictions.

23. For minor offences there were 10,793 convictions for 13,128 cases, including 136 convictions for 204 breaches of Ordinance No. 3 of 1897 (Prevention of Plague).

Western Province.

24. In this Province, as shown by Table B, there has been an increase in murders and homicides and a slight increase in cases of grievous hurt, but the number of convictions for these offences is satisfactory. There has been some decrease in cases of house-breaking by night and of theft of cattle and prædial products.

The new police station at Negombo was handed over to and occupied by the Police, and is a great improvement on the old building, which has been transferred to the Prison Department as quarters for officers.

The question of the police protection of the suburbs of Colombo outside Municipal and Police limits is one that requires attention. These suburbs have increased greatly of late years, and not only do they require better protection and maintenance of order than exist at present, but the want of this seriously affects the safety of property in Colombo. I am myself disposed to think that the Police limits of Colombo should be enlarged to include the more populous suburbs, especially on the south side of Colombo; but if this is done, there must be a proportionate increase of the Colombo Division of Police, an increase probably much greater than could be covered by any police rate on the newly-included localities.

Additional assistance has been given in the Police Office, and the work can be now properly dealt with.

Rewards from the Reward Fund to police officers in this division amounted to Rs. 167·50.

Central Province.

25. There has been a slight increase in murders and homicides in the Central Province, but a conviction or committal was the result of 16 out of 19 cases, which is satisfactory. There has been an increase in cases of house-breaking by night and a decrease in cases of grievous hurt and thefts of cattle and prædial products.

The new police station at Dimbula was nearly completed during 1901, and a commencement was made with that at Agrapatana. The much-needed bathing-house in the Kandy barracks has been built.

Stations for the protection of cacoa estates from theft were established at Matale, Pallekelle, and Wattegama. Theft from those estates which availed themselves of this protection was reduced to a very small amount. The Government Agent of the Central Province has informed me that he will deal with this question in his report.

Rs. 140 was awarded to police officers in this division from the Reward Fund.

Northern Province.

26. Murders and homicides in this division show a marked decrease from 10 in 1900 to 4 in 1901; in all 4 cases the accused were committed for trial in the Supreme Court. The police in this Province have maintained their reputation for smartness and efficiency.

Rewards amounting to Rs. 165 were paid to members of the force for specially good service.

Southern Province.

27. In the Southern Province there were 30 cases of murder and homicide; there were 22 in 1900. There were 29 committals in these cases. Cases of grievous hurt and robberies have slightly increased. There is an increase in house-breaking by night and theft of cattle and prædial products. There is a marked decrease in minor offences.

There was a disturbance at Ambalangoda in connection with the collection of the sanitary rate, which was dealt with efficiently by the Government Agent with the assistance of the police. A punitive police force was placed at Ambalangoda, and was still there at the end of 1901.

Rewards amounting to Rs. 312·50 were paid to members of the force from the Reward Fund.

Eastern Province.

28. The return of crime in this Province is, as usual, very small. There were two quarrels, resulting in each case in the death of one of the persons concerned, but in both cases the accused were acquitted.

There was also a suspicious death, but the inquiry failed to discover any justification for the charge against the person accused and he was discharged. No further comment on crime in this Province beyond noticing its small amount appears to be necessary.

Punitive police stations were established at Nochchimunai and Navatkuda in consequence of disturbance.

Provision for the new police station and barracks at Batticaloa was made in the Estimates, but the work has not yet been commenced. Rs. 5 were awarded to police officers in the division from the Reward Fund.

North-Western Province.

29. Murders and homicides in this Province have slightly increased from 21 in 1900 to 25 in 1901. In the 25 cases there were 18 committals. There is no great change in the return for other serious crime; minor offences, including offences against Sanitary and Local Board by-laws, have increased.

The Government Agent considers that an Assistant Superintendent of Police is required in this Province, and I agree with him. There was formerly such an officer in the division, but the

Government Agent at that time in charge of the Province did not make great use of his services, and he was removed to a division where he would be more actively employed.

Rs. 2 from the Reward Fund were awarded to police officers in this Province.

North-Central Province.

30. As usual, the return of crime for this Province is very small. The work in the Identifying Office is not much, but I consider it advisable that the office should be retained as a preventive measure.

Rs. 20 were awarded to members of this police force from the Reward Fund.

Province of Uva.

31. There is no marked change in the crime in this Province for the year 1901. Robbery and grievous hurt have increased, but have reached no very serious proportions. Minor offences have also increased.

A new police station and quarters at Bandarawela have been completed and occupied by the police. Police stations at Haputale, Welimada, and Diyatalawa have been maintained at the cost of the Imperial Government in connection with the Camp for Prisoners of War at Diyatalawa.

Rs. 37·50 were awarded to police officers of this division from the Reward Fund.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.

32. There is a most satisfactory decrease of murders and homicides and of cases of grievous hurt in this Province, chiefly in Kegalla, which is the most criminal part of the Province.

The question of the removal of the regular police from Balangoda was again raised, but I am convinced that this would not be a wise measure. Balangoda on Saturdays and Sundays is crowded with estate coolies, and the rural police headmen are not able to deal with this class.

Rs. 45 were awarded to police officers of the division from the Reward Fund.

Colombo.

33. Mr. Byrde, the Superintendent of Police in Colombo, gives a full and most useful report for the year 1901, which I attach. It deals carefully with crime and offences in the capital of the Island.

There were 3 cases of murder and 4 of homicide during the year; in one case of murder the accused was convicted and suffered the extreme penalty of the law; in the other two, though there was strong circumstantial evidence against the accused, they were acquitted in the Supreme Court.

There is a satisfactory decrease in real crime as compared with last year, which also compared favourably with the previous year. House-breaking by night again shows a decrease, but I have dealt before with this. The improvement is, as I have said before, greatly due to the improved system of night protection.

The bicycle patrols have also done useful work, and it will be well to increase them; a bicycle patrol of two men certainly does the work of four men, and the silence and swiftness with which they move are of great advantage. I again refer to Mr. Byrde's report with regard to the patrols.

The regulation of the carriages and jinrickshas and the prevention of the molesting of passengers by the numerous loafers and boys who hang about the Fort and its neighbourhood have received careful attention.

The former is at present exceedingly difficult, because, though the vehicles have to be licensed, the drivers of carriages and the drawers of jinrickshas require no license. Any one can be put up to drive a hired carriage, and no qualification as to knowledge of driving, knowledge of the rule of the road, or Municipal regulations, or character are required. The same absence of all necessity for qualification exists with regard to drawers of jinrickshas, who, in view of the confidence often placed in them, should at least be required to have fair characters.

A set of rules for the licensing of drivers of carriages for hire has been drafted by the police and adopted by the Municipal Council, and it is hoped that these will soon be approved as Municipal by-laws, when a great improvement in the present state of affairs may be hoped for. A set of rules for the drawers of jinrickshas will probably soon follow that for drivers of carriages for hire.

With regard to the molesting of passengers, there were during the year 472 prosecutions, resulting in 425 convictions. It is found to be exceedingly difficult to protect the passenger against the result of his own folly or that of his fellow passengers. Some of the more foolish of these throw away money on all sides on the worthless loafers who appear to have some attraction for them, though what it may be it is difficult to conjecture, and an occasional fine has no deterrent effect on the vagabond, who merely considers it a small set-off against the rich harvest he reaps. The European constables and the native police especially detailed for the duty, as a rule, do their best, but they cannot be everywhere, and the loafer is an adept in dodging them.

People of this class who have repeated convictions are now brought under the operation of the Vagrant Act, and it is to be hoped that sentences of imprisonment will have more effect than small fines.

Provision was made for a new station and police quarters in Modara, and a good site has been secured. The work, however, has been postponed, but I trust that it may be put in hand next year. There is great necessity for this provision for the protection of this part of the Kotahena division, and the necessity increases as the docks progress. When the docks are completed and work on ships is being done, this neighbourhood will be a busy and important part of Colombo, with probably many European residents, and efficient police protection will be a necessity.

The question of the policing of the suburbs of Colombo outside limits I have mentioned before. It is an important question, and one that must be dealt with very soon, as Colombo now suffers considerably from the unsatisfactory state of affairs just outside the limits.

There has been a great improvement in the working of the Depôt and the training of the recruits, due to the careful supervision of Mr. Byrde and Mr. Bowes, and to the very efficient manner in which Inspector Morris, formerly a Colour-Sergeant in the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, performs his duty.

34. Table C deals with the work done in the identification offices throughout the Island. This work is specially placed under the Superintendent of Police, Colombo, in whose division is the central office.

35. 5,982 persons charged with a crime as defined in the Habitual Criminals' Ordinance were brought to the offices for identification, or measured in the prisons by the police identifying officers. In 1900 there were 4,762. Of these, 939 were found to have been previously convicted. There were 938 in 1900, and 181 were sent for trial to a higher court, 167 were so dealt with in 1900. There were 160 criminals under sentence of police supervision, of whom 31, at some time during their sentence, failed to report themselves. Of these, 19 were arrested and punished by the Police Courts. Only 24 persons were convicted of a crime committed while under police supervision.

36. Ninety-six convicted prisoners were at large on license, of whom 18 failed at one time or another to report themselves. Eleven of these were arrested and punished, the license being forfeited in some cases. Only 6 persons were convicted of a crime committed while at large on license.

37. The Bertillon system of identification by measurement has now been in operation for over six years in Ceylon, and it has worked most satisfactorily. The measurers are carefully trained for two or three months, and the measurements are consequently taken with great care and accuracy; I can only recall two or three instances in which the measurements have been found to be faulty. Given accurate measurement the system is infallible, and no single case has occurred in which a wrong man has been produced by the measurers, in fact such a thing is almost impossible. In spite, therefore, of the prejudice which may exist in the minds of many judicial officers against accepting the measurements as proofs, there is no doubt that they are far surer proofs than the memory of a police or prison officer. Besides, the man being once found by his measurements, his body marks, as a rule, are sufficient identification in themselves. The system has, indeed, made such an advance in the methods of dealing with the habitual criminal that its effects, if slow at first, must be most beneficial as a deterrent of crime.

38. The registration of servants continues to be useful. A separate office has now been opened in Nuwara Eliya for the convenience of residents in that place. Table D in the Appendix gives a record of the year's work.

39. I desire, in conclusion of my report, to thank the Government Agents for their cordial co-operation in what is sometimes called the dual system of control of the police, but which, worked properly and sensibly, has in fact no such duality. I desire also to record my opinion of the excellent work done by Mr. R. W. Byrde in Colombo and by the officers under him. I have also to thank Mr. C. L. Tranchell for his valuable assistance and hard work in the Headquarter Office.

Colombo, May 17, 1902.

L. F. KNOLLYS,
Inspector-General of Police.

REPORT BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, COLOMBO, FOR 1901.

THE total number of cognizable cases instituted in the Police Court, the Additional Police Court, the Municipal Court, and the Joint Police Court for offences committed within Colombo during the year amounted in all to 8,373. Of these, 846 are classified under the following heads:—

(*a*)	Cases of a civil nature in which the accusation has been made under a misapprehension of law or fact, and cases in which it has not been established that any criminal offence has been committed	552
(*b*)	Cases which appear designedly false, and in which no offence has been committed ...	293
(*c*)	Cases in which the offence was not within the jurisdiction of the court ...	1

The majority of the remaining cases to the number of 6,870 consisted of purely statutory and Municipal offences, *e.g.*, drunk and disorderly, molestation of passengers, gambling, misuse of water, &c.

The figures for real crime committed stand as low as 657.

Table I.

Year.	Classed under A, B, and C.	Statutory Offences actually committed.	Real Crime actually committed.	Grand Total.
1901 ...	846 ...	6,870 ...	657 ...	8,373
1900 ...	862 ...	6,291 ...	761 ...	7,914

This table, which gives a comparative statement of the cognizable offences for the years 1900 and 1901, shows a greater improvement over the figures of 1900 than even the figures of 1900 showed over those for 1899. It very forcibly demonstrates the fact that crime has been rapidly on the decrease in Colombo. This result is without question due to many extrinsic causes, but among them may undoubtedly be reckoned the increased efficiency of the police force. The figures for the prosecution of statutory and Municipal offences, which exceed those for 1899 by 2,231, are a standing testimony to the increased energy and supervision exercised by the Inspectors in their respective divisions.

Table II.

Offences.	First Quarter.		Second Quarter.		Third Quarter.		Fourth Quarter.		Totals.		Percentage of Convictions and Committals to the Total Number of True Cases.
	True Cases.	Conviction and Committals.	True Cases.	Convictions and Committals.	True Cases.	Convictions and Committals.	True Cases.	Convictions and Committals.	True Cases.	Convictions and Committals.	
1901.											
Sections 367, 369, and 370, Theft ...	65	17	30	21	78	13	58	13	231	64	27·07
Sections 367 and 490, Attempted theft	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	3	3	100·00
Section 368, Theft of cattle ...	8	2	1	1	8	1	3	1	20	5	25·00
Section 368, Theft of prædial products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sections 380-382, Robbery ...	—	—	3	3	6	5	4	3	13	11	84·61
Sections 389-392, Criminal breach of trust	16	12	25	13	32	13	24	13	97	51	52·57
Section 394, Receiving stolen property	1	1	2	—	1	—	3	1	7	2	28·57
Section 412, Mischief by killing or maiming any animal ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Total ...	92	33	63	39	126	33	92	31	373	136	36·46
1900.											
Sections 367, 369, and 370, Theft ...	77	18	83	18	68	13	60	13	288	62	21·52
Sections 367, 490, Attempted theft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Section 368, Theft of cattle ...	6	—	4	1	3	—	8	2	21	3	14·28
Section 368, Theft of prædial products	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	60·00
Sections 380-382, Robbery ...	2	1	2	—	3	3	1	1	8	5	62·05
Sections 389-392, Criminal breach of trust	35	10	27	9	34	15	30	20	126	54	42·84
Section 394, Receiving stolen property	1	1	4	2	5	5	6	6	16	14	87·05
Section 412, Mischief by killing or maiming any animal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	126	33	120	30	113	36	105	42	464	141	30·38

This table is a comparative statement of the prosecutions with their results with regard to offences respecting the unlawful handling of other person's property for the relative quarters of 1900 and 1901. It is to be noted that this class of crime has diminished, while the percentage of convictions has increased.

Table III.

Offences.	Accused dead or insane.	Accused absconded.	Case compounded.	Evidence insufficient.	Offender unknown.	Convicted or committed.	Total Number of True Cases.	Percentage of Convictions or Committals to the Total Number of True Cases.
1901.								
Section 440, House-breaking by day ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	
Section 443, House-breaking by night ...	—	—	—	6	53	12	71	
Sections 443 and 490, Attempt at house-breaking by night	—	—	—	—	22	—	22	
Section 433, Criminal trespass ...	—	1	4	—	—	9	14	
Sections 434 and 436, House trespass ...	—	—	3	1	2	9	15	
Section 450, Found in a building for an unlawful purpose	—	—	—	—	—	21	21	
Section 419, Mischief by fire (Arson) ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Total ...	1	1	7	7	78	52	146	35·61
1900.								
Sections 439 and 440, House-breaking by day	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	
Section 443, House-breaking by night ...	—	1	—	4	58	19	82	
Sections 443 and 490, Attempt at house-breaking by night	—	—	—	1	13	3	17	
Section 433, Criminal trespass ...	2	1	3	2	—	12	20	
Sections 434 and 437, House trespass ...	—	—	3	—	—	6	9	
Section 450, Found in a building for an unlawful purpose	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	
Section 419, Mischief by fire (Arson) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total ...	2	2	6	7	71	50	138	36·23

This table sets forth the cases relating to offences arising from criminal entry upon property in the occupation or possession of another.

House-breaking again shows a decrease. In 1899 there were 130 cases, in 1900 86 cases, in 1901 73. The greatest reduction has been in the southern district, which comprises Kollupitiya (with the subdivisions Wellawatta and Cinnamon Gardens), Slave Island, and Maradana (with the subdivisions Borella and Kolonnawa). In this district, which is the chief residential portion of Colombo, house-breakings have been reduced from 44 in 1900 to 28 in 1901. In the northern district, the Pettah

Division shows a similarly satisfactory reduction from 21 to 9. The one black spot in the Province is the Kotahena Division, in which there has been an increase from 14 cases in 1900 to 29 cases. The majority of these cases is in connection with third class houses, the walls, doors, and shutters of which are extremely insecure. The division is a large and straggling one, ill-lighted, with the houses standing far back from the road and hidden from the beats by intervening foliage.

Two startling cases occurred in the southern district in the month of December, the one was a case at No. 3, Gregory road, when the house of the Austrian Consul was entered and a safe removed to the garden, the other was a case in Havelock Town, in which the house of Mr. Grenier of the Railway Extension Office was forcibly entered and a despatch box and a musical box (both of which were subsequently recovered) removed. Both of these were Indian gang robberies, the house-breakers belonging to a band of depredators who had come over from Tuticorin and the neighbouring districts. In neither case did they succeed in securing any profitable booty. The movements of the band were carefully watched and further mischief prevented. It was subsequently broken up, several of the members being arrested by our police and taken back to India by officers of the Indian Police after identification for offences committed there. A very similar invasion of Indian criminals was made in July and August when money and bag robberies to the number of 7 occurred in the Fort. The Fort police were equal to the occasion, and by clever detections secured the conviction of seven offenders, who received sentences of rigorous imprisonment. Their punishment put an immediate stop to these offences.

In 14 cases of the 53 cases of undetected house-breaking by night there was no property stolen, in 16 cases there was contributory negligence on the part of the householder.

Action was taken by the police in all the 21 cases of persons being found in a building for an unlawful purpose and failing to give a satisfactory account of themselves, under section 450, Ceylon Penal Code. Each case resulted in a conviction. In three of them the accused had been previously convicted.

Two of the main factors in the prevention of crime against property have been (1) the improved lighting of the southern district by the Municipality, and (2) the improvement and extension of the police patrols.

It is found that at night a system of patrols in conjunction with the beats is far more effective than one consisting of beat constables alone. The patrols are sent out from their station between 11 and 12 along a prescribed route with orders to visit certain checking stations. This necessitates their being constantly on the move and prevents their retiring to a quiet corner and sleeping, as the solitary beat constable is often tempted to do. The fact of there being two of them together in the case of an emergency gives them greater courage, in addition to greater physical force. The beat constable, on the other hand, is powerless to cope with more than one offender at a time, and is too often a prey to fear and not infrequently to superstition.

During the course of the year the bicycle patrols have been started. There are two patrols, each consisting of two men, working along routes which are varied nightly. During the course of their rounds they cover a distance of from 10 to 15 miles. They have the advantage of rapid and silent movement, and have shown every promise of becoming a very useful and effective arm of the force.

The divisional and round patrols have been further strengthened by the inauguration of the headquarter patrols. Each of these patrols consists of some five or six recruits, under the guidance and command of an experienced sergeant. They are sent out at least once a week, and, in addition to acting as a preventive against crime, afford excellent training and experience for the recruits.

In all divisions the beats and patrols are supervised directly by section sergeants. Each Inspector makes at least two night rounds in his division weekly, and each Assistant Superintendent at least one in his district. In addition to this, whenever possible a special Inspector in general charge of the patrols is told off to make nightly rounds on a bicycle. A constant supervision of the men at night is thus ensured. All constables found asleep on beat or guilty of any negligence are charged at the Superintendent's orderly room and are severely dealt with. Repeated offences of this nature inevitably lead to the dismissal of the offender by the Inspector-General.

The results are even more satisfactory when it is considered that during the year the force in Colombo has been considerably below its usual number owing to the necessity of the establishment of punitive police forces in other parts of the Island. This has necessitated a drain upon the Island reserve, which is otherwise, as a rule, available for duty in Colombo.

The advice to householders contained in the report of 1900 will bear reiteration: "Keep dogs inside your houses, register your servants, see to it yourself that your bars, bolts, and windows are all properly secured."

A tabulated statement of the total number of offences against property, with results:—

Table IV.

Offences.	No. of Cases.	Convictions and Committals.	Percentage of Successful Cases.
1901.			
Theft and kindred offences	373	136	36·46
House-breaking and kindred offences ...	146	52	35·61
Forgery, &c.	25	8	32·00
Total ...	544	196	36·02
1900.			
Theft and kindred offences	464	141	30·38
House-breaking and kindred offences ...	138	50	36·23
Forgery, &c.	13	6	46·15
Total ...	615	197	32·03

N.B.—Thefts of property under Rs. 20 are not included in this statement.

This tabulated statement of the number of offences against property shows a considerable decrease in the commissions, and a very satisfactory increase in the percentage of convictions and committals.

Table V.

Statement of Forgery and Offences relating to Currency Notes and Coins.

Offences.	Accused dead or insane.	Accused absconded.	Case compounded.	Evidence insufficient.	Offender unknown.	Convicted or committed.	Total Number of True Cases.	Percentage of Convictions or Committals to the Total Number of True Cases.
1901.								
Sections 456, 459, Forgery ...	—	2	—	2	—	5	9	
Section 234, Delivery of counterfeit coins	—	—	—	3	1	—	4	
Sections 21 and 22, Ord. 32 of 1884, Possession and delivery of counterfeit notes ...	—	—	—	7	2	3	12	
Total ...	—	2	—	12	3	8	25	32·00
1900.								
Sections 452, 454, 456, 459, Forgery ...	—	3	—	1	—	4	8	
Section 234, Delivery of counterfeit coins	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sections 21 and 22, Ord. 32 of 1884, Possession and delivery of counterfeit notes ...	—	—	—	1	2	2	5	
Total ...	—	3	—	2	2	6	13	46·15

A large number of forged currency notes has been introduced into circulation, but so far the attempts to seize the press from which they are printed have not been successful.

Table VI.

Offences.	Accused dead or insane.	Accused absconded.	Case compounded.	Evidence insufficient.	Offender unknown.	Convicted or committed.	Total Number of True Cases.	Percentage of Convictions or Committals to the Total Number of True Cases.
Section 296, Murder	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	
Section 297, Culpable homicide ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Section 298, Causing death by negligence ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Section 300, Attempt to murder ...	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	
Section 315, Voluntarily causing hurt by knife or dangerous weapon ...	—	3	—	5	1	53	62	
Section 316, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	—	1	1	1	1	10	14	
Section 317, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons ...	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	
Section 319, Drugging	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Section 323, Causing hurt to deter public servant from doing his duty ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Section 326, Causing grievous hurt on provocation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Section 328, Causing hurt by negligent act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Section 333, Wrongful confinement ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Section 345, Assaulting woman to outrage her modesty	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Section 354, Kidnapping ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	
Section 364, Rape	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Sections 364 and 490, Attempt to commit rape	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Section 365, Unnatural offence ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Section 209, Harbouring an offender ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Section 219, Escape of person from lawful custody	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Section 220, Resisting the lawful apprehension of another person ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Section 309, Concealment of birth ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Section 144, Rioting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Section 140, Unlawful assembly ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	4	1	6	2	93	106	
Section 302, Attempt to commit suicide ...	2	—	—	1	—	4	7	
Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	97	113	87·73

The total number of offences against persons is 106, as against 136 in 1900 and 119 in 1899; the percentage of convictions is 87·73, while that in 1900 was 83·82.

There have been 11 cases of suicide and 7 attempts, as against 12 cases and 10 attempts in 1900.

The return shows five committals for murder. The cases of actual murder committed during the year are only three in number.

The first case occurred on New Year's Day at College street, Kotahena: one Amarissa was found lying dead with a gash across his abdomen, two knives were found near the corpse. The evidence was purely circumstantial, there being no eye-witnesses to the deed. One Migel Appu was placed upon his trial, but was acquitted.

The second was the Lovell case. Mr. Lovell of the Peninsular and Oriental Company died on the 12th January from what the medical authorities believed to be ptomaine poisoning. A post-mortem examination and an analysis revealed the fact that he had been poisoned by arsenic. There can be little doubt that the poison was administered by some person with the intention of causing

his death. Several arrests were made and evidence gathered, which subsequently led to two of the servants being put on their trial for murder. The case was heard before the Commissioner of Assize and resulted in acquittal.

The third case was an act of wanton brutality. A Sinhalese man by the name of Podi Sinno residing at College street kept a mistress Karlinahamy, a woman of forty years of age. He subjected her to such ill-treatment that she left him. He followed her, and on the 4th October stabbed her fatally with a knife. He was found guilty of murder, and sentenced to the extreme penalty of the law.

Of the other two cases, one belongs to the year 1900, and the facts have been stated in the report for that year. The accused Robert Ratnayaka was found guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and for voluntarily causing grievous hurt. For these offences he was sentenced to terms of ten years' and two years' rigorous imprisonment, respectively.

The last case occurred in the Pettah. A woman called Selestinahamy abused her husband for an intrigue with another woman. He threw an arecanut cutter at her and caused a fracture of the skull, from which she died. The accused, who was committed for murder, was found guilty of having voluntarily caused grievous hurt, and was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

The cases instituted for unlawful gaming, 109 in all, have produced very excellent results, as much as Rs. 1,650 having been imposed by way of fines. From these fines the Police Reward Fund has been augmented by Rs. 825.

The prosecution of lotteries was also taken in hand, but the attitude of the courts was such as to discountenance the institution of further cases, and to render the effect of such prosecutions negatory.

Under the head of Statutory Offences, there have been 99 cases in which the accused have not been arrested and produced before the court. The figures are identical with those of the preceding year. With regard to criminal cases, there have been only 50 absconders unarrested, as against 82 in 1900.

The crusade against the molesters of passengers has gone steadily forward. The number of prosecutions reached 472, with 425 convictions, the fines varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10. Under other clauses of the Vagrant Ordinance there have been 1,182 prosecutions, with 1,081 convictions.

There are now registered, as defined under the Ordinance, in Colombo 1,037 "idle and disorderly persons," 29 "rogues," and 15 "incorrigible rogues." The Municipal Court is at last inflicting sentences of rigorous imprisonment on persons of this latter class. In the Fort there are 251 "idle and disorderly persons," 17 "rogues," and 9 "incorrigible rogues." It is this band which preys upon the passengers who land in Colombo. The nuisance has been greatly reduced, but still exists. The only remedy lies in a steady perseverance and a rigid enforcement of the provisions of the Vagrant Ordinance.

The ricksha coolies and carriage drivers still continue to be unlicensed. Many of the former are men of the criminal class, and consequently a standing source of danger. The greater number of the latter are incompetents. It is hoped that measures will eventually be taken to provide a system of registration for such persons and to subject them to examination before the grant of a license. A set of rules under the Municipal Ordinance has since been passed by the Municipal Council for the licensing of carriage drivers, which, it is hoped, will be useful.

The regulation of traffic, especially in the Fort, has received special attention. The law as at present existing is quite inadequate on the subject, and steps are being taken to bring in rules which will be more comprehensive. These rules have been passed in the Municipal Council, and only await the approval of Government. In the narrower parts of Maradana, Pettah, and Kotahena, where the double tram line runs, all rules are however useless, and traffic must ever remain in a congested and confused state.

The identification and registration of criminals has been carried on with admirable results. There have been no cases of faulty measurement. Of 877 persons brought from the various police stations in Colombo for identification, 178 were found to have previous convictions, and were consequently committed for trial before the higher courts.

The effective supervision of the habitual criminals and the suspicious characters has been a powerful agent in the prevention and suppression of crime, as shown by the returns. The following are the statistics :—

	Particulars.	No.
1 ...	Number of habitual criminals under police supervision by sentence of a court in Colombo town during the year 1901	56
2 ...	Number of habitual criminals at large on license in Colombo town during the year 1901	39
3 ...	Number of habitual criminals included in column 1, who failed to report themselves and were prosecuted.	5
4 ...	Number of habitual criminals included in column 1, who failed to report themselves and were not traced	5*
5 ...	Number of habitual criminals included in column 2, who failed to report themselves and were prosecuted	2
6 ...	Number of habitual criminals included in column 2, who failed to report themselves and were not traced	3†
7 ...	Number of habitual criminals re-convicted during the year 1901 ...	109

* One arrested since December 31, 1901. † One arrested since December 31, 1901.

There were only two fires of importance. In the one the store of Messrs. Baker & Hall at Kotahena took fire, when a quantity of tea shooks and fibre was destroyed. In the other the fibre in a store in Dean's road belonging to Mr. Vanderspar ignited and caused considerable loss. In both instances the police were early on the scene, and rendered valuable assistance in getting the fire under and in saving property.

The duties of the police with regard to the Boer prisoners still continue. The Harbour Police furnished guard boats to keep watch alongside the steamship "Catalonia" and the steamship "Atlantian" while she was in use as a hospital ship. Guards have also been furnished for the Borella Convict Hospital and the General Hospital to keep a watch over the invalid prisoners of war. A supervision has been exercised, too, over the movements of the prisoners of war on parole.

The most interesting case of the year has been the Orient Company theft case. On Thursday night, 4th April, the day preceding Good Friday, George Brohier, head clerk of the Orient Company,

with the assistance of Owen Joseph and Anthony, peon, by the means of false keys, entered the office of the Company in the Chamber of Commerce buildings and abstracted a sum of Rs. 12,000 from the safe and cash box, which were carefully locked again. The larger part of the stolen money was removed by Owen Joseph and his wife to Nuwara Eliya, where it was secreted in the house of a relative, one Walter Don. Working from clue to clue the police eventually succeeded in getting convictions against Brohier for six years, against Don for two years, against Owen Joseph for two years, and against Mrs. Joseph for six months (simple imprisonment). A sum of Rs. 6,300 was also recovered. Anthony, peon, died before he could be brought before the courts.

On information received from the Straits, Mr. Marshall, Assistant Superintendent of Police of the Northern Division, succeeded in making a seizure at the Customs of dollar notes to the value of $257,940, which had been stolen from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Singapore. This successful seizure was the main proof which led to the subsequent conviction of the thieves at Singapore.

The Harbour Police have performed their duties in a quiet and unostentatious manner. The old police ship has been discontinued as a station-house, the former hospital ship having taken its place. A new port rule insisting on the lowering of two gangway ladders on the arrival of mail ships in port has helped to relieve the congestion, which was the natural result of all boats attempting to crowd to one gangway.

The Colombo Police Force has been strengthened by the appointment of Inspector Elstone to the Fort Division, of Inspector Jonklaas to the Kollupitiya Division, and of Inspector Morris to Headquarters, in place of other officers.

Inspector Elstone, who has acquired invaluable experience elsewhere, has done very sound and conscientious work in the Fort. Owing to his influence there has been a very marked improvement in the *morale* and discipline of the men of this division.

Inspector Morris (late Colour-Sergeant of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry) is another acquisition to the force. He has been placed in charge of Headquarters and the Depôt. The Depôt constitutes the nursery of the force, and the making of the force depends on the training which the recruit receives. Since his appointment there has been a great improvement in the drill, discipline, and *esprit de corps* of the recruits. Drilling has been taught systematically by a gradation through five squads, the men of the first squad coming under the immediate supervision of a Drill Instructor from the Gloucester Regiment. After a recruit has passed in drill, he is put through a course of musketry lasting about fourteen days, and terminating with a course of firing on the Hunupitiya range. To further improve the physique of the men a set of gymnastic appliances has been obtained, and each recruit has to go through a course under the supervision of a competent instructor. The Inspector-General, in order to encourage gymnastics throughout the force, has offered prizes for competition.

Special hours are fixed for daily lectures, at which the recruits receive instruction as to the duties to be performed by them in the police. Preparatory to the progressed recruit being sent out to a Province, this oral instruction is supplemented by actual experience on supernumerary beat duty under the supervision of a senior police officer and by attendance in the Police Court.

The attendance at the police school has not been as large as might possibly be expected, but the men who do attend are regular, and are profiting by the tuition. Quarterly prizes for attendance and half-yearly prizes for competition are now being given.

These improvements, which have been introduced during the course of the year, are already having, and must in the future have, a very beneficial effect upon the force.

This report cannot close without a reference to the two great historical events of the year :—

(1) The death of Queen Victoria.
(2) The visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York.

It is an assured fact that in the Oriental mind our Queen was regarded as a deified personage. To many it was incredible to hear that she was but mortal. In evidence of this must be placed on record a pathetic entry which was made by a Malay Sergeant in the Fort Information Book on his receiving the news of her death. It runs as follows :—

Death of the Queen.

(On receiving the above message printed by the "Times of Ceylon.")

On hearing this I am unable to hold my pen because of "Our God of the Worlds" death."

On Saturday, 26th January, the Proclamation of the accession of King Edward VII. was read in front of Queen's House, the ground being kept by the police.

On Saturday, 2nd February, a memorial service was held at St. Peter's Church, Fort, which was followed by a memorial mass meeting on the Galle Face. Never before was there such a gathering : people streamed in from all sides till at last the green became a living sea of heads. There were there men of every creed and every nation, West and East, bound together by one bond of mutual sympathy, meeting in one universal sorrow. In spite of the thousands assembled, the duties of the police were light, for never was a crowd more orderly ; quietly it met ; quietly it dispersed ; not a single report reached me of one single act of disorderly behaviour.

On Friday, 12th April, Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York landed in Colombo, proceeding to Kandy the same day. They returned on Monday, the 15th April, and between 5 and 6.30 P.M. drove along a prescribed route, through the Fort, Pettah, Slave Island, Cinnamon Gardens, Wellawatta, and Kollupitiya Divisions. That night a reception was held at Queen's House, followed by illuminations and the Royal embarkation. On the morning of Tuesday, the 16th, the "Ophir," with its escort consisting of H.M.S. Highflyer, H.M.S. Pomone, H.M.S. St. George, and H.M.S. Juno, left for Singapore. The fact that the police ably discharged the responsible duties entrusted to them is testified to in the letter of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge, Private Secretary to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York, addressed to His Excellency the Governor, in which it is stated : "His Royal Highness noticed with much satisfaction the admirable manner in which the police duties were performed, and he asks that his thanks may be conveyed to Major Knollys and those serving under him."

R. W. BYRDE,
Superintendent of Police, Colombo.

Colombo, March 22, 1902.

APPENDIX.

A 1.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by Police Courts of the Island during 1901.

N.B.—A. Cases of a civil nature or cases in which the accusation has been made under a misapprehension of law or fact come under this head; also cases in which it has not been established that an offence has been committed. In the latter case this letter is not used unless the facts connected with the commission of the alleged offence have been thoroughly investigated.
B. The case appears to have been designedly false; no offence committed.
C. Offence not within the jurisdiction of the court.
D. Committed to District Court.
E. Committed to Supreme Court.
F. True.—*a* Accused dead or insane.
b Accused absconded and cannot be arrested.
c Compounded under section 355, as amended by Ordinances Nos. 5 of 1886 and 22 of 1890.
d Evidence insufficient to convict any one.
e Offender unknown.
f Convicted, Police Court.
c = Cases.

Number of Offences in Breach of— [Unless otherwise stated the Sections are those of the *Ceylon Penal Code.*]	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.						Grand Total.	Nature of Offence.
						a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*		
	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.		
Sections 140 to 157 ...	41	14	2	6	6	—	1	9	13	—	779	871	Offences against the public tranquillity.
Section 168 ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	Personating a public servant.
Section 209 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	Harbouring an offender.
Section 213 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	Harbouring offender who has escaped from custody.
Sections 219 and 220 ...	27	8	—	5	—	—	5	3	4	—	48	100	Resistance to lawful apprehension.
Section 221 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Escape or attempt to escape from custody for failing to furnish security for good behaviour.
Sections 226 to 256 ...	11	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	9	1	7	30	Offences relating to coins and Government stamps.
Section 262 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Negligent act likely to spread an infectious disease dangerous to life.
Section 270 ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	10	Defiling water of a public spring.
Section 272 ...	24	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	1	46	78	Rash driving.
Section 275 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	Conveying person by water in an overloaded vessel.
Section 276 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	Obstruction on public way.
Section 278 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Dealing with fire so as to endanger human life.
Section 279 ...	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	Negligent conduct with respect to explosives.
Section 282 ...	35	6	—	—	—	—	—	20	5	—	20	86	Negligence with respect to animals.
Sections 285 to 287 ...	20	6	1	—	—	—	2	49	12	1	162	253	Using obscene words and literature.
Sections 290 to 292 ...	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	12	Offences relating to religion.
Section 296 ...	30	5	—	1	131	1	2	—	10	9	—	189	Murder.
Section 297 ...	2	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
Section 298 ...	8	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	Causing death by rash or negligent act.
Section 299 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Abetment of suicide.
Section 300 ...	2	2	—	—	24	1	—	—	2	3	—	34	Attempt to murder.
Section 301 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Attempt to commit culpable homicide.
Section 302 ...	25	2	—	—	—	6	1	—	5	—	43	82	Attempt to commit suicide.
Section 308 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	Abandoning child under 12 years.
Section 309 ...	5	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	8	Concealment of birth.
Section 315 ...	298	427	7	36	1	4	24	11	144	9	565	1,526	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Section 316 ...	26	11	—	140	10	1	5	5	32	1	53	284	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
Section 317 ...	9	3	—	103	22	—	—	1	5	1	22	166	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Section 319 ...	15	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	28	Drugging.
Section 323 ...	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from duty.
Section 326 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	Voluntarily causing hurt on provocation.
Sections 327 to 329 ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	12	Endangering life or personal safety of others.
Sections 332 to 338 ...	44	10	—	—	—	—	2	24	7	—	23	110	Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.
Section 344 ...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	8	Criminal force to deter public servant from duty.
Section 345 ...	10	13	—	7	—	—	—	5	5	—	4	44	Assault on a woman to outrage her modesty.
Section 347 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Assault or criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property worn or carried by a person.
Sections 354 to 356 ...	80	11	1	6	3	—	4	2	2	—	2	111	Kidnapping.
Section 357 ...	23	8	—	1	1	1	4	1	4	—	—	43	Kidnapping a woman to compel a marriage or defilement.

A 1.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by Police Courts—*contd.*

Number of Offences in Breach of—	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.						Grand Total.	Nature of Offence.
						a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*		
	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.		
Section 360 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Kidnapping a child with intent to take property from the person of such child.
Section 364 ...	45	55	1	—	21	—	3	—	11	—	1	137	Rape.
Section 365 ...	2	4	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	10	Unnatural offences.
Section 367 ...	382	221	10	35	4	1	72	19	217	145	291	1,397	Theft.
Section 368 ...	396	253	3	27	2	1	32	3	316	352	233	1,618	Theft of cattle.
Section 368 ...	80	29	3	4	—	—	4	8	20	18	63	229	Theft of prædial products.
Section 369 ...	184	176	1	33	—	—	31	6	142	313	103	989	Theft in a dwelling-house.
Section 370 ...	17	15	—	1	—	—	14	2	4	1	31	85	Theft by clerk or servants of property.
Sections 380 to 385 ...	205	482	3	97	73	1	18	3	131	15	31	1,059	Robbery.
Sections 389 to 392 ...	202	43	1	21	2	—	74	18	34	5	110	600	Criminal breach of trust.
Section 394 ...	111	11	1	3	—	—	4	5	34	—	45	214	Dishonestly receiving stolen property.
Section 396 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property.
Section 397 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	4	Receiving stolen cattle or prædial products.
Sections 411 and 412 ...	129	10	1	2	—	—	3	41	36	4	44	270	Mischief by killing or maiming any animal.
Section 413 ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	Mischief by causing a diminution of supply of water.
Section 414 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, &c.
Sections 418 and 419 ...	99	64	—	18	4	2	—	—	46	74	3	310	Mischief by fire to destroy house.
Sections 432 and 433 ...	192	27	—	3	—	2	5	142	16	9	128	524	Criminal trespass.
Sections 434 to 438 ...	30	9	—	4	1	—	2	22	4	3	27	102	House trespass.
Sections 439 to 441 ...	4	10	—	3	1	—	—	—	1	3	2	24	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking.
Sections 442 to 446 ...	57	8	—	73	16	—	12	4	105	470	9	832	House-breaking by night.
Section 447 ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Dishonestly breaking open a receptacle containing property.
Section 449 ...	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	Possession of house-breaking implements.
Section 450 ...	23	3	—	—	—	1	—	3	6	—	40	76	Being found in building for unlawful purpose.
Section 451 ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	Loitering about by reputed thief.
Sections 454 to 459 ...	8	3	1	8	22	—	3	—	4	—	—	49	Forgery.
Section 488 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	32	39	Appearing in public in a state of intoxication.
Sections 100 and 319 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Abetment and drugging.
Sections 220 and 323 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Resistance to lawful apprehension and voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from duty.
Sections 220 and 344 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Resistance to lawful apprehension and using criminal force to deter public servant from duty.
Sections 300 and 314 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Attempt to murder and voluntarily causing hurt.
Sections 300 and 317 ...	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	Attempt to murder and voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 300 and 418 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Attempt to murder and mischief by fire.
Sections 300 and 490 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Attempt to murder.
Sections 314 and 144 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Voluntarily causing hurt and rioting.
Sections 314 and 316 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Voluntarily causing hurt and voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
Sections 314 and 317 ...	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	Voluntarily causing hurt and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 314 and 333 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	Voluntarily causing hurt and wrongful confinement.
Sections 314 and 367 ...	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	Voluntarily causing hurt and theft.
Sections 314 and 369 ...	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	Voluntarily causing hurt and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 315 and 314 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	7	10	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and voluntarily causing hurt.
Sections 315 and 316 ...	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
Sections 315 and 317 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.

A 1.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by Police Courts—*contd.*

Number of Offences in Breach of—	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.						Grand Total.	Nature of Offence.
						a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*		
	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.		
Sections 315 and 343 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and assault.
Sections 315 and 367 ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and theft.
Sections 315 and 368 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and theft of cattle.
Sections 315 and 369 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 315 and 380 ...	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	7	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and robbery.
Sections 315 and 433 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and criminal trespass.
Sections 315 and 434 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and house trespass.
Sections 315 and 490 ...	21	11	—	1	—	—	2	8	1	—	34	78	Attempt to voluntarily cause hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 316 and 144 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt and rioting.
Sections 316 and 317 ...	2	—	—	14	2	—	1	—	5	—	4	28	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt and voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 316 and 380 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt and robbery.
Sections 317 and 490 ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Attempt to voluntarily cause grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 319 and 109 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Drugging and abetment.
Sections 319 and 490 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	Attempt to drug.
Sections 323 and 314 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from duty and voluntarily causing hurt.
Sections 323 and 490 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Attempt to voluntarily cause hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 332 and 380 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Wrongful restraint and robbery.
Sections 333 and 102 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Wrongful confinement and abetment.
Sections 333 and 338 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	Wrongful confinement and wrongful confinement to extort property.
Sections 333 and 343 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	Wrongful confinement and assault.
Sections 333 and 409 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Wrongful confinement and mischief.
Sections 338 and 367 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Wrongful confinement to extort property and theft.
Sections 343 and 367 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	Assault and theft.
Sections 343 and 488 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Assault and appearing in public in a state of intoxication.
Sections 345 and 367 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Assault on a woman to outrage her modesty and theft.
Sections 354 and 364 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	Kidnapping and rape.
Sections 354 and 490 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Attempt to kidnap.
Sections 357 and 364 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	Kidnapping a woman to compel a marriage or cause her defilement and rape.
Sections 357 and 367 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Kidnapping a woman to compel a marriage or cause her defilement and theft.
Sections 357 and 369 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Kidnapping a woman to compel a marriage or cause her defilement and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 364 and 380 ...	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	Rape and robbery.
Sections 364 and 490 ...	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	Attempt to commit rape.
Sections 367 and 333 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Theft and wrongful confinement.
Sections 367 and 368 ...	9	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	13	19	5	52	Theft and theft of cattle.
Sections 367 and 369 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	5	11	Theft and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 367 and 394 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	3	8	Theft and dishonestly receiving stolen property.
Sections 367 and 433 ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Theft and criminal trespass.
Sections 367 and 434 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Theft and house trespass.
Sections 367 and 443 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Theft and house-breaking by night.
Sections 367 and 486 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	Theft and criminal intimidation.
Sections 367 and 490 ...	5	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	13	Attempt to commit theft.
Sections 368 and 212 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Theft of cattle and taking gift to help to recover movable property.
Sections 368 and 314 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Theft of prædial products and voluntarily causing hurt.
Sections 368 and 397 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Theft of cattle and receiving stolen cattle or prædial products.
Sections 368 and 411 ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Theft of cattle and mischief to animals.

A 1.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by Police Courts—*contd.*

Number of Offences in Breach of—	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.						Grand Total.	Nature of Offence.
						a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*		
	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.		
Sections 369 and 320 ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Theft in a dwelling-house and voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property.
Sections 369 and 394 ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Theft in a dwelling-house and dishonestly receiving stolen property.
Sections 369 and 439 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	Theft in a dwelling-house and lurking house trespass.
Sections 369 and 440 ...	3	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	2	5	3	18	Theft in a dwelling-house and lurking house trespass in order to commit an offence.
Sections 369 and 443 ...	37	27	—	27	5	—	3	1	36	166	3	305	Theft in a dwelling-house and house-breaking by night.
Sections 369 and 490 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Attempt to commit theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 380 and 314 ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Robbery and voluntarily causing hurt.
Sections 380 and 333 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Robbery and wrongful confinement.
Sections 380 and 343 ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	Robbery and assault.
Sections 380 and 345 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Robbery and assault on a woman to outrage her modesty.
Sections 386 and 389 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Dishonest misappropriation of movable property and criminal breach of trust.
Sections 433 and 314 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Criminal trespass and voluntarily causing hurt.
Sections 433 and 343 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Criminal trespass and assault.
Sections 433 and 367 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	Criminal trespass and theft.
Sections 433 and 368 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Criminal trespass and theft of prædial products.
Sections 433 and 484 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	Criminal trespass and insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace.
Sections 434 and 314 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	House trespass and voluntarily causing hurt.
Sections 436 and 380 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	House trespass and robbery.
Sections 437 and 343 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	House trespass and assault.
Sections 437 and 369 ...	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	House trespass and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 439 and 450 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking and being found in a building for unlawful purpose.
Sections 439 and 490 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	Attempt to commit lurking house trespass or house-breaking.
Sections 440 and 315 ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 440 and 436 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking in order to commit an offence and house trespass.
Sections 443 and 315 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	House-breaking by night and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 443 and 369 ...	59	90	1	54	4	—	4	—	52	284	10	558	House-breaking by night and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 443 and 380 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	House-breaking by night and robbery.
Sections 443 and 449 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	House-breaking by night and possession of house-breaking implements.
Sections 443 and 490 ...	4	3	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	41	—	52	Attempt to commit house-breaking by night.
Sections 449 and 450 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Possession of house-breaking implements and being found in a building for unlawful purpose.
Sections 490 and 344 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Attempt to assault or use criminal force to deter public servant from duty.
Sections 490 and 380 ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	Attempt to commit robbery.
Sections 145, 102, and 148 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Rioting armed with deadly weapon, abetment, and joining assembly which has been commanded to disperse.
Sections 296, 380, and 382 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Murder, robbery, and voluntarily causing hurt to commit robbery.
Sections 314, 315, and 367 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Voluntarily causing hurt, voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and theft.
Sections 314, 338, and 373 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	Voluntarily causing hurt, wrongful confinement, and extortion.
Sections 315 and 490 ...	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	12	17	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and attempt to voluntarily cause hurt by dangerous weapons.

A 1.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by Police Courts—*contd.*

Number of Offences in Breach of—	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.						Grand Total.	Nature of Offence.
						a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*		
	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.		
Sections 315, 490, and 317 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and attempt at voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 317, 315, and 314 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons, voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons, and voluntarily causing hurt.
Sections 332, 373, and 343 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Wrongful restraint, extortion, and assault.
Sections 354, 314, and 369 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Kidnapping, voluntarily causing hurt, and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 354, 490, and 315 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Kidnapping and attempt to voluntarily cause hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 357, 364, and 490 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Kidnapping a woman to compel a marriage or cause defilement and attempt to commit rape.
Sections 367, 368, and 394 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Theft, theft of cattle, and dishonestly receiving stolen property.
Sections 367, 369, and 370 ..	92	146	—	14	2	—	7	—	43	123	48	475	Theft, theft in a dwelling-house, and theft by clerk or servant.
Sections 367, 490, and 443 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Theft and attempt to commit housebreaking by night.
Sections 368, 315, and 490 ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Theft of prædial products and attempt to voluntarily cause hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 369, 434, and 343 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Theft in a dwelling-house, house trespass, and assault.
Sections 443, 380, and 382 ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	House-breaking by night, robbery, and voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery.
Sections 315, 368, 219, and 22	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons, theft of cattle, and resistance to lawful apprehension.
Sections 380, 382, 316, and 314	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	Robbery, voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery, voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and voluntarily causing hurt.
Sections 443, 446, 380, and 382	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	House-breaking by night, death or grievous hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in house-breaking, and robbery with hurt.
Section 368 and section 21 of Ordinance 9 of 1893 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Theft of cattle and possessing beef.
Section 488 and section 53 of Ordinance 16 of 1865 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Appearing in public in a state of intoxication and committing obstruction or nuisance on road.
Sections 219 and 323 and Ordinance 10 of 1885 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Resistance to lawful apprehension, causing hurt to deter public servant from duty, and breach of Ordinance relating to forest trees.
Section 392 and section 1 of Ordinance 22 of 1889 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, banker, &c.
Section 323 and 490 and Ordinance 17 of 1889 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Attempting to cause hurt to deter public servant from duty and breaches of the Gaming Ordinance.
Section 2 of Ordinance 4 of 1841 and section 1 of Ordinance 7 of 1889 ...	13	—	—	—	—	4	30	1	59	—	1230	1337	Riotous and disorderly conduct.
Ordinance 4 of 1841 ...	21	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	3	—	83	115	Vagrant Ordinance, breaches of.
Sections 32 and 37 of Ordinance 10 of 1844 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	8	14	Possession of toddy, rum, &c.
Ordinance 10 of 1861 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	Ordinance relating to roads, breaches of.
Ordinance 7 of 1862 ...	25	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	419	450	Cruelty to animals.
Section 1 of Ordinance 15 of 1862 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	Nuisance.
Section 16 of Ordinance 14 of 1865 and section 14 of Ordinance 17 of 1873 ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	9	Letting unlicensed carriages.
Ordinance 16 of 1865 ...	62	5	—	—	—	—	63	8	80	5	4338	4561	Police Ordinance, breaches of.
Section 3 of Ordinance 19 of 1869	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	16	License to possess firearms, breaches of.
Section 36 of Ordinance 2 of 1877 ...	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	Ordinance relating to notaries, breaches of.

A 1.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by Police Courts—*contd.*

Number of Offences in Breach of—	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.						Grand Total.	Nature of Offence.
						a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*		
	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.		
Ordinance 16 of 1877 ...	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Prisons Ordinance, breaches of.
Section 5 of Ordinance 14 of 1878	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	Weights and Measures Ordinance, breaches of.
Ordinance 32 of 1884 ...	34	2	—	—	16	—	—	—	16	4	2	74	Possession of counterfeit notes.
Section 2 of Ordinance 9 of 1885	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	Loitering or lurking on plantation.
Sections 40, 41, 42, 44 of Ordinance 10 of 1885 and section 14 of Ordinance 1 of 1892	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	9	1	32	60	Ordinance relating to forest trees, breaches of.
Ordinance 26 of 1885 ...	29	3	—	—	—	1	21	3	3	13	530	603	Railways Ordinance, breaches of.
Ordinance 1 of 1886 and section 367, Criminal Procedure Code ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Escape from reformatory and theft.
Section 35 of Ordinance 7 of 1886	7	1		—	—	—	1	—	1	—	66	76	Waterworks Ordinance, breaches of.
Section 2 of Ordinance 22 of 1886	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	5	Prædial Products Ordinance, breaches of.
Sections 4 and 5 of Ordinance 17 of 1889 ...	13	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	14	—	161	193	Gaming Ordinance, breaches of.
Ordinance 10 of 1891 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Ordinance relating to game, breaches of.
Section 22 of Ordinance 12 of 1891	24	8	—	—	—	—	22	3	2	1	1048	1108	Drunk and incapable.
Ordinance 12 of 1891 ...	9	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	—	221	237	Licensing Ordinance, breaches of.
Section 6 of Ordinance 13 of 1891	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	Ordinance relating to arrack, rum, toddy, &c., breaches of.
Ordinance 9 of 1893 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	6	8	Butchers' Ordinance, breaches of.
Section 10 of Ordinance 18 of 1894	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	Explosives Ordinance, breaches of.
Ordinance 1 of 1895 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	The Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance, breaches of.
Section 362 (*b*) and Ordinance 11 of 1895 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	Bigamy.
Section 22 of Ordinance 13 of 1896	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	27	Ordinance relating to pilgrimages, breaches of.
Sections 6 and 7 of Ordinance 3 of 1897 ...	45	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	13	3	136	204	Quarantine regulations, breaches of.
Section 7 of Ordinance 9 of 1897	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	20	Penalty for possession or sale of bhang or ganja.
Section 16 of Ordinance 5 of 1899	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	47	53	Opium Ordinance, breaches of.
Ordinance 7 of 1899 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	5	Habitual Criminals' Ordinance, breaches of.
Grand Total, 1901 ...	3616	2396	43	796	410	28	509	457	1792	2111	11687	23745	
Grand Total, 1900 ...	3415	2687	88	700	352	18	522	486	1550	2137	11938	23893	

A 2.—Statement showing Results as regards Persons charged with Cognizable Offences in Cases disposed of in the Police Courts of the Island during 1901.

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons charged.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be arrested.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons committed.	
						Supreme Court.	District Court.
Sections 140 to 157, Offences against the public tranquillity ...	2,601	19	2,530	1,885	527	84	38
Section 168, Personating a public servant	4	—	4	2	2	—	—
Section 209, Harbouring an offender	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Section 213, Harbouring offender who has escaped from custody ...	4	—	4	1	3	—	—
Sections 219 and 220, Resistance to lawful apprehension ...	190	10	170	75	90	—	6
Section 221, Escape or attempt to escape from custody for failing to furnish security for good behaviour	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Sections 226 to 256, Offences relating to coin and Government stamps	33	—	33	6	26	—	1
Section 262, Negligent act likely to spread an infectious disease dangerous to life	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Section 270, Defiling water of a public spring	16	—	16	7	9	—	—
Section 272, Rash driving ...	86	2	79	54	25	—	—
Section 275, Conveying person by water in an overloaded vessel ...	2	—	2	1	1	—	—
Section 276, Obstruction on public way	6	—	5	2	3	—	—
Section 278, Dealing with fire so as to endanger human life ...	2	1	1	—	1	—	—
Section 279, Negligent conduct with respect to explosives ...	10	—	10	1	9	—	—
Section 282, Negligence with respect to animals	97	2	74	23	54	—	—
Sections 285 to 287, Using obscene words and literature ...	489	10	462	305	168	—	—
Sections 290 to 292, Offences relating to religion	39	—	34	10	24	—	—
Section 296, Murder ...	316	9	304	—	119	177	10
Section 297, Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ...	10	—	10	—	3	7	—
Section 298, Causing death by rash or negligent act ...	40	—	40	—	35	5	—
Section 299, Abetment of suicide ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Section 300, Attempt to murder ...	36	—	36	1	7	27	—
Section 301, Attempt to commit culpable homicide ...	2	—	2	—	1	1	—
Section 302, Attempt to commit suicide	81	2	78	43	36	—	—
Section 308, Abandoning child under 12 years	2	—	2	—	1	—	1
Section 309, Concealment of birth	9	1	7	—	6	—	1
Section 315, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons ...	2,357	44	2,282	687	1,526	5	65
Section 316, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	568	12	548	64	208	16	261
Section 317, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	307	—	303	24	85	38	157
Section 319, Drugging ...	39	—	37	—	35	—	2
Section 323, Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from duty	17	4	13	3	4	—	6
Section 326, Voluntarily causing hurt on provocation ...	9	—	9	7	2	—	—
Sections 327 to 329, Endangering life or personal safety of others...	19	—	16	6	10	—	—
Sections 332 to 338, Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	242	6	193	55	142	—	—
Section 344, Criminal force to deter public servant from duty ...	15	—	14	4	9	—	1
Section 345, Assault on a woman to outrage her modesty ...	45	—	40	5	28	—	7
Section 347, Assault or criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property worn or carried by a person	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 354 to 356, Kidnapping ...	193	7	138	3	127	7	12
Section 357, Kidnapping a woman to compel a marriage or defilement	104	5	81	—	80	1	2

A 2.—Results as regards Persons charged with Cognizable Offences in Police Courts—*contd.*

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons charged.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be arrested.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons committed.	
						Supreme Court.	District Court.
Section 360, Kidnapping a child with intent to take property from the person of such child ...	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Section 364, Rape ...	181	3	163	—	141	23	2
Section 365, Unnatural offences ...	12	1	9	—	7	2	—
Section 367, Theft ...	2,196	108	1,933	395	1,512	3	60
Section 368, Theft of cattle ...	2,718	71	2,350	388	1,946	3	49
Section 368, Theft of prædial products	563	5	534	113	436	—	4
Section 369, Theft in a dwelling-house	1,168	53	961	130	798	—	54
Section 370, Theft by clerk or servant of property	101	20	75	31	46	—	1
Sections 380 to 385, Robbery ...	2,362	64	2,166	58	1,754	180	190
Sections 389 to 392, Criminal breach of trust	677	94	454	118	324	2	21
Section 394, Dishonestly receiving stolen property ...	313	4	282	55	225	—	3
Section 396, Assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Section 397, Receiving stolen cattle or prædial products ...	5	—	3	1	2	—	—
Sections 411 and 412, Mischief by killing or maiming any animal ...	418	5	361	59	308	—	2
Section 413, Mischief by causing a diminution of supply of water ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Section 414, Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, &c. ...	5	—	4	—	4	—	—
Sections 418 and 419, Mischief by fire to destroy house ...	412	5	359	5	332	4	27
Sections 432 and 433, Criminal trespass	1,209	18	870	213	676	—	6
Sections 434 to 438, House trespass	181	5	128	32	84	3	9
Sections 439 to 441, Lurking house trespass or house-breaking ...	29	1	23	2	11	1	9
Sections 442 to 446, House-breaking by night	667	21	601	12	446	32	123
Section 447, Dishonestly breaking open a receptacle containing property	3	—	1	—	1	—	—
Section 449, Possession of house-breaking implements ...	5	—	5	—	3	—	2
Section 450, Being found in a building for unlawful purpose ...	94	—	91	53	39	—	—
Section 451, Loitering about by reputed thief	5	—	5	1	4	—	—
Sections 454 to 459, Forgery ...	106	4	95	—	45	38	12
Section 488, Appearing in public in a state of intoxication ...	47	—	45	39	6	—	—
Sections 100 and 319, Abetment and drugging	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 220 and 323, Resistance to lawful apprehension and voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from duty ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 220 and 344, Resistance to lawful apprehension and using criminal force to deter public servant from duty ...	6	—	6	5	1	—	—
Sections 300 and 314, Attempt to murder and voluntarily causing hurt	4	—	4	—	—	4	—
Sections 300 and 317, Attempt to murder and voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	3	—	3	—	—	3	—
Sections 300 and 418, Attempt to murder and mischief by fire ...	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Sections 300 and 490, Attempt to murder	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sections 314 and 144, Voluntarily causing hurt and rioting ...	9	1	8	—	8	—	—
Sections 314 and 316, Voluntarily causing hurt and voluntarily causing grievous hurt ...	3	—	3	—	—	—	3
Sections 314 and 317, Voluntarily causing hurt and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons...	20	—	20	—	7	—	13

A 2.—Results as regards Persons charged with Cognizable Offences in Police Courts—*contd.*

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons charged.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be arrested.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons committed.	
						Supreme Court.	District Court.
Sections 314 and 333, Voluntarily causing hurt and wrongful confinement	6	—	6	2	4	—	—
Sections 314 and 367, Voluntarily causing hurt and theft ...	20	—	20	—	20	—	—
Sections 314 and 369, Voluntarily causing hurt and theft in a dwelling-house	10	—	10	—	10	—	—
Sections 315 and 314, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and voluntarily causing hurt	27	—	27	17	10	—	—
Sections 315 and 316, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and voluntarily causing grievous hurt	11	—	11	—	3	—	8
Sections 315 and 317, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sections 315 and 343, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and assault ...	6	—	6	—	6	—	—
Sections 315 and 367, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and theft ...	11	—	11	7	4	—	—
Sections 315 and 368, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and theft of cattle ...	4	—	4	4	—	—	—
Sections 315 and 369, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and theft in a dwelling-house	7	—	7	4	3	—	—
Sections 315 and 380, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and robbery ...	23	—	18	1	15	1	1
Sections 315 and 433, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and criminal trespass ...	6	—	6	1	5	—	—
Sections 315 and 434, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and house-trespass ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sections 315 and 490, Attempt to voluntarily cause hurt by dangerous weapons	94	4	83	35	48	—	1
Sections 316 and 144, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt and rioting	12	—	12	—	—	—	12
Sections 316 and 317, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt and voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons ...	38	1	25	7	11	2	17
Sections 316 and 380, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt and robbery	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 317 and 490, Attempt to voluntarily cause grievous hurt by dangerous weapons ...	3	—	3	—	2	—	1
Sections 319 and 109, Drugging and abetment	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 319 and 490, Attempt to drug	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sections 323 and 314, Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from duty and voluntarily causing hurt	4	—	4	—	—	—	4
Sections 323 and 490, Attempt to voluntarily cause hurt by dangerous weapons	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 332 and 380, Wrongful restraint and robbery ...	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sections 333 and 102, Wrongful confinement and abetment ...	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Sections 333 and 338, Wrongful confinement and wrongful confinement to extort property ...	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sections 333 and 343, Wrongful confinement and assault ...	5	—	5	—	5	—	—
Sections 333 and 409, Wrongful confinement and mischief ...	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sections 338 and 367, Wrongful confinement to extort property and theft	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 343 and 367, Assault and theft	6	—	5	—	5	—	—

A 2.—Results as regards Persons charged with Cognizable Offences in Police Courts—*contd.*

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons charged.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be arrested.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons committed.	
						Supreme Court.	District Court.
Sections 343 and 488, Assault and appearing in public in a state of intoxication	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 345 and 367, Assault on a woman to outrage her modesty and theft	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Sections 354 and 364, Kidnapping and rape	8	—	7	—	7	—	—
Sections 354 and 490, Attempt to kidnap	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sections 357 and 364, Kidnapping a woman to compel a marriage or cause her defilement and rape ...	5	—	5	—	5	—	—
Sections 357 and 367, Kidnapping a woman to compel a marriage or cause her defilement and theft ...	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sections 357 and 369, Kidnapping a woman to compel a marriage or cause her defilement and theft in a dwelling-house ...	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sections 364 and 380, Rape and robbery	2	—	2	—	—	2	—
Sections 364 and 490, Attempt to commit rape	12	—	11	—	11	—	—
Sections 367 and 333, Theft and wrongful confinement ...	3	—	2	—	3	—	—
Sections 367 and 368, Theft and theft of cattle	48	7	37	6	29	1	1
Sections 367 and 368, Theft and theft of prædial products ...	2	—	2	—	1	—	1
Sections 367 and 369, Theft and theft in a dwelling-house ...	22	—	20	9	9	—	2
Sections 367 and 394, Theft and dishonestly receiving stolen property	16	—	16	3	13	—	—
Sections 367 and 433, Theft and criminal trespass ...	6	—	1	—	5	—	1
Sections 367 and 434, Theft and house trespass	3	—	3	—	3	—	—
Sections 367 and 443, Theft and house-breaking by night ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sections 367 and 486, Theft and criminal intimidation ...	2	—	2	1	1	—	—
Sections 367 and 490, Attempt to commit theft	15	—	15	5	10	—	—
Sections 368 and 212, Theft of cattle and taking gift to help to recover movable property ...	3	1	2	—	—	—	2
Sections 368 and 314, Theft of prædial products and voluntarily causing hurt	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sections 368 and 397, Theft of cattle and receiving stolen cattle or prædial products ...	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Sections 368 and 411, Theft of cattle and mischief to animals ...	12	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 369 and 320, Theft in a dwelling-house and voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property	8	2	6	—	—	6	—
Sections 369 and 394, Theft in a dwelling-house and dishonestly receiving stolen property ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sections 369 and 439, Theft in a dwelling-house and lurking house trespass	15	—	12	—	12	—	—
Sections 369 and 440, Theft in a dwelling-house and lurking house trespass in order to commit an offence	26	2	23	2	12	—	10
Sections 369 and 443, Theft in a dwelling-house and house-breaking by night	445	27	384	7	277	16	87
Sections 369 and 490, Attempt to commit theft in dwelling-house...	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sections 380 and 314, Robbery and voluntarily causing hurt ...	6	—	6	—	6	—	—
Sections 380 and 333, Robbery and wrongful confinement ...	5	—	4	—	4	—	—
Sections 380 and 343, Robbery and assault	4	—	4	—	4	—	—

A 2.—Results as regards Persons charged with Cognizable Offences in Police Courts—*contd.*

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons charged.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be arrested.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons committed.	
						Supreme Court.	District Court.
Sections 380 and 345, Robbery and assault on a woman to outrage her modesty	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 386 and 389, Dishonest misappropriation of movable property and criminal breach of trust	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 433 and 314, Criminal trespass and voluntarily causing hurt	5	—	—	—	5	—	—
Sections 433 and 343, Criminal trespass and assault ...	5	—	5	5	—	—	—
Sections 433 and 367, Criminal trespass and theft ...	4	—	4	—	3	—	1
Sections 433 and 368, Criminal trespass and theft of prædial products	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 433 and 434, Criminal trespass and insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace ...	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sections 434 and 314, House trespass and voluntarily causing hurt	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sections 436 and 380, House trespass and robbery ...	2	—	2	—	—	2	—
Sections 437 and 343, House trespass and assault ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
Sections 437 and 369, House trespass and theft in a dwelling-house	9	—	9	—	1	—	8
Sections 439 and 450, Lurking house trespass or house-breaking and being found in a building for unlawful purpose	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sections 439 and 490, Attempt to commit lurking house trespass or house-breaking ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Sections 440 and 315, Lurking house trespass or house-breaking and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons ...	4	—	4	1	—	—	3
Sections 440 and 436, Lurking house trespass or house-breaking in order to commit an offence and house trespass	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
Sections 443 and 315, House-breaking by night and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons	3	—	3	—	—	—	3
Sections 443 and 369, House-breaking by night and theft in a dwelling-house	269	11	247	32	160	3	52
Sections 443 and 380, House-breaking by night and robbery ...	7	—	7	—	—	7	—
Sections 443 and 449, House-breaking by night and possession of house-breaking implements ...	3	—	3	—	3	—	—
Sections 443 and 490, Attempt to commit house-breaking by night	12	—	12	—	3	1	8
Sections 449 and 450, Possession of house-breaking implements and being found in a building for an unlawful purpose ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 490 and 344, Attempt to assault or use criminal force to deter public servant from duty ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 490 and 380, Attempt to commit robbery ...	9	—	3	—	3	—	—
Sections 145, 102, and 148, Rioting armed with deadly weapon, abetment, and joining assembly which has been commanded to disperse	51	8	43	—	2	41	—
Sections 296, 380, and 382, Murder, robbery, and voluntarily causing hurt to commit robbery ...	7	—	7	—	—	7	—
Sections 314, 315, and 367, Voluntarily causing hurt, voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons, and theft... ...	3	—	3	—	3	—	—
Sections 314, 338, and 373, Voluntarily causing hurt, wrongful confinement, and extortion ...	8	—	8	—	4	—	4
Sections 315 and 490, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and attempt to voluntarily cause hurt by dangerous weapons	31	—	30	17	12	—	1

A 2.—Results as regards Persons charged with Cognizable Offences in Police Courts—*contd.*

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons charged.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be arrested.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons committed.	
						Supreme Court.	District Court.
Sections 315, 490, and 317, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and attempt at voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Sections 317, 315, and 314, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons, voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons, and voluntarily causing hurt	3	—	3	—	1	—	2
Sections 332, 373, and 343, Wrongful restraint, extortion, and assault	3	—	3	—	—	3	—
Sections 354, 314, and 369, Kidnapping, voluntarily causing hurt, and theft in a dwelling-house ...	4	—	4	—	4	—	—
Sections 354, 490, and 315, Kidnapping and attempt to voluntarily cause hurt by dangerous weapons	4	—	4	—	4	—	—
Sections 357, 364, and 490, Kidnapping a woman to compel a marriage or cause defilement and attempt to commit rape ...	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Sections 367, 368, and 394, Theft, theft of cattle, and dishonestly receiving stolen property ...	2	—	1	—	—	—	1
Sections 367, 369, and 370, Theft, theft in a dwelling-house, and theft by clerk or servant ...	332	9	166	55	84	2	25
Sections 368, 315, and 490, Theft of prædial products and attempting to voluntarily cause hurt by dangerous weapons ...	3	—	3	—	3	—	—
Sections 369, 434, and 343, Theft in a dwelling-house, house trespass, and assault	6	—	6	—	6	—	—
Sections 443, 380, and 382, House-breaking by night, robbery, and voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery ...	8	1	7	—	4	3	—
Sections 315, 368, 219, and 220, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons, theft of cattle, and resistance to lawful apprehension	4	—	4	—	4	—	—
Sections 380, 382, 316, and 314, Robbery, voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery, voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and voluntarily causing hurt ...	11	—	10	—	5	5	—
Sections 443, 446, 380, and 382, House-breaking by night, death or grievous hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in house-breaking, and robbery with hurt ...	9	—	9	—	—	9	—
Section 368, Ceylon Penal Code, and section 21 of Ordinance No. 9 of 1893, Theft of cattle and possessing beef	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Section 488, Ceylon Penal Code, and section 53 of Ordinance No. 16 of 1865, Appearing in public in a state of intoxication and committing obstruction or nuisance on road	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sections 219 and 323, Ceylon Penal Code and Ordinance No. 10 of 1885, Resistance to lawful apprehension, causing hurt to deter public servant from duty, and breach of Ordinance relating to forest trees	4	—	4	2	2	—	—
Section 392, Ceylon Penal Code, and section 1 of Ordinance No. 22 of 1889, Criminal breach of trust by public servant, banker, &c. ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Sections 323 and 490, Ceylon Penal Code, and Ordinance No. 17 of 1889, Attempting to cause hurt to deter public servant from duty, and breaches of the Gaming Ordinance	9	—	8	8	—	—	—

A 2.—Results as regards Persons charged with Cognizable Offences in Police Courts—*contd.*

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons charged.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be arrested.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons committed.	
						Supreme Court.	District Court.
Section 2 of Ordinance No. 4 of 1841, and section 1 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1889, Riotous and disorderly conduct	2,002	37	1,965	1,841	123	—	—
Ordinance No. 4 of 1841, Vagrant Ordinance, breaches of ...	230	12	212	142	70	—	—
Sections 32 and 37 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1844, Possession of toddy, rum, &c.	17	—	17	10	7	—	—
Ordinance No. 10 of 1861, Ordinance relating to roads, breaches of ...	3	—	3	1	2	—	—
Section 1 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1862, Cruelty to animals ...	458	2	456	430	26	—	—
Section 1 of Ordinance No. 15 of 1862, Nuisance	9	—	8	7	2	—	—
Section 16 of Ordinance No. 14 of 1865, and section 14 of Ordinance No. 17 of 1873, Letting unlicensed carriages	9	—	9	6	3	—	—
Ordinance No. 16 of 1865, Police Ordinance, breaches of ...	4,637	68	4,564	4,397	167	—	—
Section 3 of Ordinance No. 19 of 1869, License to possess firearms, breaches of	16	—	16	14	2	—	—
Section 36 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1877, Ordinance relating to notaries, breaches of ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ordinance No. 16 of 1877, Prisons Ordinance, breaches of ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Section 5 of Ordinance No. 14 of 1878 Weights and Measures Ordinance, breaches of	5	—	5	5	—	—	—
Ordinance No. 32 of 1884, Possession of counterfeit notes ...	85	1	80	1	61	18	—
Section 2 of Ordinance No. 9 of 1885, Loitering or lurking on plantation	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Sections 40, 41, 42, and 44 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1885, and section 14 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1892, Ordinance relating to forest trees, breaches of	154	5	132	63	70	—	—
Ordinance No. 26 of 1885, Railways Ordinance, breaches of ...	658	28	617	577	40	—	—
Ordinance No. 1 of 1886, and section 367, Ceylon Penal Code, Escape from Reformatory and theft ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Section 35 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1886, Waterworks Ordinance, breaches of	77	1	74	66	8	—	—
Section 2 of Ordinance No. 22 of 1886, Prædial products Ordinance, breaches of ...	9	—	9	2	7	—	—
Sections 4 and 5 of Ordinance No. 17 of 1889, Gaming Ordinance, breaches of	935	16	890	699	200	—	—
Ordinance No. 10 of 1891, Ordinance relating to game, breaches of ...	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Section 23 of Ordinance No. 12 of 1891, Drunk and incapable ...	1,197	26	1,167	1,134	33	—	—
Ordinance No. 12 of 1891, Licensing Ordinance, breaches of ...	282	6	276	257	19	—	—
Section 6 of Ordinance No. 13 of 1891, Ordinance relating to arrack, rum, toddy, &c., breaches of ...	3	—	2	1	1	—	—
Ordinance No. 9 of 1893, Butchers, Ordinance, breaches of ...	29	1	23	13	10	—	—
Section 10 of Ordinance No. 18 of 1894, Explosives Ordinance, breaches of	5	—	5	3	1	1	—
Ordinance No. 1 of 1895, The Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance, breaches of ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Section 362 (*b*) and Ordinance No. 11 of 1895, Bigamy... ...	3	—	3	—	1	2	—
Section 22 of Ordinance No. 13 of 1896, Ordinance relating to pilgrimages, breaches of ...	121	—	121	94	27	—	—

A 2.—Results as regards Persons charged with Cognizable Offences in Police Courts—*contd.*

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons charged.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be arrested.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons committed.	
						Supreme Court.	District Court.
Sections 6 and 7 of Ordinance No. 3 of 1897, Quarantine regulations, breaches of	251	8	243	180	63	—	—
Section 7 of Ordinance No. 9 of 1897, Penalty for possession or sale of bhang or ganja	21	—	20	17	3	—	—
Section 16 of Ordinance No. 5 of 1899, Opium Ordinance, breaches of	57	1	56	51	5	—	—
Ordinance No. 7 of 1899, Habitual Criminal Ordinance, breaches of...	5	—	5	2	3	—	—
Grand Total, 1901 ...	34,666	908	31,634	15,247	14,446	800	1,423
Grand Total, 1900 ...	35,093	966	32,226	15,628	14,912	648	1,200

A 3.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by the District Courts of the Island during 1901.

N.B.—A. Cases of a civil nature or cases in which the accusation has been made under a misapprehension of law or fact come under this head; also cases in which it has not been established that an offence has been committed. In the latter case this letter is not used unless the facts connected with the commission of the alleged offence have been thoroughly investigated.

B. The case appears to have been designedly false; no offence committed.

C. Offence not within the jurisdiction of the court.

F. True.—*a* Accused dead or insane.
b Accused absconded and cannot be arrested.
c Compounded under section 355, as amended by Ordinances 5 of 1886 and 22 of 1890.
d Evidence insufficient to convict any one.
e Offender unknown.
f Convicted.
c = Cases.

Number of Offences in Breach of— [Unless otherwise stated the Sections are those of the *Ceylon Penal Code.*]	A.	B.	C.	F.						Grand Total.	Nature of Offence.
				a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*		
	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.		
Section 140 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Unlawful assembly.
Section 141 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Joining unlawful assembly armed with deadly weapon.
Section 144 ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	7	Rioting.
Section 219 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	Resistance to lawful apprehension.
Section 234 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Possessing and delivering counterfeit coin.
Section 244 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Delivery of Queen's coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.
Section 308 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	Abandoning child under 12 years of age.
Section 309 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Concealment of birth.
Section 315 ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	5	—	24	32	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Section 316 ...	15	11	—	—	1	—	30	3	88	148	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
Section 317 ...	7	3	—	—	—	—	20	2	86	118	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Section 323 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from duty.
Section 326 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation.
Section 329 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human life.
Section 338 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting property.
Section 345 ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	8	Assault on a woman to outrage her modesty.
Section 354 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	6	Kidnapping.
Section 367 ...	—	5	—	—	1	—	6	4	43	59	Theft.
Section 368 ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	8	14	Theft of cattle and prædial products.
Section 369 ...	2	5	—	—	—	—	9	—	43	59	Theft in a dwelling-house.
Section 380 ...	11	27	1	—	—	—	25	—	37	101	Robbery.
Section 381 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Attempt to commit robbery.
Section 389 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	9	Criminal breach of trust.
Section 390 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	Criminal breach of trust by carrier.
Section 391 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	Criminal breach of trust by clerk or servant.
Section 392 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, &c.
Section 412 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	Mischief by killing or rendering useless any elephant, camel, horse, or any other animal of the value of Rs. 50 or upwards.

A 3.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by District Courts—*contd.*

Number of Offences in Breach of—	A.	B.	C.	F.						Grand Total.	Nature of Offence.
				a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*		
	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.		
Section 418 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Mischief by fire or explosive substance.
Section 419 ...	1	7	—	—	—	—	7	—	6	21	Mischief by fire or explosive substance to destroy house.
Section 433 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Criminal trespass.
Section 437 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	House trespass.
Section 439 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking.
Section 442 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	5	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking by night.
Section 443 ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	20	—	10	32	House-breaking by night.
Section 449 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	Possession of house-breaking implements.
Section 459 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Using as genuine a forged document.
Sections 102 and 354 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Abetment and kidnapping.
Sections 219 and 367 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Resistance to lawful apprehension and theft.
Sections 315 and 314 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and voluntarily causing hurt.
Sections 315 and 367 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and theft.
Sections 315 and 409 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and mischief.
Sections 315 and 440 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and lurking house trespass or house-breaking.
Sections 315 and 490 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	Attempt at voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 316 and 314 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt and voluntarily causing hurt.
Sections 316 and 315 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 317 and 314 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	5	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons and voluntarily causing hurt.
Sections 317 and 315 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 317 and 316 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons and voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
Sections 317 and 344 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons and assault or use of criminal force to deter public servant from duty.
Sections 323 and 314 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from duty and voluntarily causing hurt.
Sections 323 and 315 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from duty and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 338 and 373 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting property and extortion.
Sections 367 and 368 ...	1	3	—	—	—	—	11	—	12	27	Theft and theft of cattle or prædial products.
Sections 368 and 212 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Theft of cattle or prædial products and taking gift to recover movable property.
Sections 368 and 315 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Theft of cattle or prædial products and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 368 and 369 ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Theft of cattle or prædial products and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 369 and 317 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Theft in a dwelling-house and voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 369 and 394 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Theft in a dwelling-house and dishonestly receiving stolen property.
Sections 369 and 407 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Theft in a dwelling-house and fraudulent removal or concealment of property.
Sections 380 and 314 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Robbery and voluntarily causing hurt.
Sections 380 and 315 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Robbery and voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 386 and 389 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Criminal misappropriation of movable property and criminal breach of trust.
Sections 419 and 314 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Mischief by fire and voluntarily causing hurt.
Sections 433 and 450 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Criminal trespass and being found in a building for unlawful purpose.
Sections 434 and 380 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	House trespass and robbery.
Sections 437 and 367 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	House trespass and theft.
Sections 437 and 369 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	10	16	House trespass and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 437 and 410 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	House trespass and mischief and thereby causing damage to the amount of Rs. 50.
Sections 437 and 343 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	House trespass and assault.
Sections 440 and 369 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	4	10	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 440 and 380 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking and robbery.
Sections 440 and 436 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking and house trespass.

A 3.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by District Courts—*contd.*

Number of Offences in Breach of—	A.	B.	C.	F.						Grand Total.	Nature of Offence.
				a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*		
	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.		
Sections 443 and 369 ...	3	25	—	—	—	—	37	1	48	114	House-breaking by night and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 443 and 380 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	House-breaking by night and robbery.
Sections 443 and 410 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	House-breaking by night and mischief, and thereby causing damage to the amount of Rs. 50 or upwards.
Sections 443 and 490 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Attempt to commit house-breaking by night.
Sections 454 and 459 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	Forgery and uttering forged documents.
Sections 490 and 317 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Attempt to voluntarily cause hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 490 and 319 ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Attempting to administer stupefying drugs.
Sections 490 and 442 ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	Attempt to commit house-breaking by night.
Sections 219, 220, and 315 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Resistance to lawful apprehension and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 314, 315, and 316 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Voluntarily causing hurt, voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons, and voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
Sections 314, 315, and 317 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	Voluntarily causing hurt, voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons, and voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 367, 368, and 315 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Theft, theft of cattle or prædial products, and voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 367, 368, and 394 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Theft, theft of cattle or prædial products, and dishonestly receiving stolen property.
Sections 490, 442, and 449 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Attempt to commit house-breaking by night and possession of house-breaking implements.
Sections 490, 443, and 437 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Attempt to commit house-breaking by night and house-trespass.
Sections 140, 144, 146, and 316	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Unlawful assembly, rioting, and voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
Sections 140, 144, 317, and 314	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Unlawful assembly, rioting, voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons, and voluntarily causing hurt.
Sections 140, 144, 315, 146, and 314	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Unlawful assembly, rioting, voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons, and voluntarily causing hurt.
Sections 454, 459, 367, 368, and 394	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Forgery, uttering forged document, theft, theft of cattle or prædial products, and dishonestly receiving stolen property.
Sections 392 and 1 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1889 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Criminal breach of trust by public servant.
Sections 449 and 6 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1889 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Possession of house-breaking implements and being a habitual criminal.
Grand Total, 1901 ...	46	113	1	—	2	—	215	14	515	906	
Grand Total, 1900 ...	43	104	3	—	—	—	136	5	503	794	

A 4.—Statement showing Results as regards Persons charged under Ordinance No. 8 of 1896, or committed for trial on Charges of Cognizable Offences in Cases disposed of in the District Courts of the Island during 1901.

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons committed.	Number of Persons charged under Ordinance 8 of 1896.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be traced.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Total.
Section 140, Unlawful assembly ...	5	—	—	5	—		5
Section 141, Joining unlawful assembly armed with deadly weapon	5	—	—	—	5	—	5
Section 144, Rioting ...	66	—	1	65	25	40	65
Section 219, Resistance to lawful apprehension	3	—	—	—	2	1	3
Section 234, Possessing and delivering counterfeit coin ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Section 244, Delivery of Queen's coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered	1	—	—	1	1	—	1

A 4.—Statement showing Results as regards Persons (District Courts)—*contd.*

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons committed.	Number of Persons charged under Ordinance 8 of 1896.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be traced.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Total.
Section 308, Abandoning child under 12 years of age ...	3	—	—	2	3	—	3
Section 309, Concealment of birth...	2	—	—	1	2	—	2
Section 315, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons ...	48	2	—	25	33	15	48
Section 316, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	247	3	1	147	111	138	250
Section 317, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	153	3	—	77	93	63	156
Section 323, Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from duty	7	—	—	4	7	—	7
Section 326, Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Section 329, Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human life	5	—	—	—	5	—	5
Section 338, Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting property	4	—	—	—	—	4	4
Section 345, Assault on a woman to outrage her modesty ...	8	—	—	4	6	2	8
Section 354, Kidnapping ...	14	—	—	12	5	9	14
Section 367, Theft ...	75	—	—	45	46	29	75
Section 368, Theft of cattle and prædial products ...	31	—	—	17	15	16	31
Section 369, Theft in a dwelling-house	76	—	—	47	45	31	76
Section 380, Robbery ...	202	—	—	83	49	135	202
Section 381, Attempt to commit robbery	2	—	—	2	2	—	2
Section 389, Criminal breach of trust	9	—	—	5	8	1	9
Section 390, Criminal breach of trust by carrier	6	—	—	5	6	—	6
Section 391, Criminal breach of trust by clerk or servant ...	5	—	—	1	4	1	5
Section 392, Criminal breach of trust by public servant, &c. ...	3	—	—	3	3	—	3
Section 412, Mischief by killing or rendering useless any elephant, camel, horse, or any other animal of the value of Rs. 50 or upwards	4	—	—	2	2	2	4
Section 418, Mischief by fire or explosive substance ...	2	—	—	2	2	—	2
Section 419, Mischief by fire or explosive substance to destroy house	30	—	—	19	6	24	30
Section 433, Criminal trespass ...	1	—	—	1	—	1	1
Section 437, House trespass ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Section 439, Lurking house trespass or house-breaking ...	3	—	—	—	—	3	3
Section 442, Lurking house trespass or house-breaking by night...	5	—	—	1	3	2	5
Section 443, House-breaking by night	56	—	—	16	11	45	56
Section 449, Possession of house-breaking implements ...	2	—	—	1	1	1	2
Section 459, Using as genuine a forged document ...	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Sections 102 and 354, Abetment and kidnapping	2	—	—	2	—	2	2
Sections 219 and 367, Resistance to lawful apprehension and theft ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Sections 315 and 314, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and voluntarily causing hurt	4	—	—	2	4	—	4
Sections 315 and 367, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and theft ...	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Sections 315 and 409, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and mischief ...	6	—	—	—	—	6	6
Sections 315 and 440, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and lurking house trespass or house-breaking ...	3	—	—	—	—	3	3
Sections 315 and 490, Attempt at voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons... ...	4	—	—	1	—	4	4
Sections 316 and 314, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt and voluntarily causing hurt ...	18	—	—	4	11	7	18

A 4.—Statement showing Results as regards Persons (District Courts)—*contd.*

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons committed.	Number of Persons charged under Ordinance 8 of 1896.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be traced.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Total.
Sections 316 and 315, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons	2	—	—	2	—	2	2
Sections 317 and 314, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons and voluntarily causing hurt	16	4	—	4	9	11	20
Sections 317 and 315, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons	12	—	—	1	11	1	12
Sections 317 and 316, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons and voluntarily causing grievous hurt ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Sections 317 and 344, Voluntarily causing grivous hurt by dangerous weapons and assault or use of criminal force to deter public servant from duty ...	—	2	—	—	2	—	2
Sections 323 and 314, Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from duty and voluntarily causing hurt	4	—	—	—	4	—	4
Sections 323 and 315, Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from duty and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Sections 338 and 373, Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting property and extortion	3	—	—	3	—	3	3
Sections 367 and 368, Theft and theft of cattle or prædial products	48	—	—	13	15	33	48
Sections 368 and 212, Theft of cattle or prædial products and taking gift to recover movable property	2	—	—	2	2	—	2
Sections 368 and 315, Theft of cattle or prædial products and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Sections 368 and 369, Theft of cattle or prædial products and theft in a dwelling-house	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Sections 369 and 317, Theft in a dwelling-house and voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons... ...	1	—	—	1	—	1	1
Sections 369 and 394, Theft in a dwelling-house and dishonestly receiving stolen property ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Sections 369 and 407, Theft in a dwelling-house and fraudulent removal or concealment of property...	3	—	—	—	—	3	3
Sections 380 and 314, Robbery and voluntarily causing hurt ...	3	—	—	3	—	3	3
Sections 380 and 315, Robbery and voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Sections 386 and 389, Criminal misappropriation of movable property and criminal breach of trust ...	4	—	—	4	1	3	4
Sections 419 and 314, Mischief by fire and voluntarily causing hurt	4	—	—	—	—	4	4
Sections 433 and 450, Criminal trespass and being found in a building for unlawful purpose ...	2	—	—	2	2	—	2
Sections 434 and 380, House trespass and robbery ...	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Sections 437 and 367, House trespass and theft	5	—	—	—	5	—	5
Sections 437 and 369, House trespass and theft in a dwelling-house	22	—	—	20	13	9	22
Sections 437 and 410, House trespass and mischief and thereby causing damage to the amount of Rs. 50	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Sections 437 and 343, House trespass and assault ...	2	—	—	2	—	2	2
Sections 440 and 369, Lurking house trespass or house-breaking and theft in a dwelling-house ...	18	—	—	3	5	15	20

A 4.—Statement showing Results as regards Persons (District Courts)—*contd.*

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons committed.	Number of Persons charged under Ordinance 8 of 1896.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be traced.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Total.
Secs. 440 & 380, Lurking house trespass or house-breaking & robbery	3	—	—	—	—	3	3
Sections 440 and 436, Lurking house trespass or house-breaking and house trespass	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Sections 443 and 369, House-breaking by night and theft in a dwelling-house	191	6	—	85	69	128	197
Sections 443 and 380, House-breaking by night and robbery ...	2	—	—	2	—	2	2
Sections 443 and 410, House-breaking by night and mischief and thereby causing damage to the amount of Rs. 50 or upwards	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Sections 443 and 490, Attempt to commit house-breaking by night	4	—	—	—	—	4	4
Sections 454 and 459, Forgery and uttering forged document ...	4	—	—	—	—	4	4
Sections 490 and 317, Attempt to voluntarily cause hurt by dangerous weapons... ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Sections 490 and 319, Attempting to administer stupefying drugs ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Sections 490 and 442, Attempt to commit house-breaking by night	4	—	—	—	1	3	4
Sections 219, 220, and 315, Resistance to lawful apprehension and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons ...	2	—	—	—	1	1	2
Sections 314, 315, and 316, Voluntarily causing hurt, voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons, and voluntarily causing grievous hurt	3	—	—	3	3	—	3
Sections 314, 315, and 317, Voluntarily causing hurt, voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons, and voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	5	—	—	5	—	5	5
Sections 367, 368, and 315, Theft, theft of cattle or prædial products, and voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons ...	3	—	—	1	3	—	3
Secs. 367, 368, & 394, Theft, theft of cattle or prædial products, and dishonestly receiving stolen property	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Sections 490, 442, and 449, Attempt to commit house-breaking by night and possession of house-breaking implements	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Sections 490, 443, and 437, Attempt to commit house-breaking by night and house trespass ...	2	—	—	2	—	2	2
Sections 140, 144, 146, and 316, Unlawful assembly, rioting, and voluntarily causing grievous hurt	6	—	—	—	—	6	6
Sections 140, 144, 317, and 314, Unlawful assembly, rioting, voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons, and voluntarily causing hurt ...	6	—	—	6	1	5	6
Sections 140, 144, 315, 146, and 314, Unlawful assembly, rioting, voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons, and voluntarily causing hurt	11	—	—	11	—	11	11
Sections 454, 459, 367, 368, and 394, Forgery, uttering forged document, theft, theft of cattle or prædial products, and dishonestly receiving stolen property ...	2	—	—	2	1	1	2
Sections 392 and 1 of Ordinance No. 22 of 1889, Criminal breach of trust by public servant ...	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Sections 449 and 6 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1899, Possession of house-breaking implements and being a habitual criminal ...	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Grand Total, 1901 ...	1,546	20	2	784	677	869	1,565
Grand Total, 1900 ...	1,241	35	—	761	695	583	1,278

A 5.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by the Supreme Courts during 1901.

N.B.—A. Cases of a civil nature or cases in which the accusation has been made under a misapprehension of law or fact come under this head; also cases in which it has not been established that an offence has been committed. In the latter case this letter is not used unless the facts connected with the commission of the alleged offence have been thoroughly investigated.

B. The case appears to have been designedly false; no offence committed.

C. Offence not within the jurisdiction of the court.

F. True.—*a* Accused dead or insane.
b Accused absconded and cannot be arrested.
c Compounded under section 355, as amended by Ordinances 5 of 1886 and 22 of 1890.
d Evidence insufficient to convict any one.
e Offender unknown.
f Convicted.

C = Cases.

Number of Offences in Breach of— [Unless otherwise stated the Sections are those of the *Ceylon Penal Code*.]	A.	B.	C.	F.						Grand Total.	Nature of Offence.
				a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*		
	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.		
Section 140 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Unlawful assembly.
Section 144 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Rioting.
Section 145 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Rioting armed with deadly weapon.
Section 296 ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	30	—	79	111	Murder.
Section 297 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	17	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
Section 298 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	6	Causing death by rash or negligent act.
Section 300 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	9	—	14	24	Attempt to murder.
Section 301 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Attempt to commit culpable homicide.
Section 315 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Section 316 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	11	12	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
Section 317 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	14	17	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Section 319 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Administering stupefying drugs.
Section 325 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation.
Section 326 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation.
Section 357 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	Kidnapping a woman to compel a marriage or cause her defilement.
Section 364 ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	6	—	3	11	Rape.
Section 365 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Unnatural offences.
Section 367 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	7	Theft.
Section 369 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	Theft in a dwelling-house.
Section 370 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Theft by clerk or servant of property.
Section 380 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	7	Robbery.
Section 419 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Mischief by fire.
Section 437 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	House trespass.
Section 443 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	House-breaking by night.
Section 456 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	8	Forgery of a valuable security, will, &c.
Section 459 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	Uttering a forged document.
Sections 102 and 456 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Abetment and forgery of a valuable security, will, &c.
Sections 296 and 300 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Murder and attempt to murder.
Sections 296 and 316 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	Murder and voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
Sections 296 and 317 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Murder and voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 296 and 380 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Murder and robbery.
Sections 297 and 314 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Culpable homicide and voluntarily causing hurt.
Sections 297 and 316 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Culpable homicide and voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
Sections 297 and 317 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Culpable homicide and voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 300 and 314 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Attempt to murder and voluntarily causing hurt.
Sections 300 and 316 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Attempt to murder and voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
Sections 300 and 317 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	4	Attempt to murder and voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 300 and 419 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Attempt to murder and mischief by fire.
Sections 315 and 314 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and voluntarily causing hurt.
Sections 315 and 333 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and wrongful confinement.
Sections 317 and 314 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons and voluntarily causing hurt.
Sections 317 and 315 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 317 and 316 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons and voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
Sections 317 and 343 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons and assault.
Sections 343 and 367 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Assault and theft.
Sections 356 and 333 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Kidnapping with intent secretly to confine a person and wrongful confinement.

A 5.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by the Supreme Courts—*contd.*

Number of Offences in Breach of—	A.	B.	C.	F.						Grand Total.	Nature of Offence.
				a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*		
	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.		
Sections 357 and 364 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	Kidnapping a woman to compel a marriage or cause her defilement and rape.
Sections 357 and 369 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Kidnapping a woman to compel a marriage or cause her defilement and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 364 and 102 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Rape and abetment.
Sections 364 and 315 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Rape and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 367 and 368 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Theft and theft of cattle or prædial products.
Sections 369 and 320 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	Theft in a dwelling-house and voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property.
Sections 380 and 320 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Robbery and voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property.
Sections 380 and 382 ...	—	4	—	—	—	—	21	—	30	55	Robbery and causing hurt in committing robbery.
Sections 380 and 383 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Robbery and robbery with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.
Sections 381 and 382 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	Attempt to commit robbery and voluntarily causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery.
Sections 390 and 391 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Criminal breach of trust by a carrier, wharfinger, and criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant.
Sections 418 and 433 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Mischief by fire and criminal trespass.
Sections 436 and 380 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	House-trespass and robbery.
Sections 442 and 445 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	Lurking house-trespass by night and death or grievous hurt caused whilst committing house-breaking by night.
Sections 443 and 315 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	House-breaking by night and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 443 and 367 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	House-breaking by night and theft.
Sections 443 and 369 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	14	18	House-breaking by night and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 443 and 380 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	House-breaking by night and robbery.
Sections 443 and 445 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	House-breaking by night and grievous hurt caused whilst committing house-breaking.
Sections 443 and 446 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	House-breaking by night and death or grievous hurt caused whilst committing house-breaking by night.
Sections 455 and 459 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	Forgery of a record of a court of justice, &c., and uttering forged document.
Sections 456 and 403 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Forgery of a valuable security or will, &c., and cheating, and thereby dishonestly inducing the making, alteration, or destruction of a valuable security.
Sections 456 and 459 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	14	18	Forgery of a valuable security, will, &c., and uttering forged document.
Sections 457 and 459 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Forgery for the purpose of cheating and uttering forged document.
Sections 490 and 364 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	Attempt to commit rape.
Sections 490 and 443 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Attempt to commit house-breaking by night.
Sections 144, 434, and 380 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Rioting, house trespass, and robbery.
Sections 145, 102, and 148 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Rioting armed with deadly weapon, abetment, and knowingly joining or continuing in assembly which has been commanded to disperse.
Sections 145, 317, and 315 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	Rioting armed with deadly weapon, voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons, and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 190, 102, and 389 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Fabricating false evidence, abetment, and criminal breach of trust.
Sections 300, 314, and 315 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Attempt to murder, voluntarily causing hurt, and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 314, 332, and 373 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Voluntarily causing hurt, wrongful restraint, and extortion.
Sections 316, 443, and 419 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt, house-breaking by night, and mischief by fire.
Sections 354, 356, and 357 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Kidnapping, kidnapping with intent to confine a person, and kidnapping a woman to compel a marriage or cause her defilement.
Sections 380, 382, and 144 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Robbery, voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery, and rioting.
Sections 380, 382, and 314 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Robbery, voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery, and voluntarily causing hurt.
Sections 380, 382, and 315 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Robbery, voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery, and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 380, 382, and 316 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Robbery, voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery, and voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

A 5.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by the Supreme Courts—*contd.*

Number of Offences in Breach of—	A.	B.	C.	F.						Grand Total.	Nature of Offence.
				a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*		
	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.		
Sections 380, 382, and 383 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Robbery, voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery, and robbery with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.
Sections 380, 382, and 436 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Robbery, voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery, and house trespass.
Sections 387, 490, and 364 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Dishonest misappropriation of property and attempt to commit rape.
Sections 436, 380, and 382 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	4	House trespass, robbery, and voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery.
Sections 437, 380, and 382 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	House trespass, robbery, and voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery.
Sections 440, 369, and 315 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	House-breaking, theft in a dwelling-house, and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 443, 369, and 315 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	House-breaking by night, theft in a dwelling-house, and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 443, 369, and 394 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	House-breaking by night, theft in a dwelling-house, and dishonestly receiving stolen property.
Sections 443, 380, and 369 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	House-breaking by night, robbery, and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 443, 380, and 382 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	House-breaking by night, robbery, and voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery.
Sections 443, 380, and 383 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	House-breaking by night, robbery, and robbery with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.
Sections 443, 380, and 446 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	House-breaking by night, robbery, and death or grievous hurt caused whilst committing house-breaking by night.
Sections 443, 382, and 486 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	House-breaking by night, voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery, and criminal intimidation.
Sections 443, 444, and 369 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	House-breaking by night, house-breaking by night after preparation made for causing hurt, and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 443, 444, and 380 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	House-breaking by night, house-breaking by night after preparation made for causing hurt, and robbery.
Sections 444, 380, 446, and 383	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	House-breaking by night after preparation made for causing hurt, robbery, death, or grievous hurt caused whilst committing house-breaking by night, and robbery with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.
Sections 456, 459, and 102 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Forgery of a valuable security, will, &c., uttering a forged document, and abetment in uttering or using as genuine a forged document.
Sections 490, 402, 102, and 456	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Attempting to cheat by personation, attempting and abetting cheating by personation, and attempting forgery of a valuable security or will, &c.
Section 22 of Ordinance No. 11 of 1865 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Kanganies, &c., fraudulently disposing of advances.
Sections 21 and 22 of Ordinance No. 32 of 1884 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	4	12	Possession of counterfeit notes.
Section 362 (*b*) and subsection 2 of section 19 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1895...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Bigamy.
Grand Total, 1901 ...	—	9	—	1	—	—	131	—	320	461	
Grand Total, 1900 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	130	—	212	343	

A 6.—Statement showing Results as regards Persons committed on charges of Cognizable Offences in Cases disposed of in the Supreme Courts of the Island during 1901.

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons committed for Trial.	Number of Persons tried.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted and discharged.	Total.
Section 140, Unlawful assembly	1	1	1	—	1
Section 144, Rioting	5	5	5	—	5
Section 145, Rioting armed with deadly weapon ...	73	73	67	6	73
Section 296, Murder	151	151	97	54	151
Section 297, Culpable homicide not amounting to murder...	22	22	20	2	22
Section 298, Causing death by rash or negligent act ...	6	6	2	4	6
Section 300, Attempt to murder	26	26	15	11	26
Section 301, Attempt to commit culpable homicide ...	2	2	2	—	2
Section 315, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons	1	1	1	—	1
Section 316, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt ...	17	17	15	2	17
Section 317, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	20	20	17	3	20
Section 319, Administering stupefying drugs ...	1	1	1	—	1
Section 325, Voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation	4	4	2	2	4
Section 326, Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation	1	1	1	—	1
Section 357, Kidnapping a woman to compel a marriage or cause her defilement	3	3	1	2	3
Section 364, Rape	11	11	3	8	11
Section 365, Unnatural offences	2	2	2	—	2
Section 367, Theft	8	8	7	1	8
Section 369, Theft in a dwelling-house	9	8	8	—	8
Section 370, Theft by clerk or servant of property ...	3	3	2	1	3
Section 380, Robbery	12	12	8	4	12
Section 419, Mischief by fire	2	2	2	—	2
Section 437, House trespass	1	1	—	1	1
Section 443, House-breaking by night	1	1	1	—	1
Section 456, Forgery of a valuable security, will, &c. ...	18	18	10	8	18
Section 459, Uttering a forged document	5	5	1	4	5
Sections 102 and 456, Abetment and forgery of a valuable security, will, &c.	5	5	2	3	5
Sections 296 and 300, Murder and attempt to murder ...	3	3	2	1	3
Sections 296 and 316, Murder and voluntarily causing grievous hurt	5	5	2	3	5
Sections 296 and 317, Murder and voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	2	2	2	—	2
Sections 296 and 380, Murder and robbery ...	3	3	2	1	3
Sections 297 and 314, Culpable homicide and voluntarily causing hurt	5	5	5	—	5
Sections 297 and 316, Culpable homicide and voluntarily causing grievous hurt	1	1	1	—	1
Sections 297 and 317, Culpable homicide and voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons ...	7	7	5	2	7
Sections 300 and 314, Attempt to murder and voluntarily causing hurt	6	6	2	4	6
Sections 300 and 316, Attempt to murder and voluntarily causing grievous hurt	1	1	1	—	1
Sections 300 and 317, Attempt to murder and voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons ...	6	6	4	2	6
Sections 300 and 419, Attempt to murder and mischief by fire	1	1	—	1	1
Sections 315 and 314, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and voluntarily causing hurt	8	8	8	—	8
Sections 315 and 333, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and wrongful confinement	4	4	4	—	4
Sections 317 and 314, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons and voluntarily causing hurt ...	6	6	2	4	6
Sections 317 and 315, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons	6	6	3	3	6
Sections 317 and 316, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons and voluntarily causing grievous hurt	3	3	1	2	3
Sections 317 and 343, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons and assault	2	2	1	1	2
Sections 343 and 367, Assault and theft	4	4	—	4	4
Sections 356 and 333, Kidnapping with intent secretly to confine a person and wrongful confinement ...	5	5	—	5	5
Sections 357 and 364, Kidnapping a woman to compel a marriage or cause her defilement and rape ...	6	6	1	5	6
Sections 357 and 369, Kidnapping a woman to compel a marriage or cause her defilement and theft in a dwelling-house	5	5	5	—	5
Sections 364 and 102, Rape and abetment ...	2	2	2	—	2
Sections 364 and 315, Rape and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons	1	1	1	—	1
Sections 367 and 368, Theft and theft of cattle or prædial products	2	2	2	—	2
Sections 369 and 320, Theft in a dwelling-house and voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property ...	6	6	—	6	6

A 6.—Statement showing Results as regards Persons (Supreme Court)—*contd.*

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons committed for Trial.	Number of Persons tried.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted and discharged.	Total.
Sections 380 and 320, Robbery and voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property	6	6	5	1	6
Sections 380 and 382, Robbery and causing hurt in committing robbery	113	113	53	60	113
Sections 380 and 383, Robbery and robbery with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt	1	1	1	—	1
Sections 381 and 382, Attempt to commit robbery and voluntarily causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery	8	8	3	5	8
Sections 390 and 391, Criminal breach of trust by a carrier, wharfinger, &c., and criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant	1	1	1	—	1
Sections 418 and 433, Mischief by fire and criminal trespass	2	2	2	—	2
Sections 436 and 380, House-trespass and robbery ...	2	2	—	2	2
Sections 442, and 446, Lurking house trespass by night and death or grievous hurt caused whilst committing house-breaking by night	2	2	—	2	2
Sections 443 and 315, House-breaking by night and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons ...	1	1	1	—	1
Sections 443 and 367, House-breaking by night and theft...	1	1	1	—	1
Sections 443 and 369, House-breaking by night and theft in a dwelling house, ...	25	25	18	7	25
Sections 443 and 380, House-breaking by night and robbery	2	2	2	—	2
Sections 443 and 445, House-breaking by night and grievous hurt caused whilst committing house-breaking ...	2	2	1	1	2
Sections 443 and 446, House-breaking by night and death or grievous hurt caused whilst committing house-breaking by night	9	9	5	4	9
Sections 455 and 459 Forgery of a record of a court of justice, &c , and uttering forged document ...	5	4	—	5	5
Sections 456 and 403, Forgery of a valuable security or will, &c., and cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing the making, alteration, or destruction of a valuable security ...	1	1	1	—	1
Sections 456 and 459, Forgery of a valuable security, will, &c., and uttering forged document	22	21	17	4	21
Sections 457 and 459, Forgery for the purpose of cheating and uttering forged document	1	1	1	—	1
Sections 490 and 364, Attempt to commit rape ...	2	2	1	1	2
Sections 490 and 443, Attempt to commit house-breaking by night	1	1	1	—	1
Sections 144, 434, and 380, Rioting, house-trespass, and robbery	12	12	—	12	12
Sections 145, 102, and 148, Rioting armed with deadly weapon, abetment, and knowingly joining or continuing in assembly which has been commanded to disperse ...	41	41	35	6	41
Sections 145, 317, and 315, Rioting armed with deadly weapon, voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons, and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons	16	16	5	11	16
Sections 190, 102, and 389, Fabricating false evidence, abetment, and criminal breach of trust... ...	2	2	—	2	2
Sections 300, 314, and 315, Attempt to murder, voluntarily causing hurt, and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons	1	1	1	—	1
Sections 314, 332, and 373, Voluntarily causing hurt, wrongful restraint, and extortion	3	3	—	3	3
Sections 316, 443, and 419, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt, house-breaking by night, and mischief by fire ...	5	5	—	5	5
Sections 354, 356, and 357, Kidnapping, kidnapping with intent to confine a person, and kidnapping a woman to compel a marriage or cause her defilement ...	1	1	—	1	1
Sections 380, 382 and 144, Robbery, voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery, and rioting ...	5	5	—	5	5
Sections 380, 382, and 314, Robbery, voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery, and voluntarily causing hurt	4	4	—	4	4
Sections 380, 382, and 315, Robbery, voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery, and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons	1	1	—	1	1
Sections 380, 382, and 316, Robbery, voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery, and voluntarily causing grievous hurt	2	2	2	—	2
Sections 380, 382, and 383, Robbery, voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery, and robbery with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt	4	4	2	2	4
Sections 380, 382, and 436, Robbery, voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery, and house trespass ...	6	6	6	—	6
Sections 387, 490, and 364, Dishonest misappropriation of property and attempt to commit rape	1	1	1	—	1
Sections 436, 380, and 382, House trespass, robbery, and voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery ...	17	16	11	5	16
Sections 437, 380, and 382, House trespass, robbery, and voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery ...	2	2	2	—	2

A 6.—Statement showing Results as regards Persons (Supreme Court)—*contd.*

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons committed for Trial.	Number of Persons tried.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted and discharged.	Total.
Sections 440, 369, and 315, House-breaking, theft in a dwelling-house, and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons	1	1	1	—	1
Sections 443, 369, and 315, House-breaking by night, theft in a dwelling-house, and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons	1	1	1	—	1
Sections 443, 369, and 394, House-breaking by night, theft in a dwelling-house, and dishonestly receiving stolen property	4	4	2	2	4
Sections 443, 380, and 369, House-breaking by night, robbery, and theft in a dwelling-house	7	7	7	—	7
Sections 443, 380, and 382, House-breaking by night, robbery, and voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery ...	20	20	11	9	20
Sections 443, 380, and 383, House-breaking by night, robbery, and robbery with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt	2	2	1	1	2
Sections 443, 380, and 446, House-breaking by night, robbery, and death or grievous hurt caused whilst committing house-breaking by night	3	3	3	—	3
Sections 443, 382, and 486, House-breaking by night, voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery, and criminal intimidation	1	1	1	—	1
Sections 443, 444, and 369, House-breaking by night, house-breaking by night after preparation made for causing hurt, and theft in a dwelling-house	4	4	4	—	4
Sections 443, 444, and 380, House-breaking by night, house-breaking by night after preparation made for causing hurt, and robbery	2	2	—	2	2
Sections 444, 380, 446, and 383, House-breaking by night after preparation made for causing hurt, robbery, death, or grievous hurt caused whilst committing house-breaking by night, and robbery with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt	2	2	—	2	2
Sections 456, 459, and 102, Forgery of a valuable security, will, &c., uttering a forged document and abetment in uttering or using as genuine a forged document ...	2	2	1	1	2
Sections 490, 402, 102, and 456, Attempting to cheat by personation, attempting and abetting cheating by personation, and attempting the forgery of a valuable security, will, &c.	3	3	3	—	3
Section 22 of Ordinance No. 11 of 1865, Kanganies, &c., fraudulently disposing of advances	1	1	1	—	1
Sections 21 and 22 of Ordinance No. 32 of 1884, Possession of counterfeit notes	12	12	4	8	12
Section 362 (*b*) and sub-section 2 of section 19 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1895, Bigamy	3	3	2	1	3
Grand Total, 1901 ...	908	904	570	335	905
Grand Total, 1900 ...	607	593	316	280	596

B.—Summary of True Cases showing Convictions and Commitments in 1901 compared with 1900.

Nature of Offence.	Colombo.				Western Province.				Central Province.				Northern Province.				Southern Province.				Eastern Province.				North-Western Province.				North-Central Province			
	True Cases.			Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.			Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.			Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.			Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.			Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.			Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.			Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.			Convictions and Commitments.
	1900		1901		1900		1901		1900		1901		1900		1901		1900		1901		1900		1901		1900		1901		1900		1901	
Sections 296 and 297, Murder and homicide ...	7	4	7	7	40	33	57	49	16	13	19	16	10	9	4	4	22	22	30	29	1	1	3	2	21	20	25	18	2	1	—	—
Section 364, Rape	3	3	1	1	8	6	6	5	5	3	7	5	—	—	3	1	8	5	7	5	1	1	1	1	2	2	6	3	—	—	—	—
Sections 380 to 385, Robbery ...	8	5	13	11	44	23	54	24	26	15	27	10	31	15	70	32	77	59	110	74	11	7	14	9	17	7	22	12	7	4	1	1
Sections 380 to 385, Combined with other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	—	—	20	15	6	3	—	—	1	1	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sections 442 to 444, House-breaking at night...	82	19	71	12	521	46	294	26	40	10	46	14	10	2	18	2	118	22	154	15	5	3	15	3	2	2	8	2	2	—	2	1
Sections 442 to 444, Combined with other offences	17	3	22	—	6	—	186	28	67	7	107	15	1	1	1	1	230	32	307	52	3	3	—	—	53	14	42	7	3	1	—	—
Sections 315 and 317, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons ...	75	64	74	65	276	211	269	215	116	89	106	89	62	53	34	23	248	209	252	206	34	29	30	21	52	41	78	55	7	5	6	4
Sections 315 and 317, Combined with other offences	5	4	—	—	21	19	23	20	7	5	8	5	—	—	—	—	21	20	40	33	3	1	1	1	37	24	14	12	1	—	—	—
Section 316, Grievous hurt	15	13	14	10	46	36	79	66	40	28	30	23	19	15	33	30	31	26	34	31	3	3	2	1	12	11	17	9	2	1	1	1
Section 316, Combined with other offences ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	22	17	—	—	—	—
Section 368, Theft of cattle or prædial products[c]	26	6	20	5	477	123	422	95	105	38	91	29	20	3	29	7	265	99	300	105	10	6	16	10	88	34	92	31	6	1	7	4
Section 368, Combined with other offences[c] ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	7	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Sections 418 and 419, Arson	1	—	1	—	36	6	37	6	19	3	28	3	5	1	18	3	13	6	11	3	6	2	17	4	5	2	10	1	1	—	3	—
Sections 418 and 419, Combined with other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Section 144, Riot	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Section 144, Combined with other offences ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	7319	6714	7306	6804	662	415	721	450	2469	1958	2069	1607	681	375	624	316	1502	1033	1271	958	224	165	208	136	179	81	286	140	77	40	123	80
Total ...	7559	6836	7529	6915	2137	918	2192	995	2916	2172	2543	1821	842	477	838	422	2558	1551	2527	1517	301	221	312	193	475	244	625	310	108	53	144	91
[c] Section 368, Theft of cattle ...	21	3	20	5	468	119	360	102	59	12	68	16	18	3	24	5	229	75	263	90	5	2	7	3	75	25	82	24	3	—	3	1
[c] Section 368, Theft of prædial products ...	5	3	—	—	9	4	1	—	51	28	23	13	2	—	5	2	37	25	40	17	5	4	9	7	15	11	12	9	3	1	4	3

B.—Summary of True Cases showing Convictions and Commitments in 1901 compared with 1900.

Nature of Offence.	Province of Uva.				Province of Sabaragamuwa.				Grand Total.											
	True Cases.				True Cases.				True Cases.						Convictions and Commitments.					
	1900	1900	1901	1901	1900	1900	1901	1901	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.
Sections 296 and 297, Murder and homicide ...	5	3	5	5	22	18	10	8	160	146	125	127	149	144	138	124	96	106	121	101
Section 364, Rape ...	1	1	4	1	4	3	1	—	36	32	39	38	43	75	22	24	21	22	17	26
Sections 380 to 385, Robbery ...	18	11	43	17	22	11	15	11	369	261	247	278	482	529	201	157	128	158	165	112
Sections 380 to 385, Combined with other offences	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	28	22	34	16	14	10	21	16	29	8	4
Sections 442 to 444, House-breaking at night ...	18	3	5	1	50	16	75	21	688	848	705	396	434	618	97	123	88	65	92	94
Sections 442 to 444, Combined with other offences	8	2	17	3	9	3	14	3	696	397	272	242	285	225	109	66	40	47	31	18
Sections 315 and 317, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons ...	17	16	38	20	62	54	61	51	948	949	862				749	771	658			
Sections 315 and 317, Combined with other offences	—	—	3	3	8	8	3	2	92	103	102	500†	657†	472†	76	81	67	431†	424†	265†
Section 316, Grievous hurt	3	2	21	17	28	25	16	15	247	199	173				203	160	137			
Section 316, Combined with other offences ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	4	10				22	4	9			
Section 368, Theft of cattle or prædial products[a]	49	17	45	14	60	26	61	29	1083	1106	821	1017	1700	1586	329	353	291	452	697	490
Section 368, Combined with other offences[a] ...	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	13	61	59	14	21	11	7	25	48	5	12
Sections 418 and 419, Arson	9	1	13	2	3	3	9	3	147	98	145				25	21	19			
Sections 418 and 419, Combined with other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—				1	—	—			
Section 144, Riot	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	3	10	12621	17020	14387	6	3	9	9315	11463	8275
Section 144, Combined with other offences ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4				1	—	4			
Other offences	262	204	408	259	141	90	112	45	13128	13516	10836				10793	11075	8565			
Total ...	398	264	602	342	409	254	378	187	17690	17703	14434	15312	20800	18071	12793	12990	10173	10673	13023	9397
[a] Section 368, Theft of cattle ...	47	13	42	11	47	19	41	16	1010	972	—	—	—	—	273	271	—	—	—	—
[a] Section 368, Theft of prædial products ...	7	6	3	3	13	7	20	13	117	147	—	—	—	—	67	89	—	—	—	—

† These totals are exclusive of cases under section 315, "Hurt with Knife," which are included under "Other Offences."

C.—Table of Work performed in all the Identification Offices in the Island during the Year 1901.

Prisoners brought for identification to the Office :—

Quarter.	Colombo.	Kandy.	Galle (includes Matara).	Jaffna.	Ratnapura.	Kurunegala (includes Chilaw).	Badulla.	Batticaloa.	Anuradhapura.	Total.
First	361	261	273	81	35	113	115	22	13	1,274
Second	447	286	390	64	45	138	120	15	11	1,516
Third	483	274	525	85	50	123	74	17	6	1,637
Fourth	457	360	402	59	34	112	101	17	13	1,555
Total	1,748	1,181	1,590	289	164	486	410	71	43	5,982

Identified as previously convicted :—

First	72	25	54	10	4	13	11	6	—	195
Second	110	22	71	6	9	12	16	6	1	253
Third	47	39	84	21	10	19	3	9	1	233
Fourth	87	49	74	15	5	9	11	6	2	258
Total	316	135	283	52	28	53	41	27	4	939

First Offenders who became Habituals under Ordinance No. 7 of 1899 :—

First	19	14	23	4	1	2	7	3	—	73
Second	31	7	27	1	7	7	9	3	1	93
Third	45	13	37	5	7	2	2	3	1	115
Fourth	40	13	35	5	2	4	3	6	—	108
Total	135	47	122	15	17	15	21	15	2	389

Habitual Criminals tried in the District Courts :—

First	4	6	12	—	—	1	5	3	—	31
Second	17	3	11	1	—	2	—	—	—	34
Third	12	3	4	—	1	1	2	—	—	23
Fourth	15	9	17	2	3	4	2	—	—	52
Total	48	21	44	3	4	8	9	3	—	140

Habitual Criminals tried in the Supreme Court :—

First	2	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	6
Second	2	—	5	—	—	1	—	1	—	9
Third	6	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	8
Fourth	7	1	7	—	1	1	1	—	—	18
Total	17	4	12	—	2	3	2	1	—	41

Habitual Criminals under Police supervision by sentence of a Court :—

First	69	8	39	2	—	1	1	—	1	121
Second	63	9	43	4	—	1	1	—	—	121
Third	63	8	45	5	—	2	1	—	—	124
Fourth	67	9	45	5	—	2	1	—	—	129
Total	88	12	50	5	—	3	1	—	1	160

Habitual Criminals under Police supervision who failed to report themselves (arrested) :—

First	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	7
Second	5	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	8
Third	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Fourth	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
Total	9	2	5	2	—	—	—	—	1	19

Habitual Criminals under Police supervision who failed to report themselves (not arrested) :—

First	10	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	13
Second	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Third	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Fourth	9	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Total	10*	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	12

Habitual Criminals convicted of a Crime whilst under Police supervision :—

First	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Second	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Third	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	6
Fourth	2	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Total	12	4	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	24

* One arrested and dealt with since 1st January, 1901.

Criminals at large on License :—

Quarter.	Colombo.	Kandy.	Galle (includes Matara).	Jaffna.	Ratnapura.	Kurunegala (includes Chilaw).	Badulla.	Batticaloa.	Anuradhapura.	Total.
First	30	6	10	3	—	1	1	—	—	51
Second	34	5	11	4	1	2	—	—	—	57
Third	41	6	8	4	1	2	1	1	1	65
Fourth	37	6	6	4	1	5	2	1	—	63
Total	57	8	14	6	1	5	3	1	1	96

Criminals at large on License who failed to report themselves (arrested) :—

First	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Second	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Third	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Fourth	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Total	6	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	11

Criminals at large on License who failed to report themselves (not arrested) :—

First	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Second	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7
Third	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9
Fourth	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Total	30	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7

Criminals convicted of a crime whilst at large on License :—

First	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Second	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Third	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Fourth	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Total	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	6

* One arrested and dealt with since 1st January, 1901.

D.—Servants' Registration, 1901.

Particulars.	Colombo.			Kandy.			Hatton.			Nuwara Eliya.		
	1900.	1901.	Total.	1900.	1901.	Total.	1900.	1901.	Total.	1900.	1901.	Total.
Number of pocket registers issued	1,406	1,190	2,596	197	153	350	82	38	120	90	40	130
Number of registrations of previous character	—	3	3	5	12	17	64	24	88	51	3	54
Number of new engagements	3,329	3,328	6,657	676	610	1,286	298	249	547	87	35	122
Number of duplicate pocket registers issued	144	126	270	23	19	42	15	13	28	—	1	1
Number of registrations confirmed	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of registrations refused	—	—	—	2	—	2	3	2	5	—	—	—
Number of discharges recorded	2,453	3,158	5,611	553	538	1,091	236	188	424	9	9	18
Number of unregistered servants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of persons prosecuted	18	16	34	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Amount received from sale of stamps	Rs. c. 1,210 25	Rs. c. 1,135 25	Rs. c. 2,345 50	Rs. c. 219 75	Rs. c. 193 75	Rs. c. 413 50	Rs. c. 111 0	Rs. c. 72 75	Rs. c. 183 75	Rs. c. —	Rs. c. 20 50	Rs. c. 20 50
Amount received from duplicate pocket registers	144 0	126 0	270 0	23 0	19 0	42 0	15 0	13 0	28 0	—	—	—
Amount received from affidavits	—	—	—	5 0	11 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	27 0	—	—	—
Amount of fines inflicted	—	25 0	25 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1,354 25	1,286 25	2,640 50	247 75	223 75	471 50	140 0	98 75	238 75	—	20 50	20 50

E.—Statement showing the Nationalities of the Men employed in the Ceylon Police Force.

Nationality.	Inspector General.	Superintendents.	Assistant Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sergeant-Majors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Clerks, &c.	Total.
1. European	1	3	4	2	—	16	18	—	44
2. Burghers of mixed descent ...	—	—	2	22	2	27	41	9	103
3. Buddhists belonging to Ceylon ...	—	—	—	1	—	27	460	8	496
4. Buddhists belonging to India or elsewhere ...	—	—	—	—	—	4	52	—	56
5. Hindus belonging to Ceylon	—	—	—	—	3	5	119	7	134
6. Hindus belonging to India	—	—	—	—	—	9	81	—	90
7. Malays	—	—	—	—	4	98	369	6	477
8. Mohammedans, not Malays, belonging to Ceylon	—	—	—	—	—	14	103	—	117
9. Mohammedans belonging to India and elsewhere	—	—	—	—	—	5	106	—	111
10. Native Christians	—	1	—	2	—	14	123	29	169
11. Other than the above	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	—	11
Total Force ...	1	4	6	27	9	223	1,479	59	1,808

F.—Sanctioned Strength and Cost of the Ceylon Police.

Rank.	1900. Rates of Pay.	Yearly Pay. No.	Yearly Pay. Rs.	Rank.	Rates of Pay.	Yearly Pay. No.	Yearly Pay. Rs.
	Rs.				Rs.		
Superintendents ...	5,000 ...	1 ...	5,000	Superintendents ...	5,250 ...	1 ...	5,250
Do. ...	2,000 ...	1 ...	2,000	Do. ...	2,250 ...	1 ...	2,250
Do. ...	4,500 ...	2 ...	9,000	Do. ...	4,500 ...	2 ...	9,000
Assistant Superintendents ...	3,500 ...	2 ...	7,000	Assistant Superintendents ...	3,500 ...	1 ...	3,500
Do. ...	3,000 ...	4 ...	12,000	Do. ...	3,000 ...	5 ...	15,000
Registrar of Servants ...	1,320 ...	1 ...	1,320	Registrar of Servants ...	1,320 ...	1 ...	1,320
Do. ...	330 ...	1 ...	330	Do. ...	330 ...	1 ...	330
Chief Inspectors ...	2,200 ...	1 ...	2,200	Do. ...	240 ...	1 ...	240
Do. ...	1,800 ...	1 ...	1,800	Chief Inspectors ...	2,200 ...	1 ...	2,200
First Class Inspectors ...	1,650 ...	4 ...	6,600	Do. ...	1,800 ...	1 ...	1,800
Do. ...	1,500 ...	1 ...	1,500	First Class Inspectors ...	1,700 ...	4 ...	6,800
Second do. ...	1,320 ...	8 ...	10,560	Do. ...	1,600 ...	1 ...	1,600
Do. ...	1,200 ...	1 ...	1,200	Second do. ...	1,350 ...	6 ...	8,100
Third do. ...	1,100 ...	9 ...	9900	Do. ...	1,250 ...	1 ...	1,250
Do. ...	1,000 ...	3 ...	3,000	Do. ...	1,200 ...	2 ...	2,400
Sergeant-Majors ...	924 ...	8 ...	7,392	Third do. ...	1,100 ...	5 ...	5,500
First Class European Sergeants	960 ...	5 ...	4,800	Do. ...	1,025 ...	3 ...	3,075
Second do. ...	900 ...	6 ...	5,400	Do. ...	1,000 ...	3 ...	3,000
European Constables ...	780 ...	3 ...	2,340	Sergeant-Majors ...	924 ...	9 ...	8,316
Do. ...	720 ...	5 ...	3,600	First Class European Sergeants	960 ...	6 ...	5,760
Do. ...	660 ...	8 ...	5,280	Second do. ...	900 ...	6 ...	5,400
Drill Instructor ...	600 ...	1 ...	600	European Constables ...	780 ...	4 ...	3,120
First Class Native Sergeants...	528 ...	89 ...	46,992	Do. ...	720 ...	7 ...	5,040
Second do. ...	352 ...	121 ...	42,592	Do. ...	660 ...	7 ...	4,620
First Class Native Constables	270 ...	300 ...	81,000	Drill Instructor ...	600 ...	1 ...	600
Second do. ...	210 ...	568 ...	119,280	First Class Native Sergeants...	528 ...	89 ...	46,992
Third do. ...	180 ...	569 ...	102,420	Second do. ...	352 ...	116 ...	40,832
Chief Clerk ...	2,000 ...	1 ...	2,000	First Class Native Constables	270 ...	295 ...	79,650
Clerk and Storekeeper ...	600 ...	1 ...	600	Second do. ...	210 ...	564 ...	118,440
Clerk	1,100 ...	1 ...	1,100	Third do. ...	180 ...	567 ...	102,060
Do.	1,000 ...	1 ...	1,000	Chief Clerk ...	2,100 ...	1 ...	2,100
Do.	900 ...	4 ...	3,600	Clerk and Storekeeper ...	660 ...	1 ...	660
Do.	800 ...	2 ...	1,600	Clerk ...	1,100 ...	2 ...	2,200
Do.	660 ...	2 ...	1,320	Do. ...	1,000 ...	4 ...	4,000
Do.	550 ...	4 ...	2,200	Do. ...	900 ...	2 ...	1,800
Do.	500 ...	1 ...	500	Do. ...	700 ...	2 ...	1,400
Do.	528 ...	2 ...	1,056	Do. ...	600 ...	2 ...	1,200
Do.	450 ...	1 ...	450	Do. ...	550 ...	1 ...	550
Do.	440 ...	6 ...	2,640	Do. ...	528 ...	2 ...	1,056
Policemen Clerks ...	— ...	32 ...	8,293	Do. ...	480 ...	2 ...	960
Powder Magazine-keeper ...	396 ...	1 ...	396	Do. ...	450 ...	1 ...	450
Do.	240 ...	1 ...	240	Do. ...	440 ...	6 ...	2,640
Do.	150 ...	1 ...	150	Policemen Clerks ...	— ...	33 ...	9,148
Office Cooly ...	180 ...	1 ...	180	Dispenser, Police Hospital ...	528 ...	1 ...	528
Station Cooly ...	120 ...	2 ...	240	Powder Magazine-keeper ...	396 ...	1 ...	396
Cooly for Hulftsdorp Lock-ups	120 ...	1 ...	120	Do. ...	240 ...	1 ...	240
European Sergeants (temporary) for Harbour ...	900 ...	4 ...	3,600	Do. ...	150 ...	1 ...	150
				Do. ...	120 ...	1 ...	120

F.—Sanctioned Strength and Cost of the Ceylon Police—*contd.*

Rank.	1900. Rates of Pay. Rs.	No.	Yearly Pay. Rs.	Rank.	1901. Rates of Pay. Rs.	No.	Yearly Pay. Rs.
Third Class Native Constables (temporary) for Harbour	180	23	4,140	Lock-up Keeper	240	1	240
Rural Police	—	—	36,341	Coolies	180	3	540
				Do.	150	2	300
				Do.	120	3	360
				Do.	90	2	180
				European Sergeants (temporary) for Harbour	900	4	3,600
				First Class Native Sergeants (temporary)	528	2	1,056
				First Class Native Constables (temporary)	270	2	540
				Second Class Native Constables (temporary)	210	2	420
				Third Class Native Constables (temporary)	180	31	5,580
				Rural Police	—	—	34,221
Total		1,815	566,872	Total		1,827	570,080

Allowances.	Rent, per Annum. Rs.	Allowance. Rs.	Forage, per Annum. Rs.	Mileage. Rs. c.	Subsistence Allowance when absent from Station, per Diem. Rs. c.
Inspector-General	1,200	—	840	0 75	10 0
Superintendent, Colombo	1,000	1,000	840	0 75	7 50
Do. Central Province	720	—	840	0 75	7 50
Do. Southern Province	500	—	840	0 75	7 50
Do. Headquarters	1,000	—	420	0 75	7 50
Assistant Superintendent, Colombo	600	—	420	0 75	7 50
Do. Western Province	360	—	840	0 75	7 50
Do. Southern Province	600	—	420	0 75	7 50
Do. Northern Province	—	—	840	0 75	7 50
Do. Province of Uva	360	—	840	0 75	7 50
Do. Superintendent, Colombo	360	—	420	0 75	7 50
Chief Inspectors	—	—	840	0 50	4 0
Inspectors	—	—	420	0 50	4 0
Sergeants, European	—	—	—	—	From 0 75
Constables, do.					to 1 0
Sergeants, Native	—	—	—	—	From 0 37½
Constables, do.					to 0 50

At some distant and expensive stations, as Hambantota, Rakwana, Badulla, and a few others, all ranks receive batta.

The actual amount paid by Government on account of Police was as follows:—

	1900. Rs.		1901. Rs.	Rs.
Personal Emoluments	547,764		542,435	
Other Charges, including charges for clothing, for travelling, for transport, for food for prisoners, for removing sick and burying dead paupers	180,361	728,125	188,405	730,840
	Rs.		Rs.	
Of which repaid by Municipalities	80,327		81,785	
Villages and towns	54,049		57,281	
Prisons and private individuals	306		281	
		134,682		139,347
Total Police Charges paid from Revenue		593,443		591,493

G.—Statement showing Number of Deaths and Pensions and Gratuities in the Force during 1899, 1900, and 1901.

Age.	Deaths. 1899.	1900.	1901.	Pensions and Gratuities. 1899.	1900.	1901.
Under 55 years of age	8	10	10	54	31	22
Over 55 years of age	—	—	—	10	11	2

H.—Recruiting at Headquarters.

DURING 1901 236 recruits were enlisted. Of these, 101 were Sinhalese, 40 Tamils, 43 Malays, 10 Moors, 24 Bengalese, 1 Kaffir, 15 Burghers, and 2 Eurasians.

2. Of the number enlisted, 22 were specials over 25 years of age or under 19, 24 were specials under 5 ft. 3 in. in height; of them 95 were Sinhalese of the Goigama or Vellala caste and 6 Karawa.

3. Of the 40 Tamils, 38 were of the Vellala caste, 1 Naican, and 1 Canadier.

4. All enlisted produced certificates of good character.

5. Of 236 recruits, 40 per cent. possessed a "good knowledge of English" in speaking, while 30 per cent. possessed "a good knowledge" in writing, while 50 per cent. of the rest were able to speak and write fairly well.

6. Beside these, there were 9 Europeans (Colombo Division) and 6 natives (Harbour Police) enlisted by the Superintendent of Police, Colombo :—

Europeans.

No. 1,539 J. Steele, enlisted March 4, 1901.
No. 1,556 G. Cooke, enlisted June 26, 1901.*
No. 582 G. Wain, enlisted June 26, 1901.†
No. 1,584 F. W. Squire, enlisted July 1, 1901.
No. 1,679 W. Goore, enlisted August 5, 1901.‡
No. 441 F. W. Andrews, enlisted August 12, 1901.‡
No. 24 W. Clappe, enlisted August 27, 1901.
No. 1,760 W. J. Richards, enlisted December 17, 1901.
No. 1,751 H. J. Gowland, enlisted December 21.

Harbour.

No. 855 M. Nooran, enlisted January 1, 1901.§
No. 1,720 Charles Appu, enlisted April 22, 1901.
No. 1,684 Sockalingam.
No. 1,193 Krisna Pillai, enlisted September 2. 1901.
No. 616 Cader Khan, enlisted August 12, 1901.
No. 591 K. S. Grigoris Appu, enlisted November 18, 1901.

C. L. TRANCHELL,
Acting Superintendent of Police,
Headquarters.

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* Resigned October 1, 1901.
† Struck off September 21, 1901.
‡ Resigned March 31. 1902.
§ Discharged November 7, 1901.

PRISONS.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS FOR 1901.

THERE has been some increase in the total number of admissions of convicted prisoners to the prisons in Ceylon during the past year.

2. Excluding defaulters under the Road Ordinance, who must be dealt with separately, the totals of admissions of convicted prisoners to the prisons for the last ten years have been—

1892	...	6,638	1897	...	7,001
1893	...	6,795	1898	...	7,051
1894	...	6,141	1899	...	6,158
1895	...	5,498	1900	...	6,000
1896	...	5,288	1901	...	6,581

the increase of population being, by the Census of 1891 and that of 1901, 577,899.

3. The admissions to prison of defaulters under the Road Ordinance, who complete the prison population of convicted prisoners, for the same periods have been—

1892	...	2,185	1897	...	500
1893	...	1,127	1898	...	379
1894	...	826	1899	...	329
1895	...	744	1900	...	260
1896	...	648	1901	...	354

4. Though there is a slight increase over the two previous years, this last table is satisfactory, and is a proof of the better working of the Road Ordinance. Very few men now evade the tax, and one of the greatest objections to the tax, namely, the number of men whom it caused to be imprisoned, has been removed.

5. Of the total admissions of convicted prisoners to prisons, the following figures give those from the Superior Courts for the same periods :—

1892	...	789	1897	...	1,155
1893	...	655	1898	...	1,138
1894	...	859	1899	...	731
1895	...	614	1900	...	939
1896	...	854	1901	...	1,114

There has therefore been an increase over last year of those convicted for serious offences of 175.

6. There is an increase in convictions for murder and manslaughter. The numbers of the last ten years are as follows :—

1892	...	58	1897	...	88
1893	...	50	1898	...	58
1894	...	82	1899	...	71
1895	...	75	1900	...	82
1896	...	62	1901	...	101

The number of men sentenced to death and of those whose capital sentences were carried out are as follows :—

		Sentenced to Death.		Hanged.			Sentenced to Death.		Hanged.
1892	...	26	...	16	1897	...	40	...	20
1893	...	23	...	12	1898	...	28	...	19
1894	...	43	...	23	1899	...	27	...	21
1895	...	26	...	22	1900	...	51	...	32
1896	...	37	...	25	1901	...	47	...	37

The number of those sentenced to death is therefore slightly less than in 1900, but the number actually executed is greater.

7. It is very difficult to make any conjecture as to the cause of the prevalence of the crime of murder. The offenders do not, as a rule, belong to the criminal class, many of them being men who have up to the time of the crime led a comparatively blameless life. The frequency of the crime appears to be due to an absolute want of self-control, and to a total want of appreciation of the value of human life.

8. It appears to me that this last applies to the life of the offender as it does to the life of the victim, and that the absence of dread of the death penalty makes the crime so difficult to deal with in Ceylon.

9. I have observed the effect of the time passed between sentence and execution in Ceylon and compared it with what I have seen elsewhere. The native of Ceylon, and especially the Sinhalese, as a rule, appears to be little affected by his position: he does not lose his appetite or his interest in ordinary matters, and he will, within a day or two of his death, appear to be more concerned about the quality of the rice supplied to him than by the shameful end which he is approaching. Quite at the last only does he appear to realize his awful position. If, then, anticipation of the death penalty has no terrors, that penalty, which in most other countries is the most deterrent, loses its effect in Ceylon.

10. It is a somewhat remarkable fact that out of 37 persons executed during 1901 35 were Buddhists, the other 2 being Mohammedans.

11. Convictions for aggravated assaults, the kindred offence of murder and manslaughter, have increased. The figures for the last ten years are as follows:—

1892	...	250	1897	...	303
1893	...	154	1898	...	350
1894	...	207	1899	...	191
1895	...	143	1900	...	205
1896	...	264	1901	...	286

The following tables for the last ten years recapitulate what I have given above:—

No. 1.—Total Number of Convicted Prisoners committed to Prison from all Courts, and their Daily Average.

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Total of convicted persons committed to prison from all Courts ...	8,823	7,922	6,967	6,242	5,936	7,501	7,430	6,487	6,260	6,935
Deduct Road Ordinance defaulters ...	2,185	1,127	826	744	648	500	379	329	260	354
	6,638	6,795	6,141	5,498	5,288	7,001	7,051	6,158	6,000	6,581
Daily average in prison of convicted persons	2,684	2,495	2,381	2,192	1,996	2,204	2,524	2,360	2,231	2,448
Deduct women	26	29	30	27	21	30	32	30	32	36
Deduct Road Ordinance defaulters ...	148	76	57	45	38	26	18	17	12	14
Deduct sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	16	14	21	18	16	20	20	15	20	27
	2,494	2,376	2,273	2,102	1,921	2,128	2,454	2,298	2,167	2,371
Persons hanged	16	12	23	22	25	20	19	21	32	37

[*For Table No. 2 see next page.*]

No. 2.—Return showing the Total Number of Road Ordinance Defaulters admitted and discharged during 1900 and 1901.

JAILS.	Total Admissions.		Discharged before expiration of Sentence.				Absolute Defaulters.		Discharged on Medical Certificate.		Discharged on Pardon.	
			On Payment of Fine.		Warrant of Commitment being informal, or on producing Exemption Ticket.							
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
Western Province.												
Welikada ...	27	48	11	28	—	—	16	20	—	—	2	—
Mutwal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negombo ...	7	13	4	8	—	—	3	5	—	1	—	—
Avisawella ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	34	61	15	36	—	—	19	25	—	1	2	—
Central Province.												
Kandy Old Jail ...	41	43	16	13	1	—	24	30	—	—	—	—
Bogambara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
	42	44	16	13	1	—	25	31	—	—	—	—
Northern Province.												
Jaffna ...	36	19	24	17	—	—	12	2	—	—	—	—
Southern Province.												
Galle ...	27	54	17	31	—	—	10	23	6	2	—	—
Matara ...	10	73	3	36	—	—	7	37	—	—	—	—
Tangalla ...	18	6	6	2	—	2	12	2	—	—	—	—
Hambantota ...	10	2	3	—	—	—	7	2	1	1	—	—
	65	135	29	69	—	2	36	64	7	3	—	—
Eastern Province.												
Batticaloa ...	5	14	—	—	—	—	5	14	1	3	—	—
Trincomalee ...	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	5	16	—	1	—	—	5	15	1	3	—	—
North-Western Province.												
Kurunegala ...	2	6	1	2	—	—	1	4	—	1	—	—
Puttalam ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Chilaw ...	10	22	8	18	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—
	13	28	9	20	—	—	4	8	—	1	—	—
North-Central Province.												
Anuradhapura ...	5	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva.												
Badulla ...	27	11	3	1	—	—	24	10	—	—	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa.												
Ratnapura ...	16	24	7	14	—	—	9	10	1	—	—	—
Kegalla ...	17	16	3	8	—	—	14	8	—	—	—	—
	33	40	10	22	—	—	23	18	1	—	—	—
Total of all Jails ...	260	354	107	179	1	2	152	173	10	8	2	—

12. In Table No. 2 it will be noticed that out of the 354 who were admitted to prison under the Road Ordinance, only 165 actually served their sentences, 179 having paid their fine, 2 having been discharged as the committals were informal, and 8 having been discharged on medical certificate.

13. Table No. 3 gives the number of escapes from the prisons and recaptures during the past ten years, and is as follows :—

Year.	Escapes.	Recaptures.	Year.	Escapes.	Recaptures.
1892 ...	31	29	1897 ...	13	12
1893 ...	18	18	1898 ...	10	10
1894 ...	5	6	1899 ...	8	8
1895 ...	11	13	1900 ...	1	1
1896 ...	9	8	1901 ...	2	2

Many of the prisons in the Island are still very unsafe places of confinement, but efforts have been made of recent years to make them safer, and the result is satisfactory.

14. Table No. 4 gives the number of convicted prisoners in all prisons in Ceylon on the last day of the year.

No. 4.—Return showing the Number of Convicted Prisoners on the last day of December, 1901, in the Jails of Ceylon.

JAILS.	Two Weeks and under.	Not over a Month, or under Two Weeks.	Not over Three Months, or under a Month.	Not over Six Months, or under Three Months.	Not over One Year, or under Six Months.	Not over Five Years, or under One Year.	Over Five Years.	To be Hanged.	Total.	Deduct Road Ordinance Defaulters.	Balance.
Western Province.											
Welikada	13	27	72	101	64	241	208	—	726	3	723
Mutwal	—	—	—	56	56	154	110	—	376	—	376
Mahara	—	—	—	25	52	370	148	—	595	—	595
Hulftsdorp	2	2	2	5	—	4	1	—	16	—	16
Negombo	1	—	1	1	6	55	24	—	88	—	88
Avisawella	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
	16	29	78	189	178	824	491	—	1,805	3	1,802
Central Province.											
Kandy Old Jail... ...	—	1	1	—	1	3	2	—	8	—	8
Bogambara	6	29	107	111	33	98	58	—	442	—	442
Nuwara Eliya	—	—	2	—	1	29	2	—	34	—	34
	6	30	110	111	35	130	62	—	484	—	484
Northern Province.											
Jaffna	—	3	2	10	23	30	6	—	74	—	74
Southern Province.											
Galle	2	18	12	6	—	7	6	—	51	—	51
Matara	2	4	7	2	1	3	1	—	20	—	20
Tangalla	—	1	—	1	—	4	—	—	6	—	6
Hambantota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	23	19	9	1	14	7	—	77	—	77
Eastern Province.											
Batticaloa	2	6	1	1	1	11	6	—	28	4	24
Trincomalee	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	3	6	1	1	1	11	6	—	29	4	25
North-Western Province.											
Kurunegala	1	3	—	2	—	6	—	—	12	—	12
Puttalam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilaw	—	8	—	—	—	3	—	—	11	—	11
	1	11	—	2	—	9	—	—	23	—	23
North-Central Province.											
Anuradhapura	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	6	—	6
Province of Uva.											
Badulla	—	9	1	1	—	3	2	—	16	—	16
Province of Sabaragamuwa.											
Ratnapura	2	6	2	1	—	4	3	—	18	3	15
Kegalla	4	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	8	—	8
	6	7	2	1	—	6	4	—	26	3	23
Total of all Jails ...	36	118	216	324	238	1,030	578	—	2,540	10	2,530
Do. 1900	28	115	191	327	232	876	549	5	2,323	5	2,318
Do. 1899	27	126	169	337	204	785	586	4	2,238	7	2,231
Do. 1898	65	117	214	314	321	865	614	—	2,510	18	2,492

15. Table No. 5 shows the number of committals received from the Supreme and District Courts during the past ten years. There is again a considerable increase, chiefly for offences against the person, and in forgery, perjury, and offences against the currency :—

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Offences against the person ...	417	360	455	325	468	614	581	381	485	559
Offences against property :—										
(a) With violence	163	160	187	56	61	116	158	95	87	123
(b) Without violence { Cattle stealing...	6	1	9	7	3	17	14	8	8	12
(b) Without violence { Others ...	115	82	160	184	87	249	146	91	147	175
(c) Convicted under the Habitual Criminals' Ordinance, No. 17 of 1894 ...	—	—	—	—	156	73	157	124	167	181
Malicious injury to property ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forgery, perjury, and offences against the currency	32	26	44	35	55	71	74	30	42	62
Offences not included in the foregoing, including breaches of local Ordinances ...	56	26	4	7	24	15	8	2	3	2
Total ...	789	655	859	614	854	1,155	1,138	731	939	1,114

Table No. 6 gives the expenditure of the Prisons for the past Ten Years.

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment	159,452	157,878	168,398	165,223	152,923	150,896	153,048	151,950	153,079	*139003
Dieting	192,828	195,937	192,331	166,768	154,771	182,580	216,676	191,411	196,435	219,199
Hospital Charges ...	6,351	9,348	21,947	26,397	27,866	29,610	26,494	16,451	16,866	16,879
Clothing and Bedding ...	19,483	16,773	15,903	12,457	12,709	14,838	18,587	21,658	23,725	16,964
Lighting	5,780	5,736	6,270	5,199	5,918	6,581	5,925	5,845	5,991	6,068
Materials for manufacture ...	22,489	15,400	12,863	8,444	5,575	3,419	4,571	4,075	4,782	4,455
Other expenditure ...	76,202	63,581	55,348	57,122	66,790	75,503	80,855	83,474	76,527	78,713
Total ...	482,585	464,653	473,060	441,610	426,552	463,427	506,156	474,864	477,405	481,281

* Major Firminger's salary paid to him in England not included.

16. The increase of expenditure is chiefly owing to the increased number of prisoners, the cost of prisoners a head being less than in 1900.

No. 7.—Statement showing the Cost of Prisoners per Head during the last Ten Years.

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment	53¼	57¼	63¼	67	67	64	53½	58½	61	50½
Dieting	64⅝	70⅜	72½	68	68	72	76	74	78	79½
Hospital Charges	2	3½	8¼	10¾	12	12	9	6	6⅜	6
Clothing and Bedding	6½	6	6	5	5½	5½	6½	8½	9½	6¼
Lighting	2	2	2¼	2	2½	3	2	2	2½	2¼
Other expenditure	25¼	23¼	26	26⅞	32	26	30	34	32	30¼
Total ...	154	162⅜	178½	179½	187.	182½	177	188	189½	174⅜

17. Table A in Appendix IV. shows the daily average of all convicted prisoners in 1901. This rose from 2,231·39 in 1900 to 2,447·75 in 1901. The average of those sentenced to simple imprisonment has increased, as also has that of those on light labour. The daily average of sick has also increased, but not out of proportion to the increased number of prisoners.

18. Table B.—There were in the prisons on the 1st January, 1901, 2,323 convicted prisoners ; on the 1st January, 1902, there were 2,540. Only 40 were discharged on pardon during the year, as compared with 80 in 1900 ; 113 died in 1901, 109 in 1900 ; 37 were hanged in 1901, 32 in 1900.

19. Table C gives the various sentences under which prisoners were admitted in 1901. The most noteworthy point in this table is the increase in the number of long sentences, sentences of over four years rising from 124 in 1899 and 138 in 1900 to 240 in 1901. There were only two sentences of over ten years.

20. Table D is an important table, as it shows to some extent the working of the Habitual Criminals' Ordinance. The identification of former offenders is now so completely and carefully carried out that very few escape it. It must, however, be remembered that this table includes convictions for all offences, and not only for crimes as defined in the Habitual Criminals' Ordinance, which bring the offenders under the operation of the identification system. For a table dealing only with re-convictions for crimes we shall have to look to the Administration Report of the Police.

21. From Table D we find that those with one and not more than three previous convictions who returned to prison were in the last five years :—

1897	...	1,037	1900	...	922
1898.	...	941	1901	...	1,023
1899	...	840			

Of those with over three convictions, the number is practically the same as last year.

22. We may congratulate ourselves that, in spite of increase of population, the number of recidivists, or previously convicted prisoners, is not greater in 1901 than it was five years ago.

The proportion of recidivists to other prisoners in Ceylon for 1901 is 182·19 in a thousand, in England in 1900 it was 612 in a thousand.

23. Table E, the return of daily average of all unconvicted prisoners, shows that remands have been longer and cases have taken longer to dispose of than in 1900, hence with a smaller total of prisoners there is a larger daily average.

24 Table F gives the number of deaths in all the prisons during the year. There were 121 in 1901 as compared with 111 in 1900, an increase accounted for by the increased number of prisoners. The improvement in the health of prisoners in Bogambara prison is satisfactory. The reports of the Medical Officers of the Convict Establishment and Kandy prisons deal fully with the health of the prisoners.

25. Table G gives the details of escapes and recaptures during the year. The prisoner who escaped from Ratnapura prison, and who was still at large at the end of the year, was recaptured early in 1902.

26. Punishments for prison offences, given in Table H, show a satisfactory decrease, in spite of the increased number of prisoners; and this is the more satisfactory from the fact that corporal punishment has been much less frequently resorted to than in former years. Much care has been exercised to reduce corporal punishment for prison offences to a minimum, with the result that, whereas in 1898 there were 677 such punishments (16 floggings and 661 canings), in 1899 259 (14 floggings and 245 canings), in 1900 193 (13 floggings and 180 canings), in 1901 there were only 148 corporal punishments (10 floggings and 138 canings), and a decreased number of other punishments. Corporal punishment cannot be dispensed with altogether, but it should be kept within the narrowest possible limits, to be resorted to only when other punishments fail, or when the offence is of a very grave nature involving violence or unnatural lust. I am convinced that corporal punishment loses much of its terrors and of its deterrent effect if it is too frequently made use of.

27. As I have stated in former reports, many of the prison offences which have to be dealt with are the result of a want of experienced, well-intentioned, reliable officers, from which want the prison system in Ceylon suffers so much. The prison at Jaffna, to which habitual criminals are sent, where the work is severe and the discipline is strict, again this year shows how good management can preserve discipline with little punishment.

28. Table I, showing the number of punishments awarded to officers, is again most unsatisfactory. Taking the total number of officers in the prisons and the total number of prisoners it will be seen that the officer is more frequently punished than the prisoner. Both the police and the prison service suffer from the same defect, that employment in the lower ranks is not worth the consideration of an intelligent, respectable, able-bodied man. Until this is remedied, by an increase of pay chiefly, the defect will remain, and the preservation of the law and the reform of criminals will be, to a great extent, in the hands of men quite unfitted for the work. Increase of pay will not at once remedy the evil, a prejudice against such employment exists in the minds of many of the natives of a suitable class, but it will go far towards gradually removing this prejudice and making service in the police and prisons appear more desirable.

29. Table K gives the number of sick during the year. I again refer to the reports of the Medical Officers of the principal prisons.

30. In Table L, dealing with the religion of prisoners, the only specially noticeable fact is the gradual but steady diminution during the past four years of convictions of persons of the Mohammedan faith. I have before noticed the fact that out of the 37 who suffered the extreme penalty of the law, 35 were, by religion, Buddhists and the other two Mohammedans. This fact is known to the leading Buddhists themselves, and is, I believe, receiving their earnest attention.

31. In Table M 39 Europeans are shown to have been convicted, but of these only two were resident in Ceylon. The remaining 37 were sailors, passengers, and passing loafers, who naturally drift through a large seaport town; most of them were sailors convicted of insubordination or refusing to work, the offence in many cases having been committed on the high seas. The Europeans are shown in the table as "Resident" and "Non-resident," and the misconception of the figures in regard to Europeans, which has in the past led to grave errors, will be thus rendered impossible.

32. In Table N, which deals with the ages of prisoners, I regret to see an increase in the number of convicted prisoners under twenty years of age. I again call attention to the large number of unconvicted children under sixteen years of age remanded to prison. Such a remand is, I am convinced, often the cause of a subsequent criminal career, and I would urge that Magistrates should be instructed not to remand juveniles to prison, if any other possible means of securing their further attendance at court are possible. The Certified Industrial School at Maggona is doing good work, but other measures for the protection of the juvenile from contamination should not be neglected.

33. I have dealt with the substance of O and P returns in the earlier part of my report. The working of the Habitual Criminals' Ordinance is responsible for the rise in the number of cases sent to the higher courts. From the police returns it appears that 181 cases were sent to the higher courts during 1901, most of which would, had the offender not been previously convicted, have been tried in the Police Court.

34. The majority of the prisoners in the Convict Establishment are still employed on the Harbour Works. These are confined in the Mutwal and Mahara prisons. The daily average in Mutwal last year was 444·13 and in Mahara 426·88, but towards the end of the year extra accommodation for 200 was built at Mahara, and this has necessarily somewhat reduced the number at Mutwal.

35. The drainage scheme in Welikada prison has been continued during the year, but has been much retarded by the delay in supplying material.

36. Forty new cells in Galle prison, nearly completed during 1900, came into use in 1901, and formed a much-needed improvement to this prison, which has now cell accommodation for all its inmates when they do not exceed the usual daily average.

37. The small prison at Trincomalee has been rebuilt, and now answers to all the requirements of that town.

38. Isolation cells for infectious diseases have been built in Negombo prison, where they were much needed.

39. New cells for prisoners under observation as suspected lunatics have been built in Matara and Ratnapura prisons.

40 A portion of Welikada prison has been during the year set apart for a Military prison for prisoners of war. The accommodation can be well spared owing to the increased room in Mahara prison.

41. The prison at Hambantota has also been set apart for the use of prisoners of war, not as a prison, but as barrack, the female side only being reserved for the use of the district, in which there is little crime, and for which it is quite sufficient.

42. The improvements most to be desired in the Ceylon prisons in the immediate future are—first, the improvement in the middle and lower ranks of prison officers; then, a better separation of prisoners convicted for the first time, prisoners under sentence in default of payment of fine and prisoners specially selected in consideration of their offence and previous histories from old offenders. This is partially done by the removal of all previously convicted prisoners with sentences of not over eighteen months to Jaffna, but a more thorough system is required.

43. Major R. E. Firminger, Superintendent of the Convict Establishment, went on leave on the 8th April, and Mr. Lloyd has since acted as Superintendent.

44. I attach his report and those of the Medical Officers of the Convict Establishment and Kandy prisons.

Prisons Office,
Colombo, May 13, 1902.

L. F. KNOLLYS,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

APPENDIX I.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT FOR 1901.

THE daily average of prisoners in the jails of the Convict Establishment was 1,600 in 1901 and 1,353 in 1900, or an increase of 247.

The expenditure in 1901 was Rs. 270,065 and in 1900 Rs. 256,208, or an increase of Rs. 13,857.

The value of prisoners' labour was Rs. 139,864 in 1901 and Rs. 131,790 in 1900, or an increase of Rs. 8,074.

Welikada.

A supply of materials for the new drains was not received until late in March, and then only sufficient to keep the mason's party employed for four months. During those four months 2,700 feet of drain and 1,716 square feet of masonry platform round the bathing tank were completed.

In April M, N, O block of cells was set apart and proclaimed a military prison for the detention of Boer Prisoners of War, but later on A, B, C block was proclaimed a military prison, where Boer Prisoners of War are now detained. This is a large and well-ventilated block, with a roomy yard for exercise.

Mutwal.

In October 150 prisoners were transferred to Mahara, and since then this jail has not been kept up to its full strength.

Mahara.

Government having approved of an extension to this jail, the boundary wall on the north side was extended and three additional wards were built within the new enclosure to accommodate 200 extra prisoners. A large meal shed was also erected within this enclosure for 600 prisoners. The work was carried out by prison labour. It was begun in June and finished ready for occupation in September.

Two hundred extra prisoners were transferred to this jail in October from Mutwal and Welikada prisons, bringing the total strength up to 617.

Escapes.

There was only one escape from the jails of the Convict Establishment, and this one was from Mahara.

Health.

Except for an outbreak of influenza, the health of the jails of the Convict Establishment was satisfactory during the year. Owing to the outbreak of influenza there was a slight increase in the death-rate, the deaths in 1900 being 4·95 per cent. of the daily average and in 1901 5·31 per cent., or an increase of 0·36 per cent.

Discipline.

The discipline of the jails was on the whole good. The number of reports against prisoners shows a decrease of 292 when compared with 1900.

The number of corporal punishments have fallen from 142 in 1900 to 113 in 1901.

General.

In April the Superintendent proceeded to England on leave and the Assistant Superintendent was appointed to act for him. First Class Jailer Mr. Duggan was appointed to act for the Assistant Superintendent.

There was an increase in the number of applicants for employment this year, and a slightly better class of candidates was obtainable.

No improvement was made in the clerical staff of the jails.

I attach the Medical Officer's report.

H. LLOYD,
Acting Superintendent.

APPENDIX II.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF THE CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT FOR 1901.

I WAS in medical charge of the Convict Establishment during the whole year. The general health of the prisoners was, on the whole, satisfactory, though the sick rate was slightly higher than that for last year. The prevailing diseases were as usual malarial and other fevers, diarrhœa, dysentery, pneumonia, and eye-affections. Bowel complaints and pneumonia claimed about three-fourths of the number of deaths, while all the other diseases were responsible for the rest.

Accommodation.—The average daily strength of prisoners in all the jails of the Convict Establishment during the year was 1,712·50, against 1,388·49 in 1900, an excess of 324·01. The average during the year at Welikada was 728·53 and 563·24 in 1900, at Mutwal 444·43 and 428·99 in 1900, at Mahara 426·88 and 360·82 in 1900, or an excess in each of these jails of 165·29, 15·44, and 66·06, respectively. No addition was made during the year to the accommodation available in the jails at Welikada and Mutwal, but at Mahara three new wards, each capable of accommodating about sixty prisoners, were added to the jail about the latter part of the year, and a portion of the existing meal shed for the use of all the prisoners was constructed in connection with the new wards. The new wards were occupied by prisoners transferred from the Mutwal and Welikada jails in November last, thus relieving to some extent the congestion in the latter jail. Masonry drains are required for the new wards, and I trust these will be built during the current year.

Water Supply.—Labugama water is used in all the jails at Colombo, and for drinking purposes it is boiled before use. At Mahara the water used for drinking and cooking is obtained from a well, but prisoners bathe in a stream, the water of which, having been found insufficient for the large number now confined in that jail, a new reservoir is in course of construction to meet the additional demand.

Food.—In all the prisons of the Convict Establishment raw provisions are supplied by a contractor, and, after being inspected and passed by the Resident Medical Officer, are cooked by prisoners within the premises. When any provisions are of inferior quality or damaged, they are rejected and are replaced by articles of better quality supplied either by the contractor or, failing him, by the prison authorities. The scale of diets provided for the prisoners appears to have been arranged with considerable care; except with regard to the light labour diet and penal No. 1 diet, which appear to me to stand in need of some improvement. In my report for last year reference was made to the insufficiency of the light labour diet; no change has been effected in this diet, but it has been suggested that the convalescent jails should be availed of in cases of prisoners who require a better diet while on light labour. It is not always possible to adopt this suggestion as an alternative to the change in the diet suggested by me, as there are circumstances other than medical to be taken into consideration before a prisoner can be transferred to one of these jails, considerations of safety of the jails, the character of the prisoner, and the necessity of stricter discipline and supervision over him frequently prevent the suggestion being adopted.

Labour.—Prisoners in the Welikada jail were employed in carrying pingo, in husk-beating, or on the treadmill during the first ninety days, or what is known as the penal stage of their confinement. Those who had passed this stage and were known as class prisoners were generally employed as cooks, carpenters, cleaners, blacksmiths, masons, &c.

In the Mutwal and Mahara jails only class prisoners were confined, and they were employed in quarrying, stone-cutting, loading, and earth-cutting. Pingo-carrying and husk-beating were tasks sometimes allotted to prisoners in these jails either as a punishment for offences against prison discipline, or on medical grounds when necessity arose for providing work in shade for them.

Hospitals.—In the Borella Convict Hospital, including the wards for infectious diseases, the number of patients treated during the year was 2,224, made up of 68 patients who remained over from the previous year and 2,156 admitted during the present. In the Mahara hospital the total number treated for the year was 1,175, in the Welikada female hospital 106, at Mutwal 2, and at Hulftsdorp 1. The total number treated in all the hospitals of the Convict Establishment was 3,508 as against 3,018 in 1900, thus showing an increase of 490; of the total number admitted into the Borella Convict Hospital during the year, 1,296 were received from Welikada prison, 740 from Mutwal, 52 from Mahara, and 68 from Hulftsdorp. As compared with the figures for 1900, there was an increase in the admissions from Welikada of 102, from Mahara of 7, and from Hulftsdorp of 29; while there was a decrease in those from Mutwal of 75.

Sixty-six deaths occurred in the Borella Convict Hospital, against 53 in 1900. There were 12 deaths at Mahara, 1 at Mutwal out of 2 treated there, and 1 at Hulftsdorp, being a sudden death due to rupture of the aorta in a remand prisoner. The total number of deaths during the year in all the convict hospitals was 80, as against 62 in the previous year. The excess in the death-rate is mainly attributable to the increase in the strength of the jail this year over that for the previous year, and to two outbreaks of influenza, followed by pneumonia, which claimed 33 out of the 80 deaths. The total number of cases of pneumonia treated in the convict hospitals during the year was 96, as against 49 treated during the previous year, or an excess of 47 cases. One jail alone, namely Mutwal, contributed 52 cases, with 17 deaths; while Welikada was responsible for 29 cases, with 11 deaths.

The unusual prevalence of pneumonia at certain seasons must be attributed chiefly to climatic causes. It is impossible to effectually and completely protect all the prisoners, especially those working in parties outside jails, from the baneful effects of chilly winds and other climatic influences; but so far as this is practicable steps have been taken to secure that end. Both at Mutwal and Mahara sheds have been provided into which prisoners retire as soon as signs are noticed of impending rain, and persons, specially appointed for the purpose, watch the gathering clouds and give notice to those in charge of prisoners to enable them to bring the latter into the sheds before the rain actually falls. Special attention has been paid to the general health of prisoners in the Mutwal jail, who, more than others, are exposed to the action of those climatic influences which induce chest complaints.

In September last when a severe outbreak of pneumonia occurred at Mutwal, it was decided to delay the departure of the prisoners for work (which usually took place about 6.30 A.M.) till 7 A.M., in order to prevent them from being affected by the cold wind which at that season prevailed in the early mornings. This decision, which was carried out within a short time of the outbreak, tended no doubt to check it from assuming larger proportions.

The ventilation of some of the wards which was found to be defective was improved and steps taken to effect further improvement in this respect. In addition to these precautions, the number of prisoners confined in that jail was reduced by nearly half by transfer to Mahara, where special wards had been constructed for their accommodation.

The total number of cases of infectious diseases, consisting of mumps, chickenpox, and measles, treated in the wards set apart for them in connection with the Borella Convict Hospital, was 23, which is a considerable decrease on the number treated during the previous year, namely 134.

The number of cases of eye disease, however, shows an increase from 116 in 1900 to 239 in the year under review. The chief contributor to this increase was the Mutwal jail, where an outbreak of these affections, chiefly of conjunctivitis, due probably to the excessive dust blown by the wind into the eyes of prisoners, and to the strong glare of the sun, rendered necessary the transfer of 200 cases to the hospital during the year.

There was a slight outbreak of enteric fever in the Welikada jail, resulting in the admission into the Borella Convict Hospital of 8 cases of that disease. The infection was traced to a Prisoner of War who came from the Diyatalawa Camp. Altogether three cases occurred among the Prisoners of War, and these were transferred to the General Hospital, one among the female prisoners also transferred to the same hospital, eight among male prisoners sent to the Borella Convict Hospital, and two among the officers connected with the Welikada jail. There were two deaths among those treated in the General Hospital and one among the officers, but none, I am glad to say, occurred among those treated in the Convict Hospital. The last case of enteric fever was admitted to hospital on the 1st January of the current year, and none has occurred since.

Two male and three female prisoners died in the General Hospital, in the returns of which hospital I have no doubt these deaths will be included. I have therefore excluded them from the returns of the convict hospitals.

During the year 17 prisoners were executed within the Welikada jail, in each case followed by the usual post-mortem examination and magisterial inquiry. The executions were carried out in a satisfactory manner. There was also one death from suicide at Welikada.

I may take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to Major Knollys, Inspector-General of Prisons, for valuable help and counsel readily afforded to me at all times.

A.—Table showing the Strength, Rate of Sickness, and Mortality for the Years 1899, 1900, and 1901.

	1899.	1900.	1901.
Average daily strength ...	1,476·97	1,388·49	1,712·50
Average daily sick ...	90·32	102·39	120·63
Percentage of sick to strength ...	6·11	7·37	7·04
Percentage of deaths to strength ...	4·06	4·39	4·67
Percentage of deaths to total treated ...	1·90	2·02	2·28

B.—Table showing the Average Number of Days the Patients stayed in the different Hospitals of the Convict Establishment and the Average Daily Sick.

Hospital.	Average Number of Days. 1899.	1900.	1901.	Average Daily Sick. 1899.	1900.	1901.
Borella Convict ...	11·53	14·81	14·91	70·15	79 29	90·89
Infectious Diseases ...		12·36			4·84	
Mahara ...	6·62	4·00	6·41	17·41	15·82	23·12
Female, Welikada ...	12·46	9·61	10·80	2·76	2·44	2·99

C.—Table showing Chief Diseases, with Mortality.

Diseases.	Admissions. 1899.	1900.	1901.	Deaths. 1899.	1900.	1901.
Fevers ...	752	736	733	9	14	4
Diarrhœa ...	721	852	728	6	16	14
Dysentery ...	581	557	678	17	18	23
Diseases of the Eye ...	257	116	338	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	57	49	96	16	10	33
Injuries ...	249	150	326	—	1	—
Other Diseases ...	498	558	609	12	3	6
Total ...	3,115	3,018	3,508	50	62	80

D.—Table showing the Admissions for Dysentery and Diarrhœa from the different Jails.

Diseases.	Welikada. 1899.	1900.	1901.	Mutwal. 1899.	1900.	1901.	Mahara. 1899.	1900.	1901.	Hulftsdorp. 1899.	1900.	1901.
Dysentery ...	348	318	431	110	125	126	37	35	10	—	—	32
Diarrhœa ...	394	488	393	198	248	113	38	67	12	—	—	3
Total ...	742	806	824	308	373	339	75	102	22	—	—	35

ALFRED B. SANTIAGO, F.R.C.S.,
Assistant Colonial Surgeon.

Colombo, February 26, 1902.

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APPENDIX III.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF THE KANDY JAILS FOR 1901.

I HAD medical charge of the Kandy jails during last year.

Jail Strength and Accommodation.—The number of admissions into the Bogambara jail during the year was 2,402 and the average daily strength 409·57, and into the Old Jail the numbers were 2,104 and 61·46 respectively.

The Bogambara jail has accommodation for 515 prisoners, consisting of 324 cells and two association wards for 145 prisoners, and in the Old Jail 43 cells and eight wards capable of accommodating 120, so that there was no overcrowding.

Diseases and General Health of Prisoners.—As in former years, malarial fevers, dysentery and diarrhœa, pulmonary affections, and eye diseases were chiefly responsible for the admissions into hospital. There was early in the year an outbreak of chickenpox amongst the prisoners at Bogambara jail, but the source of infection could not have been traced, as this disease was widespread in the town and surrounding districts at the time; every precaution was taken to prevent the spread of infection. Each case as it occurred was sent to the infectious diseases hospital, but when the accommodation there was no longer possible owing to the admission of town residents, &c., the prisoners affected were segregated in one of the association wards. During the time the disease was prevalent transfer of prisoners to and from this jail was suspended. The first cases were discovered on the 17th February, and about the 28th March the disease was stamped out. In all 37 prisoners were attacked. Since then there were a few sporadic cases occurring from time to time, the total number of cases being 41: Of other infectious diseases, there were 2 cases of measles and 5 of mumps. In the Old Jail there were 2 cases of chickenpox, 1 of measles, and 3 of mumps, all of which were also transferred to the infectious diseases hospital. Compared with the previous year, the number of cases of conjunctivitis was exceptionally large, there having been 68 in 1901 and only 6 the year previous.

The following table shows the number of patients treated, &c., during the last two years:—

	1900.	1901.
Remained on 31st December of year previous ...	10	12
Admitted	570	622
Total treated ...	580	634
Discharged	541	606
Died	27	14
Remaining at the end of year	12	14
Daily average of sick	15·89	15·58
Percentage of deaths to total treated	4·65	2·20
Percentage of sick to strength	13·86	14·07
Percentage of deaths to strength	·64	·31

Comparing the figures for the two years, an increase in the number of admissions is shown, but if the chickenpox cases are excluded, the increase would only be by 11; the daily average sick is a few points less, and would have been still lower if not for the same reason. The number of deaths and the death-rate is only half of what it was the year previous. This is no doubt due to the happy circumstance of an almost entire absence of cases of pneumonia, to which disease in 1900 11 deaths were due. There were in that year 28 cases, and last year only one, which recovered.

The deaths that occurred were from the following diseases:—Dysentery 4, diarrhœa 4, and from malarial remittent fever, erysipelas, congestion of brain, valvular disease of heart, erupyema, and peritonitis 1 each. The case of erysipelas which proved fatal was really one of gunshot injuries by slugs about the region of the knee, causing at first erysipelas and then suppuration, synovitis of extensive abscesses in the thigh and leg, death being due to blood poisoning and exhaustion.

On my recommendation, and after examination by a Medical Board, 19 prisoners were transferred to a convalescent jail on recovery after long illness, while the number of prisoners put on light labour on account of general debility, due to advanced age or disease, was 39. The year previous 12 were transferred to convalescent jails and 187 prisoners were put on light labour.

From the Old Jail 23 males and 2 females had to be transferred to the jail and civil hospital respectively for treatment. These were chiefly cases of dysentery or fever. One suspected insane was also sent to the latter institution, as he appeared to be more physically than mentally deranged.

On the whole, I think, the general health of the prisoners of both jails was very satisfactory, for the majority of them are fairly well developed and robust individuals, and barring the chicken-pox, which even at its worst is never serious, there was nothing to affect them in any way. Nearly every prisoner had been subject to malarial fever more or less severely some time in his lifetime, and the more weakly of them of course come under treatment for this disease from time to time during their period of incarceration. Of the other diseases, chills are usually the existing cause, and there are more cases of illness at the changes of season and during the prevalence of the north-east monsoon, when the changes of temperature are sudden and severe. A little extra care and attention at this time to clothing would certainly be a preventive. A former Medical Officer has suggested flannel for night wear, and after the experience of over a year I would strongly recommend the consideration of an innovation of this sort, or flannel banians and "cholera belts" to be worn at certain times of the year. Another detail to be carefully attended to is the wholesale bathing of prisoners; no doubt the practice in vogue is very necessary, but I think that some exceptions should be made, and the officers allowed to use their own discretion—a mere matter of common sense—and exempt those suffering with catarrhs or feeling out of sorts, and only those suspected of malingering or persistently refusing to bathe being brought before the Medical Officer.

Labour.—The majority of prisoners in the Bogambara jail were penal stage men, whose hard labour consisted of pingo, or husk-beating when unfit for the former through debility and shoulder abrasions. The class prisoners, of whom the daily average number was 95·84, were employed in prison service and as orderlies.

Food and Diets.—Raw provisions are obtained by a yearly contract and the meals cooked in the jail. The daily supplies are examined each morning, and if of inferior quality or not considered wholesome rejected. The scale of diets has been in force for years and meets all requirements, with the exception of the light labour diet, regarding which I must repeat what I said last year, *i.e.*, that it is insufficient in quantity and in quality, is not suited for the individual who after a long illness or general debility is not fitted for hard labour.

Water Supply.—Water for both jails is plentiful and of good quality, and is drawn from the town supply. It is also boiled before use. The bathing arrangements are satisfactory.

Latrines and Night Soil.—The latrines are worked on the dry-earth system, and the buckets emptied twice daily and the excreta removed by the Municipal carts.

Jail Hospital,
Kandy, January 23, 1902.

ALLAN KALENBERG,
Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeon.

APPENDIX IV.

A.—Return showing the Daily Average of all Convicted Prisoners confined within the Jails of Ceylon during 1901.

JAILS.	PRISONERS IN								OF THIS TOTAL			
	Penal Stage.	Class IV.	Class III.	Class II.	Class I.	Road Ordinance Defaulters.	Simple Imprisonment.	TOTAL.	Females.	Juveniles.	Light Labour.	Sick.
Western Province.												
Welikada ...	345·50	183·45	54·28	33·65	101·30	1·96	3·13	723·27	30·42	9·02	22·45	64·25
Mutwal ...	4·27	281·58	59·86	26·03	72·69	—	—	444·43	—	—	5·12	30·77
Mahara ...	5·30	175·73	102·93	55·44	87·48	—	—	426·88	—	—	—	23·12
Hulftsdorp ...	·04	·07	3·23	1·38	2·31	—	9·86	16·89	—	·06	—	—
Negombo ...	15·99	30·44	23·51	13·13	9·68	·17	·16	93·08	·14	·04	—	5·75
Avisawella ...	3·85	·10	·01	—	—	—	·68	4·64	·09	—	—	·13
	374·95	671·37	243·82	129·63	273·46	2·13	13·83	1,709·19	30·65	9·12	27·57	124·02
Central Province.												
Kandy Old Jail ...	1·44	·34	1·18	1·59	2·57	2·47	2·57	12·16	1·55	·19	—	—
Bogambara ...	313·40	34·41	14·83	21·26	25·34	·05	·03	409·32	—	—	1·73	13·64
Nuwara Eliya ...	1·15	7·97	16·06	1·61	2·97	·02	·16	29·94	·02	·01	—	·61
	315·99	42·72	32·07	24·46	30·88	2·54	2·76	451·42	1·57	·20	1·73	14·25
Northern Province.												
Jaffna	27·78	35·39	9·06	5·62	5·58	·36	·55	84·34	·45	—	1·65	1·33
Southern Province.												
Galle ...	27·51	1·09	9·64	9·56	10·57	2·46	1·88	62·71	·29	·01	·78	1·37
Matara ...	11·72	·56	·16	1·44	1·67	2·90	·90	19·35	·29	·22	—	·06
Tangalla ...	6·79	·35	2·16	·24	·70	·05	1·15	11·44	·22	·21	—	·05
Hambantota ...	2·27	4·17	3·08	4·82	3·25	·09	—	17·68	·02	·08	·05	3·35
	48·29	6·17	15·04	16·06	16·19	5·50	3·93	111·18	·82	·52	·83	4·83
Eastern Province.												
Batticaloa ...	8·65	2·18	2·11	·79	1·97	·72	·73	17·15	·04	·03	4·54	·84
Trincomalee ...	1·07	·10	—	—	—	·02	·08	1·27	—	—	—	—
	9·72	2·28	2·11	·79	1·97	·74	·81	18·42	·04	·03	4·54	·84
North-Western Province.												
Kurunegala ...	4·58	·58	2·04	2·19	1·79	·31	1·53	13·02	·28	·09	—	·12
Puttalam ...	1·12	·01	—	—	·02	—	·38	1·53	·08	—	—	·17
Chilaw ...	5·39	·08	1·37	1·27	·43	·46	·46	9·46	·36	·03	·53	·31
	11·09	·67	3·41	3·46	2·24	·77	2·37	24·01	·72	·12	·53	·60
North Central Province.												
Anuradhapura ...	4·61	1·87	1·36	1·06	2·09	—	·23	11·22	·08	—	1·08	1·07
Province of Uva.												
Badulla ...	8·16	·24	1·59	1·46	1·09	·81	1·74	15·09	·57	—	·29	·75
Province of Sabaragamuwa.												
Ratnapura ...	6·77	·11	2·02	2·40	2·51	·80	1·01	15·62	·63	·01	·10	·22
Kegalla ...	3·19	·25	1·19	1·77	·10	·74	·02	7·26	—	—	—	·09
	9·96	·36	3·21	4·17	2·61	1·54	1·03	22·88	·63	·01	·10	·31
Total of all Jails ...	810·55	761·07	311·67	186·71	336·11	14·39	27·25	2,447·75	35·53	10·00	38·32	148·00
Do. 1900...	735·31	626·47	333·31	187·73	316·44	12·48	19·65	2,231·39	32·06	10·53	21·19	142·08
Do. 1899...	740·35	733·90	396·54	159·14	298·02	16·95	15·54	2,360·44	30·07	11·92	22·49	125·85
Do. 1898...	859·85	863·00	324·33	134·79	304·29	17·75	19·95	2,523·96	31·76	11·59	19·95	156·08

B.—Return showing the Manner in which the convicted Prisoners in the Jails of Ceylon were disposed of during 1901.

Jails.	Received during the Year.							Disposed of during the Year.								Number of Convicted Prisoners in Jail on January 1, 1902.
	Number in Jail on January 1, 1901.	By Sentence.	From other Prisons.	On Confirmation of Sentence.	Recaptured. Escaped Prior to January 1, 1901.	Recaptured. During the year.	Total.	Discharged, Sentence expired.	Discharged on Pardon.	Transferred to other Prisons.	Bailed out pending Appeal.	Escaped.	Died.	Hanged.	Total.	
Western Province.																
Welikada ...	625	1,978	4,435	18	—	1	7,057	1,632	13	4,551	73	—	*45	17	6,331	726
Mutwal ...	467	—	1,267	—	—	—	1,734	129	1	1,203	—	—	25	—	1,358	376
Mahara ...	371	—	677	—	—	—	1,048	34	—	406	—	1	12	—	453	595
Hulftsdorp ...	19	300	31	1	—	—	351	283	1	20	31	—	—	—	335	16
Negombo ...	84	147	386	12	—	—	629	137	4	381	12	—	7	—	541	88
Avisawella ...	2	189	95	3	—	—	289	186	1	94	4	—	—	—	285	4
	1,568	2,614	6,891	34	—	1	11,108	2,401	20	6,655	120	1	89	17	9,303	1,805
Central Province.																
Kandy Old Jail ...	11	178	82	1	—	—	272	175	—	85	4	—	—	—	264	8
Bogambara ...	406	950	1,423	29	—	—	2,808	830	4	1,491	24	—	14	3	2,366	442
Nuwara Eliya ...	34	64	73	—	—	—	171	68	1	66	—	—	2	—	137	34
	451	1,192	1,578	30	—	—	3,251	1,073	5	1,642	28	—	16	3	2,767	484
Northern Province.																
Jaffna ...	82	201	189	20	—	—	492	215	—	187	14	—	2	—	418	74
Southern Province.																
Galle ...	68	672	449	35	—	—	1,224	599	4	551	15	—	1	3	1,173	51
Matara ...	11	505	643	22	—	—	1,181	455	3	649	46	—	—	8	1,161	20
Tangalla ...	16	376	188	27	—	—	607	308	—	227	66	—	—	—	601	6
Hambantota ...	28	30	37	2	—	—	97	27	1	65	3	—	1	—	97	—
	123	1,583	1,317	86	—	—	3,109	1,389	8	1,492	130	—	2	11	3,032	77
Eastern Province.																
Batticaloa ...	13	151	56	9	—	—	229	122	3	71	3	—	2	—	201	28
Trincomalee ...	1	41	10	7	—	—	59	19	—	32	7	—	—	—	58	1
	14	192	66	16	—	—	288	141	3	103	10	—	2	—	259	29
North-Western Prov.																
Kurunegala ...	19	212	131	2	—	—	364	215	1	118	17	—	—	1	352	12
Puttalam ...	—	38	23	5	—	—	66	29	—	24	8	—	—	5	66	—
Chilaw ...	5	166	89	18	—	—	278	153	—	93	20	1	—	—	267	11
	24	416	243	25	—	—	708	397	1	235	45	1	—	6	685	23
North-Central Prov.																
Anuradhapura ...	12	58	26	3	—	—	99	66	—	23	4	—	—	—	93	6
Province of Uva.																
Badulla ...	22	232	90	2	—	—	346	242	1	80	7	—	—	—	330	16
P. of Sabaragamuwa.																
Ratnapura ...	19	236	53	9	—	—	317	203	—	83	10	1	2	—	299	18
Kegalla ...	8	211	123	26	—	—	368	174	2	153	31	—	—	—	360	8
	27	447	176	35	—	—	685	377	2	236	41	1	2	—	659	26
Total of all Jails ...	2,323	6,935	10,576	251	—	1	20,086	6,301	40	10,653	399	3	113	37	17,546	2,540
Do. 1900	2,238	6,260	10,964	244	1	—	19,707	5,674	80	11,105	383	1	109	32	17,384	2,323
Do. 1899	2,510	6,487	11,302	269	1	2	20,571	6,299	101	11,390	425	3	94	21	18,333	2,238
Do. 1898	2,536	7,430	12,963	305	2	5	23,241	7,020	92	13,021	468	7	104	19	20,731	2,510

* One committed suicide.

C.—Return showing the Terms of Sentences of Prisoners received direct from Courts into the Jails of Ceylon during 1901.

JAILS.	ROAD ORDINANCE DEFAULTERS.	OTHERS.												GRAND TOTAL.
	Convicted under Ordinance No. 31 of 1861.	Sentence not exceeding Two Weeks.	Not exceeding One Month.	Not exceeding Three Months.	Not exceeding Six Months.	Not exceeding One Year.	Not exceeding Two Years.	Not exceeding Three Years.	Not exceeding Four Years.	Not exceeding Five Years.	Between Five and Ten Years.	Over Ten Years.	To be Hanged.	Total.	
Western Province.															
Welikada ...	48	617	467	263	237	80	105	24	10	66	38	1	22	1,930	1,978
Mutwal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp ...	—	232	37	13	11	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	300
Negombo ...	13	41	26	21	28	10	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	134	147
Avisawella ...	—	74	54	38	20	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	189	189
	61	964	584	335	296	95	114	26	12	66	38	1	22	2,553	2,614
Central Province.															
Kandy Old Jail ...	43	77	38	15	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	135	178
Bogambara ...	—	233	253	216	95	46	36	17	9	19	21	1	4	950	950
Nuwara Eliya ...	1	25	18	15	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	63	64
	44	335	309	246	101	48	36	17	11	19	21	1	4	1,148	1,192
Northern Province.															
Jaffna ...	19	11	73	54	21	11	5	1	1	1	4	—	—	182	201
Southern Province.															
Galle ...	54	101	227	129	63	33	29	4	10	8	9	—	5	618	672
Matara ...	73	103	115	79	62	18	10	—	6	16	16	—	7	432	505
Tangalla ...	6	108	84	52	76	33	14	—	3	—	—	—	—	370	376
Hambantota ...	2	11	2	6	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	30
	135	323	428	266	209	85	53	4	19	24	25	—	12	1,448	1,583
Eastern Province.															
Batticaloa ...	14	24	45	25	8	1	19	6	3	3	3	—	—	137	151
Trincomalee ...	2	10	4	4	7	2	7	1	—	3	1	—	—	39	41
	16	34	49	29	15	3	26	7	3	6	4	—	—	176	192
North-Western Province.															
Kurunegala ...	6	68	36	33	29	6	9	1	2	4	14	—	4	206	212
Puttalam ...	—	4	7	15	2	2	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	38	38
Chilaw ...	22	44	40	24	15	13	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	144	166
	28	116	83	72	46	21	19	3	6	4	14	—	4	388	416
North-Central Province.															
Anuradhapura ...	—	19	19	14	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	58	58
Province of Uva.															
Badulla ...	11	37	97	48	21	11	5	—	1	—	—	—	1	221	232
Province of Sabaragamuwa.															
Ratnapura ...	24	88	45	17	22	9	6	6	4	5	7	—	3	212	236
Kegalla ...	16	33	59	15	57	9	17	1	3	—	—	—	1	195	211
	40	121	104	32	79	18	23	7	7	5	7	—	4	407	447
Total of all Jails ...	354	1,960	1,746	1,096	793	292	281	65	61	125	113	2	47	6,581	6,935
Do. 1900 ...	260	1,519	1,858	939	829	284	274	61	47	58	70	10	51	6,000	6,260
Do. 1899 ...	329	1,871	1,803	1,066	734	254	203	60	16	61	52	11	27	6,158	6,487
Do. 1898 ...	379	2,070	1,993	1,212	876	390	255	68	35	59	57	8	28	7,051	7,430

D.—Return showing the Former Convictions, as far as can be ascertained, of Prisoners, exclusive of Road Ordinance Defaulters, received direct from Courts into the Jails of Ceylon during 1901.

JAILS.	Not previously Convicted.	Convicted once before.	Convicted twice before.	Convicted three times before.	Convicted more than three times.	TOTAL.	Of these, Total previously Convicted.
Western Province.							
Welikada ...	1,556	152	97	45	80	1,930	374
Mutwal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp ...	282	13	2	2	1	300	18
Negombo ...	107	12	7	3	5	134	27
Avisawella ...	179	6	3	—	1	189	10
	2,124	183	109	50	87	2,553	429
Central Province.							
Kandy Old Jail ...	127	7	1	—	—	135	8
Bogambara ...	771	100	38	17	24	950	179
Nuwara Eliya ...	54	7	1	1	—	63	9
	952	114	40	18	24	1,148	196
Northern Province.							
Jaffna ...	145	20	4	7	6	182	37
Southern Province.							
Galle ...	475	83	26	13	21	618	143
Matara ...	321	64	25	11	11	432	111
Tangalla ...	272	60	16	11	11	370	98
Hambantota ...	23	2	1	—	2	28	5
	1,091	209	68	35	45	1,448	357
Eastern Province.							
Batticaloa ...	112	18	4	2	1	137	25
Trincomalee ...	30	5	3	—	1	39	9
	142	23	7	2	2	176	34
North-Western Province.							
Kurunegala ...	182	15	5	1	3	206	24
Puttalam ...	32	5	1	—	—	38	6
Chilaw ...	124	9	8	1	2	144	20
	338	29	14	2	5	388	50
North-Central Province.							
Anuradhapura ...	48	7	1	1	1	58	10
Province of Uva.							
Badulla ...	195	16	5	3	2	221	26
Province of Sabaragamuwa.							
Ratnapura ...	188	15	3	3	3	212	24
Kegalla ...	159	29	4	2	1	195	36
	347	44	7	5	4	407	60
Total of all Jails ...	5,382	645	255	123	176	6,581	1,199
Do. 1900 ...	4,900	600	222	100	178	6,000	1,100
Do. 1899 ...	5,163	583	166	91	155	6,158	995
Do. 1898 ...	5,971	649	197	95	139	7,051	1,080

E.—Return showing the Daily Average of all Unconvicted Prisoners confined within the Jails of Ceylon during 1901.

JAILS.	Debtors.	Witnesses.	Further Examination.	Committed for Trial.	Awaiting Sentence, &c.	Arrested on Warrants, &c.	Lunatics.	Total.	OF THIS TOTAL: Females.	Juveniles.	Sick.	Total Number of Unconvicted Prisoners received direct from Court.
Western Province.												
Welikada ...	·11	·10	2·23	1·72	·13	·13	·84	5·26	2·90	—	2·63	67
Mutwal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp ...	14·77	1·11	33·06	38·86	5·23	1·32	1·42	95·77	—	1·12	—	1,410
Negombo ...	1·29	—	5·37	·52	·12	—	·16	7·46	·37	—	·13	216
Avisawella ...	·10	—	5·32	·59	·01	—	—	6·02	·05	·11	—	204
	16·27	1·21	45·98	41·69	5·49	1·45	2·42	114·51	3·32	1·23	2·76	1,897
Central Province.												
Kandy Old Jail ...	5·62	·57	24·73	15·43	1·16	·67	1·12	49·30	1·87	1·12	—	975
Bogambara ...	·07	—	·14	·03	·01	—	—	·25	—	—	·25	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	·49	—	3·60	·31	—	—	—	4·40	·04	—	·03	162
	6·18	·57	28·47	15·77	1·17	·67	1·12	53·95	1·91	1·12	·28	1,137
Northern Province.												
Jaffna ...	—	—	3·55	2·15	·02	·04	—	5·76	·68	·06	·10	118
Southern Province.												
Galle ...	·20	—	14·74	4·67	1·97	—	·02	21·60	·50	·20	·27	712
Matara ...	·83	—	11·80	6·26	·79	·01	·69	20·38	1·39	·91	·24	571
Tangalla ...	—	·04	9·26	1·71	·64	—	·32	11·97	·09	—	23	239
Hambantota ...	—	—	2·78	·02	·02	·01	—	2·83	—	·20	·25	29
	1·03	·04	38·58	12·66	3·42	·02	1·03	56·78	1·98	1·31	·99	1,551
Eastern Province.												
Batticaloa ...	—	—	5·59	3·50	·42	·01	·18	9·70	·18	—	·02	158
Trincomalee ...	—	—	·63	·25	·44	·01	—	1·33	·01	—	—	17
	—	—	6·22	3·75	·86	·02	·18	11·03	·19	—	·02	175
North-Western Province.												
Kurunegala ...	—	—	15·48	5·29	·01	—	·51	21·29	·41	·09	·13	341
Puttalam ...	—	—	1·44	·26	·15	·12	—	1·97	·09	·01	·02	53
Chilaw ...	·42	·34	4·30	1·38	·23	—	·37	7·04	·27	—	·10	188
	·42	·34	21·22	6·93	·39	·12	·88	30·30	·77	·10	·25	582
North-Central Province.												
Anuradhapura ...	—	—	1·84	·17	·05	·08	—	2·14	·23	—	·05	59
Province of Uva.												
Badulla ...	·46	·05	8·55	1·57	—	·02	·80	11·45	·34	·03	·27	311
Province of Sabaragamuwa.												
Ratnapura ...	·48	—	4·74	1·97	·20	—	·92	8·31	·71	·13	·19	210
Kegalla ...	·47	—	7·96	1·33	·71	—	·26	10·73	·23	·30	·01	290
	·95	—	12·70	3·30	·91	—	1·18	19·04	·94	·43	·20	500
Total of all Jails ...	25·31	2·21	167·11	87·99	12·31	2·42	7·61	304·96	10·36	4·28	4·92	6,330
Do. 1900 ...	18·96	1·82	157·17	78·98	12·45	1·72	10·68	281·78	11·68	2·56	5·56	6,407
Do. 1899 ...	23·11	1·73	131·25	53·33	10·70	1·29	9·68	231·09	6·85	2·02	4·34	5,454
Do. 1898 ...	23·80	1·77	185·71	80·76	19·50	1·86	11·52	324·92	9·86	4·25	5·59	7,144

F.—Return showing the Daily Average, Admissions, and Deaths of all Prisoners confined within the Jails of Ceylon during 1901.

JAILS.	DAILY AVERAGE.		TOTAL.	ADMISSIONS.		DEATHS.		Cubic space per Prisoner.
	Convicted.	Unconvicted.		Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	
Western Province.								
Welikada	723·27	5·26	728·53	1,978	67	45*	1	Males 612 Females 1420
Mutwal	444·43	—	444·43	—	—	25	—	805
Mahara	426·88	—	426·88	—	—	12	—	726
Hulftsdorp	16·89	95·77	112·66	300	1,410	—	3	956
Negombo	93·08	7·46	100·54	147	216	7	—	1,327
Avisawella	4·64	6·02	10·66	189	204	—	—	1,059
	1,709·19	114·51	1,823·70	2,614	1,897	89	4	—
Central Province.								
Kandy Old Jail... ...	12·16	49·30	61·46	178	975	—	—	1,305
Bogambara	409·32	·25	409·57	950	—	14	—	994
Nuwara Eliya	29·94	4·40	34·34	64	162	2	—	729
	451·42	53·95	505·37	1,192	1,137	16	—	—
Northern Province.								
Jaffna	84·34	5·76	90·10	201	118	2	—	2,576
Southern Province.								
Galle	62·71	21·60	84·31	672	712	1	—	1,546
Matara	19·35	20·38	39·73	505	571	—	1	1,460
Tangalla	11·44	11·97	23·41	376	239	—	—	1,663
Hambantota	17·68	2·83	20·51	30	29	1	—	2,445
	111·18	56·78	167·96	1,583	1,551	2	1	—
Eastern Province.								
Batticaloa	17·15	9·70	26·85	151	158	2	—	1,895
Trincomalee	1·27	1·33	2·60	41	17	—	—	12,406
	18·42	11·03	29·45	192	175	2	—	—
North-Western Province.								
Kurunegala	13·02	21·29	34·31	212	341	—	—	843
Puttalam	1·53	1·97	3·50	38	53	—	—	9,236
Chilaw	9·46	7·04	16·50	166	188	—	—	1,693
	24·01	30·30	54·31	416	582	—	—	—
North-Central Province.								
Anuradhapura	11·22	2·14	13·36	58	59	—	—	4,163
Province of Uva.								
Badulla	15·09	11·45	26·54	232	311	—	2	1,503
Province of Sabaragamuwa.								
Ratnapura	15·62	8·31	23·93	236	210	1	2	1,911
Kegulla	7·26	10·73	17·99	211	290	—	—	1,267
	22·88	19·04	41·92	447	500	1	2	—
Total of all Jails ...	2,447·75	304·96	2,752·71	6,935	6,330	112	9	—
Do. 1900 ...	2,231·39	283·75	2,515·14	6,260	6,407	109	2	—
Do. 1899 ...	2,360·44	231·09	2,591·53	6,487	5,454	94	7	—
Do. 1898 ...	2,523·96	324·92	2,848·88	7,430	7,144	104	7	—

* One suicide.

G.—Return showing the Prisoners who have escaped from Ceylon Prisons and were still at large on December 31, 1901.

JAILS.	Number of Escaped Prisoners at large on December 31, 1900.		Escaped during 1901.		Recaptured during 1901.		Struck off as being over 12 years at large.		Number of Escaped Prisoners still at large on December 31, 1901.	
	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.
Western Province.										
Welikada ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Mutwal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Negombo ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avisawella ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Central Province.										
Kandy Old Jail ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bogambara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Northern Province.										
Jaffna ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province.										
Galle ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tangalla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hambantota ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Eastern Province.										
Batticaloa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province.										
Kurunegala ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Puttalam ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Chilaw ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
North-Central Province.										
Anuradhapura ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
Province of Uva.										
Badulla ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa.										
Ratnapura ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Kegalla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total of all Jails...	9	3	3	—	1	1	1	—	10	2
Do. 1900 ...	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Do. 1899 ...	—	—	3	5	3	5	—	—	—	—
Do. 1898 ...	—	—	7	3	7	3	—	—	—	—

H.—Return showing the Number of Punishments inflicted on Prisoners for Breaches of Prison Rules in the Jails of Ceylon during 1901.

Jails.	By Superintendents.												By Prison Visitors.				By Court.	Grand Total.	Total Number of Prisoners Punished.
	Forfeiture of Marks.	Lashes with a Cat.	Strokes with a Rattan.	Disrated from Constable's Office.	Solitary Confinement on Refractory Diet.	Reduced to Class IV.	Reduced to Penal No. 1.	Reduced to Penal No. 2.	Penal Stage on Ordinary Diet.	Sentenced to Hard Labour.	Otherwise.	Total.	Additional Imprisonment.	Lashes and Strokes.	Otherwise.	Total.	Additional Imprisonment.		
Western Province.																			
Welikada	58	4	86	5	3	62	643	48	—	2	88	999	1	1	—	2	—	1,001	924
Mutwal	36	3	2	5	—	124	513	25	—	—	14	722	—	—	—	—	—	722	610
Mahara	22	2	15	4	—	134	573	16	—	—	49	815	—	—	—	—	—	815	686
Hulftsdorp	—	—	—	—	61	—	—	—	—	1	25	87	—	—	—	—	—	87	85
Negombo	—	—	3	—	—	—	48	—	—	—	—	51	—	—	—	—	1	52	45
Avisawella	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
	116	9	106	14	64	320	1,778	89	—	3	178	2,677	1	1	—	2	1	2,680	2,353
Central Province.																			
Kandy Old Jail	1	—	—	1	6	2	2	—	—	1	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	13	9
Bogambara	10	—	5	2	—	5	276	10	4	—	—	312	—	—	—	—	—	312	268
Nuwara Eliya...	31	—	—	—	—	3	12	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	46	43
	42	—	5	3	6	10	290	10	4	1	—	371	—	—	—	—	—	371	320
Northern Province.																			
Jaffna	—	—	3	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	45	31
Southern Province.																			
Galle	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	1	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	8
Matara	1	—	5	—	9	—	4	—	—	1	5	25	—	—	—	—	—	25	25
Tangalla	7	—	14	—	—	—	9	—	—	1	—	31	7	2	—	9	—	40	22
Hambantota	1	—	1	—	—	—	12	—	—	1	2	17	1	—	—	1	—	18	11
	11	—	20	—	9	—	32	—	—	4	7	83	8	2	—	10	—	93	66

JAILS.	BY SUPERINTENDENTS.												BY PRISON VISITORS.				BY COURT.	GRAND TOTAL.	Total Number of Prisoners Punished.
	Forfeiture of Marks.	Lashes with a Cat.	Strokes with a Rattan.	Dismissed from Constable's Office.	Solitary Confinement on Refractory Diet.	Reduced to Class IV.	Reduced to Penal No. 1.	Reduced to Penal No. 2.	Penal Stage on Ordinary Diet.	Sentenced to Hard Labour.	Otherwise.	Total.	Additional Imprisonment.	Lashes and Strokes.	Otherwise	Total.	Additional Imprisonment.		
Eastern Province.																			
Batticaloa	6	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	26	24
Trincomalee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	6	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	26	24
North-Western Province.																			
Kurunegala	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Puttalam	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Chilaw	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
North-Central Province																			
Anuradhapura	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Province of Uva.																			
Badulla	—	—	—	—	6	—	2	1	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	9	9
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																			
Ratnapura	—	—	1	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	5
Kegalla	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
	—	—	1	—	2	—	10	—	—	1	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	14	12
Total of all Jails	175	9	136	17	89	330	2,181	100	4	10	185	3,236	9	3	—	12	1	3,249	2,826
Do. 1900	192	9	175	21	137	363	2,481	204	23	10	75	3,690	3	9	4	16	—	3,706	2,997

I.—Return showing the Number of Punishments inflicted for Offences committed by the Officers of the Jails of Ceylon during 1901.

JAILS.	By Court.			By Superintendents.				Grand Total.	Total Number of Officers Punished.
	By Imprisonment.	By Fine or otherwise.	Total.	Struck off or services dispensed with.	By Dismissal.	By Fine or otherwise.	Total.		
Western Province.									
Welikada ...	—	1	1	8	11	563	582	583	513
Mutwal ...	—	2	2	6	5	208	219	221	182
Mahara ...	—	—	—	2	—	134	136	136	118
Hulftsdorp ...	—	—	—	—	2	45	47	47	44
Negombo ...	—	—	—	—	—	17	17	17	5
Avisawella ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2
	—	3	3	16	18	969	1003	1006	864
Central Province.									
Kandy Old Jail ...	—	—	—	—	—	19	19	19	11
Boganibara ...	—	—	—	—	4	118	122	122	42
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	2
	—	—	—	—	6	137	143	143	55
Northern Province.									
Jaffna ...	—	—	—	—	1	6	7	7	7
Southern Province.									
Galle ...	—	—	—	—	3	19	22	22	16
Matara ...	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	6	6
Tangalla ...	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	6	4
Hambantota ...	—	—	—	—	2	4	6	6	4
	—	—	—	—	5	35	40	40	30
Eastern Province.									
Batticaloa ...	—	—	—	—	2	4	6	6	6
Trincomalee ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	2	4	6	6	6
North-Western Province.									
Kurunegala ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Puttalam ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilaw ...	—	—	—	—	2	12	14	14	14
	—	—	—	—	2	13	15	15	15
North-Central Province.									
Anuradhapura ...	—	—	—	—	1	6	7	7	7
Province of Uva.									
Badulla ...	—	—	—	—	3	8	11	11	11
Province of Sabaraganuwa.									
Ratnapura ...	—	—	—	—	—	15	15	15	14
Kegalla ...	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	5	5
	—	—	—	—	—	20	20	20	19
Total of all Jails ...	—	3	3	16	38	1,198	1,252	1,255	1,014
Do. 1900 ...	1	2	3	27	67	1,009	1,103	1,106	918
Do. 1899 ...	3	3	6	40	62	883	985	991	741
Do. 1898 ...	2	4	6	25	86	1,088	1,199	1,205	906

K.—Return of Prisoners of all Classes treated in the various Jail Hospitals of Ceylon during 1901.

JAILS.	Remained on December 31, 1900.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged in 1901.	Hanged.	Died from Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital on December 31, 1901.	Average Daily Strength of all Prisoners.	Average Daily Strength of all Sick.	Percentage of Sick to Strength.	Percentage of Deaths to Strength.
Western Province.										
Welikada ...	58	1,424	1,354	17	15	83	728·53	62·26	8·54	6·18
Mutwal ...	26	735	709	—	25	27	444·43	30·77	6·92	5·62
Mahara ...	18	1,155	1,101	—	12	60	426·88	25·07	5·87	2·81
Hulftsdorp ...	1	69	63	—	2	5	112·66	2·67	2·37	1·77
Negombo ...	9	203	196	—	7	9	100·54	5·88	5·84	6·96
Avisawella ...	—	4	4	—	—	—	10·66	·13	1·22	—
	112	3,590	3,427	17	91	184	1,823·70	126·78	—	—
Central Province.										
Kandy Old Jail...	—	—	—	—	—	—	61·46	—	—	—
Bogambara ...	12	622	606	3	14	14	409·57	13·89	3·39	3·42
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	42	39	—	2	1	34·34	·64	1·86	5·08
	12	664	645	3	16	15	505·37	14·53	—	—
Northern Province.										
Jaffna ...	—	56	51	—	2	3	90·10	1·43	1·58	2·22
Southern Province.										
Galle ...	—	86	84	3	1	1	84·31	1·64	1·94	1·18
Matara ...	—	15	13	8	1	1	39·73	·30	·75	2·52
Tangalla ...	—	14	14	—	—	—	23·41	·28	1·19	—
Hambantota ...	4	60	63	—	1	—	20·51	3·60	17·55	4·87
	4	175	174	11	3	2	167·96	5·82	—	—
Eastern Province.										
Batticaloa ...	1	31	30	—	2	—	26·85	·86	3·20	7·45
Trincomalee ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2·60	—	—	—
	1	31	30	—	2	—	29·45	·86	—	—
North-Western Province.										
Kurunegala ...	2	13	15	1	—	—	34·31	·25	·73	—
Puttalam ...	—	6	6	5	—	—	3·50	·19	5·43	—
Chilaw ...	—	11	11	—	—	—	16·50	·41	2·49	—
	2	30	32	6	—	—	54·31	·85	—	—
North-Central Province.										
Anuradhapura ...	—	32	32	—	—	—	13·36	1·12	8·37	—
Province of Uva.										
Badulla ...	—	39	36	—	2	1	26·54	1·02	3·84	7·53
P. of Sabaragamuwa.										
Ratnapura ...	2	25	24	—	3	—	23·93	·41	1·71	12·52
Kegalla ...	1	5	6	—	—	—	17·99	·50	·55	—
	3	30	30	—	3	—	41·92	·91	—	—
Total of all Jails ...	134	4,647	4,457	37	119	205	2,752·71	152·92	—	—
Do. 1900 ...	128	4,331	4,214	32	111	134	2,515·14	147·64	—	—
Do. 1899 ...	187	4,079	4,039	21	99	128	2,951·53	130·19	—	—
Do. 1898 ...	204	5,505	5,412	19	110	187	2,848·88	161·67	—	—

L.—Return showing the Religions of all Prisoners admitted direct from Courts into the Jails of Ceylon during 1901.

JAILS.	CONVICTED.							UNCONVICTED.						
	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Buddhists.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Others.	Total.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Buddhists.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Others.	Total.
Western Province.														
Welikada ...	40	312	1,266	149	204	7	1,978	2	2	45	12	5	1	67
Mutwal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp ...	11	46	151	50	42	—	300	31	192	877	151	157	2	1,410
Negombo ...	3	52	80	6	6	—	147	8	87	89	23	9	—	216
Avisawella ...	1	18	88	10	4	68	189	1	14	139	3	2	45	204
	55	428	1,585	215	256	75	2,614	42	295	1,150	189	173	48	1,897
Central Province.														
Kandy Old Jail ...	2	12	105	44	15	—	178	14	55	539	300	67	—	975
Bogambara ...	8	56	549	274	63	—	950	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	8	27	28	1	—	64	3	22	72	59	6	—	162
	10	76	681	346	79	—	1,192	17	77	611	359	73	—	1,137
Northern Province.														
Jaffna ...	—	34	—	164	3	—	201	—	13	—	103	2	—	118
Southern Province.														
Galle ...	2	2	630	16	22	—	672	3	7	674	16	10	2	712
Matara ...	—	1	500	—	3	1	505	—	—	566	1	4	—	571
Tangalla ...	—	1	369	1	5	—	376	1	—	235	—	3	—	239
Hambantota ...	—	—	24	—	6	—	30	—	—	19	1	6	3	29
	2	4	1,523	17	36	1	1,583	4	7	1,494	18	23	5	1,551
Eastern Province.														
Batticaloa ...	2	8	11	85	44	1	151	2	12	12	104	28	—	158
Trincomalee ...	1	4	2	26	8	—	41	1	—	2	5	9	—	17
	3	12	13	111	52	1	192	3	12	14	109	37	—	175
North-Western Province.														
Kurunegala ...	2	10	152	36	12	—	212	3	25	268	23	22	—	341
Puttalam ...	—	19	7	10	2	—	38	1	18	12	17	5	—	53
Chilaw ...	1	84	67	12	2	—	166	3	106	63	15	1	—	188
	3	113	226	58	16	—	416	7	149	343	55	28	—	582
North-Central Province.														
Anuradhapura ...	1	6	31	17	3	—	58	—	11	29	13	6	—	59
Province of Uva.														
Badulla ...	1	12	153	55	10	1	232	4	15	214	60	16	2	311
Province of Sabaragamuwa.														
Ratnapura ...	—	3	201	24	8	—	236	1	5	155	40	9	—	210
Kegalla ...	1	5	196	6	3	—	211	2	8	252	22	6	—	290
	1	8	397	30	11	—	447	3	13	407	62	15	—	500
Total of all Jails ...	76	693	4,609	1,013	466	78	6,935	80	592	4,262	968	373	55	6,330
Do. 1900 ...	80	627	4,184	818	481	70	6,260	70	509	4,470	923	387	48	6,407
Do. 1899 ...	71	565	4,318	959	504	70	6,487	62	466	3,746	815	300	65	5,454
Do. 1898 ...	88	711	4,782	1,138	637	74	7,430	80	608	4,996	913	491	56	7,144

M.—Return showing the Nationality of all Prisoners admitted direct from Courts into the Jails of Ceylon during 1901.

JAILS.	CONVICTED.									UNCONVICTED.								
	Resident Europeans	Non-resident Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Resident Europeans.	Non-resident Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.
Western Province.																		
Welikada ...	1	32	35	1,364	311	156	15	64	1,978	—	—	2	30	30	4	1	—	67
Mutwal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp ...	—	4	10	173	71	40	—	2	300	2	5	22	1,014	211	144	8	4	1,410
Negombo ...	1	—	—	122	17	4	—	3	147	—	1	—	176	31	7	—	1	216
Avisawella ...	—	—	—	96	87	4	—	2	189	—	—	—	148	54	2	—	—	204
	2	36	45	1,755	486	204	15	71	2,614	2	6	24	1,368	326	157	9	5	1,897
Central Province.																		
Kandy Old Jail...	—	—	2	112	49	14	1	—	178	—	—	8	561	335	57	5	9	975
Bogambara ...	—	—	4	570	309	53	4	10	950	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nawara Eliya ...	—	—	—	31	32	1	—	—	64	—	—	3	78	75	3	3	—	162
	—	—	6	713	390	68	5	10	1,192	—	—	11	639	410	60	8	9	1,137
Northern Province.																		
Jaffna ...	—	—	—	3	195	2	—	1	201	—	—	—	1	115	2	—	—	118
Southern Province.																		
Galle ...	—	—	—	627	21	17	2	5	672	—	—	1	678	22	8	2	1	712
Matara ...	—	—	1	494	6	3	—	1	505	—	—	—	563	5	3	—	—	571
Tangalla ...	—	—	—	368	3	5	—	—	376	—	—	—	236	—	3	—	—	239
Hambantota ...	—	—	—	24	—	4	2	—	30	—	—	—	19	4	3	3	—	29
	—	—	1	1,513	30	29	4	6	1,583	—	—	1	1,496	31	17	5	1	1,551
Eastern Province.																		
Batticaloa ...	—	—	—	11	96	44	—	—	151	—	—	—	15	115	28	—	—	158
Trincomalee ...	—	1	—	2	30	8	—	—	41	—	—	—	2	6	9	—	—	17
	—	1	—	13	126	52	—	—	192	—	—	—	17	121	37	—	—	175
North-Western Province.																		
Kurunegala ...	—	—	—	158	42	12	—	—	212	—	—	—	284	35	18	2	2	341
Puttalam ...	—	—	2	18	15	2	—	1	38	—	—	3	23	20	4	1	2	53
Chilaw ...	—	—	—	146	18	2	—	—	166	—	—	—	167	20	1	—	—	188
	—	—	2	322	75	16	—	1	416	—	—	3	474	75	23	3	4	582
North-Central Province.																		
Anuradhapura ...	—	—	—	34	21	2	1	—	58	—	—	—	36	16	4	1	2	59
Province of Uva.																		
Badulla ...	—	—	1	156	64	9	—	2	232	—	—	2	224	68	11	4	2	311
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																		
Ratnapura ...	—	—	1	201	26	7	—	1	236	—	—	4	157	40	9	—	—	210
Kegalla ...	—	—	—	201	7	3	—	—	211	—	—	—	259	25	6	—	—	290
	—	—	1	402	33	10	—	1	447	—	—	4	416	65	15	—	—	500
Total of all Jails...	2	37	56	4,911	1,420	392	25	92	6,935	2	6	45	4,671	1,227	326	30	23	6,330
Do. 1900 ...	21		39	4,472	1,224	383	46	75	6,260	6		28	4,868	1,095	354	22	34	6,407
Do. 1899 ...	21		33	4,619	1,295	408	34	77	6,487	16		29	4,036	1,063	277	19	14	5,454
Do. 1898 ...	33		44	5,147	1,559	516	46	85	7,430	11		30	5,411	1,188	438	35	31	7,144

N.—Return showing the Ages of all Prisoners admitted direct from Courts into the Jails of Ceylon during 1901.

JAILS.	CONVICTED.									UNCONVICTED.								
	Under 16 years.	Between 16 and 20.	20 and 30.	30 and 40.	40 and 50.	50 and 60.	60 and 70.	70 and upwards.	Total.	Under 16 years.	Between 16 and 20.	20 and 30.	30 and 40.	40 and 50.	50 and 60.	60 and 70.	70 and upwards.	Total.
Western Province.																		
Welikada ...	22	338	1126	328	105	47	11	1	1,978	4	17	26	15	4	1	—	—	67
Mutwal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp ...	3	43	139	62	29	16	7	1	300	19	123	780	311	113	36	20	8	1,410
Negombo ...	3	23	71	28	15	6	—	1	147	—	32	124	36	19	3	2	—	216
Avisawella ...	—	31	105	30	16	7	—	—	189	1	26	113	31	28	4	1	—	204
	28	435	1441	448	165	76	18	3	2,614	24	198	1043	393	164	44	23	8	1,897
Central Province.																		
Kandy Old Jail ...	4	25	78	31	25	13	2	—	178	18	127	459	225	96	36	14	—	975
Bogambara ...	—	87	444	247	105	54	13	—	950	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	1	6	33	11	8	5	—	—	64	1	13	81	43	13	10	1	—	162
	5	118	555	289	138	72	15	—	1,192	19	140	540	268	109	46	15	—	1,137
Northern Province.																		
Jaffna ...	—	13	106	43	24	11	4	—	201	4	11	61	22	13	7	—	—	118
Southern Province.																		
Galle ...	1	130	301	121	53	51	13	2	672	14	119	332	144	53	40	8	2	712
Matara ...	5	86	259	74	45	31	3	2	505	27	111	288	70	38	32	3	2	571
Tangalla ...	1	64	215	59	25	11	1	—	376	1	42	133	43	12	5	2	1	239
Hambantota ...	1	4	19	2	3	1	—	—	30	3	3	13	7	3	—	—	—	29
	8	284	794	256	126	94	17	4	1,583	45	275	766	264	106	77	13	5	1,551
Eastern Province.																		
Batticaloa ...	—	20	85	34	11	1	—	—	151	—	13	101	34	9	1	—	—	158
Trincomalee ...	—	6	21	9	4	1	—	—	41	—	3	6	3	5	—	—	—	17
	—	26	106	43	15	2	—	—	192	—	16	107	37	14	1	—	—	175
North-Western Province.																		
Kurunegala ...	2	23	101	60	22	3	1	—	212	7	27	194	84	25	3	1	—	341
Puttalam ...	—	2	23	4	7	2	—	—	38	1	1	36	5	6	4	—	—	53
Chilaw ...	1	12	92	34	16	7	2	2	166	—	12	130	38	4	4	—	—	188
	3	37	216	98	45	12	3	2	416	8	40	360	127	35	41	1	—	582
North-Central Province.																		
Anuradhapura ...	—	6	28	14	8	1	1	—	58	—	10	26	11	4	6	2	—	59
Province of Uva.																		
Badulla ...	—	17	119	60	17	13	4	2	232	4	26	151	74	34	15	5	2	311
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																		
Ratnapura ...	1	28	122	54	22	6	2	1	236	6	32	106	41	19	4	2	—	210
Kegalla ...	—	17	131	38	19	3	2	1	211	4	33	153	58	23	14	5	—	290
	1	45	253	92	41	9	4	2	447	10	65	259	99	42	18	7	—	500
Total of all Jails ...	45	981	3618	1343	579	290	66	13	6,935	114	781	3313	1295	521	225	66	15	6,330
Do. 1900	38	815	3170	1398	552	224	47	16	6,260	107	842	3239	1327	595	241	41	15	6,407
Do. 1899	69	858	3149	1414	645	292	51	9	6,487	91	675	2741	1212	468	216	39	12	5,454
Do. 1898	64	1039	3672	1598	687	298	52	20	7,430	136	911	3509	1594	614	287	72	21	7,144

O.—Return showing the Number of Prisoners admitted into the Jails of Ceylon during 1901, on Conviction before the Supreme Court, classified according to Crimes.

Jails.	Offences against Person.																						Offences against Property with Violence.					Offences against Property without Violence.													Forgery, Perjury, and Offences against Coining.								Miscellaneous.	Grand Total.
	Murder and Manslaughter	Assault, Aggravated.	Rape.	Attempt to commit Rape.	Abduction.	Carnal Intercourse against Order of Nature.	Kidnapping.	Member of an Unlawful Assembly.	Rioting.	Abetting to commit Rioting.	Bigamy.	Administering Stupefying Drugs.	Causing Death by neglect.	Shooting to cause Death.	Attempt to commit Murder.	Concealment of Birth.	Defamation.	Otherwise.	Total.	Robbery.	Robbery and Assault.	Theft and Assault.	Otherwise.	Total.	Thefts.	House-breaking.	House-breaking and Theft.	Attempt to commit House-breaking.	Criminal Breach of Trust.	Fraud.	Receiving and Retaining Stolen Property.	Mischief.	Criminal Trespass.	Contempt of Court.	Otherwise.	Total.	Forgery.	Using Forged Documents.	Possessing Counterfeit Coin or Notes.	False Evidence.	Abetting Forgery.	Otherwise.	Total.	Unclassified, including breaches of Ordinances.	
Western Province.																																																	
Welikada ...	44	41	6	...	6	1	...	...	6	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	107	7	...	4	...	11	10	28	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	...	45	8	3	2	6	...	...	19	...	182
Mutwal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hulftsdorp ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Negombo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Avisawella ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	44	41	6	...	6	1	...	...	6	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	107	7	...	4	...	11	10	29	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	1	...	47	8	3	2	6	...	...	19	...	184
Central Province.																																																	
Kandy Old Jail ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6
Bogambara ...	14	21	...	...	...	1	1	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	45	21	3	...	...	24	2	8	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	14	1	5	1	1	2	...	10	...	93
Nuwara Eliya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	14	24	...	...	...	1	1	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	49	21	3	...	...	24	3	8	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	15	1	6	1	1	2	...	11	...	99
Northern Province.																																																	
Jaffna ...	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	20
Southern Province.																																																	
Galle ...	15	26	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	2	1	...	...	3	1	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	57
Matara ...	13	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	19	...	15	...	...	15	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	4	2	1	...	...	...	7	...	47
Tangalla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hambantota ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	28	31	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	63	2	16	...	...	18	1	1	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	14	4	2	2	1	...	...	9	...	104
Eastern Province.																																																	
Batticaloa ...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Trincomalee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	4	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
North-Western Province.																																																	
Kurunegala ...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	12	5	4	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	24
Puttalam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chilaw ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	12	5	4	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	24
North-Central Province.																																																	
Anuradhapura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Province of Uva.																																																	
Badulla ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																																																	
Ratnapura ...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	3	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	19
Kegalla ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	3	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	20
Total of all Jails ...	101	118	9	...	6	2	1	1	16	1	2	1	2	3	2	...	1	...	266	40	30	4	...	74	17	39	12	1	1	1	1	4	5	2	...	83	13	13	5	9	3	...	43	2	468
Do. 1900 ...	82	46	3	4	3	1	5	24	24	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	204	27	21	...	...	48	11	5	25	2	...	...	...	1	3	2	2	51	7	5	3	10	...	...	25	...	328
Do. 1899 ...	71	53	7	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	9	149	28	19	1	...	48	29	13	7	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	10	62	13	3	1	1	...	...	18	2	279
Do. 1898 ...	58	95	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	27	193	56	16	...	2	74	22	18	17	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	64	11	6	6	13	...	4	40	4	375

P.—Return showing the Number of Prisoners admitted into the Jails of Ceylon during 1901, on Conviction before the District Courts, classified according to Crimes.

| JAILS. | Offences against Person. | | |

Q.—Return showing the Number of Prisoners admitted into the Jails of Ceylon during 1901, on Conviction before the Police Courts, classified according to Crimes.

| Jails | Statutorily Criminal Offences. | | |

R.—Return showing the Expenditure under each Head on each of the Prisons of Ceylon during 1901.

JAILS.	Personal Emoluments.	Victualling.	Hospital Charges.	Clothing and Bedding.	Lighting.	Equipment.	Materials for Manufactures.	Additional Staff.	Transfer Expenses.	Special Charges.	Petty Expenses.	Horse Allowances.	Ophthalmic Medical Officer.	Medical Officer (Lunatic Asylum).	Medical Officers and Jail Surgeons.	Station Allowances to Deputy-Jailers Makers.	Allowances to Jailers, Chiefs for Measuring Arrowroot.	Police Guards.	Total.	Gross Cost per Head.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western Province.																				
Welikada ...	73,102 56	111266 65	13,953 44	11,537 0	3,128 33	5,057 53	2,567 21	11,066 38	10,529 49	8,985 52	1,077 76	839 99	180 0	600 0	600 0	600 0	—	—	253564 6	158 55
Mutwal ...																				
Matara ...																				
Hulftsdorp ...	5,874 97	8,192 62	—	263 84	230 20	109 55	—	194 80	51 73	372 79	424 86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,695 36	139 32
Negombo ...	4,485 25	7,350 35	763 75	246 82	175 61	123 81	160 37	875 7	494 0	779 55	150 17	—	—	—	150 0	—	—	—	16,854 73	167 49
Avissawella ...	896 4	1,544 0	2 25	18 85	92 50	43 91	—	237 80	127 77	121 78	39 58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,160 48	256 23
	84,358 82	128833 62	14,719 44	12,046 51	3,626 64	5,334 80	2,727 58	13,010 5	11,173 99	10,259 64	1,692 57	839 99	180 0	600 0	750 0	600 0	—	—	289554 63	
Central Province.																				
Kandy Old Jail ...	3,390 0	5,728 77	7 46	145 54	122 0	75 98	50 99	391 58	287 55	604 18	66 37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,990 31	162 55
Bogambara ...	17,629 23	35,777 10	1,715 44	2,853 59	690 2	615 58	345 93	3,841 44	3,359 31	3,848 61	508 88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71,583 13	174 73
Nuwara Eliya ...	2,467 0	3,934 66	9 68	486 55	76 29	51 3	—	80 0	182 25	514 21	45 99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,838 37	228 0
	23,486 23	44,840 53	1,723 58	3,485 45	888 32	740 59	396 92	4,313 2	3,829 11	4,967 0	621 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89,391 81	
Northern Province.																				
Jaffna ...	7,452 50	8,598 54	206 37	399 61	257 48	155 74	178 70	592 9	778 91	1,242 82	296 29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,160 5	225 85
Southern Province.																				
Galle ...	5,272 19	6,593 99	41 26	289 70	130 4	160 76	—	1,269 0	1,110 43	913 75	149 89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,879 1	188 34
Matara ...	1,800 0	3,467 81	7 17	111 38	82 97	55 2	—	399 45	2,410 63	152 25	376 49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,138 7	230 0
Hambantota ...	1,397 46	3,178 45	111 28	105 34	104 34	27 85	17 25	508 93	404 28	227 18	114 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,195 87	301 94
Tangalle ...	1,459 92	2,773 91	0 30	101 43	129 40	31 24	—	130 95	93 2	176 27	258 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,131 43	219 29
	9,929 57	16,010 16	160 1	607 84	443 65	253 31	17 25	2,508 33	4,026 42	1,469 45	878 39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36,344 38	
Eastern Province.																				
Batticaloa ...	1,388 21	2,334 30	26 40	49 47	118 25	9 49	110 26	194 46	338 49	376 84	84 64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,022 42	186 39
Trincomalee ...	910 0	938 91	—	15 31	44 0	—	6 80	154 26	177 25	411 70	15 79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,961 93	757 6
	2,298 21	3,261 21	26 40	55 78	162 25	9 49	117 26	348 72	515 74	788 54	100 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,984 35	
North-Western Province.																				
Kurunegala ...	2,066 45	3,549 60	26 71	51 43	86 55	42 90	48 93	418 72	413 31	459 83	187 55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,351 68	168 61
Puttalam ...	1,209 26	998 95	—	41 85	88 32	63 25	—	259 13	81 73	209 40	96 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,989 26	834 1
Chilaw ...	1,587 71	2,102 90	6 60	60 18	73 11	28 91	33 8	183 23	181 17	327 44	56 45	—	—	—	—	—	180 0	—	4,581 78	283 74
	4,864 12	6,591 45	37 31	153 44	247 98	135 6	71 91	861 8	656 1	893 67	340 17	—	—	—	—	—	180 0	—	15,022 80	
North-Central Province.																				
Anuradhapura ...	1,947 67	1,440 19	0 61	109 76	70 60	13 72	0 75	213 36	107 63	159 65	196 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,260 69	318 91
Province of Uva.																				
Badulla ...	1,302 12	4,360 20	—	28 46	102 45	—	—	15 75	463 23	1,153 83	187 38	144 45	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,737 87	291 55
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																				
Ratnapura ...	2,435 96	3,311 46	7 11	50 44	97 0	102 44	3 48	513 58	367 12	345 23	188 92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,422 74	310 81
Kegalla ...	1,178 26	2,551 93	8 50	24 91	72 10	1 76	25 15	216 35	325 36	163 30	22 91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,592 13	255 32
	3,614 22	5,863 39	15 61	77 35	169 10	104 20	28 63	729 93	692 8	508 53	211 83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,015 87	
Total of all Jails ...	130093 46	219199 23	16,879 27	16,994 20	6,006 37	4,746 80	3,458 25	22,859 81	23,494 72	29,177 66	4,282 63	839 99	180 0	600 0	750 0	600 0	180 0	—	481281 45	
Do. 1900 ...	153079 21	196435 27	16,865 46	23,724 68	5,901 27	4,973 84	4,781 98	20,930 17	25,921 99	18,972 34	4,178 75	840 0	180 0	600 0	750 0	600 0	180 0	—	477402 18	
Do. 1899 ...	151950 46	191411 50	16,451 47	21,657 80	5,845 26	4,456 87	4,674 84	19,372 46	25,054 25	25,267 91	4,386 63	840 0	180 0	600 0	600 0	600 0	—	3,994 75	474604 22	
Do. 1898 ...	153048 23	216676 11	16,494 98	18,087 27	5,324 61	5,039 43	4,571 38	19,511 96	27,306 46	13,195 88	4,551 70	840 0	180 0	600 0	600 0	600 0	—	7,768 65	506156 60	

S.—Return showing the Labour on which the Prisoners were employed in the different Jails of Ceylon during 1901.

JAILS.	Days' Labour spent on									
	Jail Service.	Public Works.	Harbour Works.	Husk-beating.	Pingo-carrying.	Stone-breaking.	Tread-mill.	Tailors.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
Western Province.										
Welikada ...	34,283	27,628	—	57,523	56,466½	—	9892½	117·0½	66,605	264,108½
Mutwal ...	16,688	2,348	10,862½	3,493½	3,109	—	—	108½	35,602	162,211½
Mahara ...	12,060	11,869	97,090	60½	2,354	—	—	37	—	123,410½
Hulftsdorp ...	2,125½	346	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,471½
Negombo ...	6,752	1,334½	—	6,099	—	—	—	—	13,209½	27,395
Avisawella ...	—	—	—	—	1,067	—	—	—	—	1,067
	71,908½	43,465½	197,952½	67,176	62,996½	—	9892½	11856	115,416½	580,664
Central Province.										
Kandy Old Jail ...	1,818	1,407½	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,227	4,452½
Bogambara ...	16,322½	10,362½	—	13,092½	80,351	—	—	614½	28,679	149,422
Nuwara Eliya ...	1,197	7,445	—	—	—	375	—	—	1,919	10,936
	19,337½	19,215	—	13,092½	80,351	375	—	614½	31,825	164,810½
Northern Province.										
Jaffna ...	4,431	585½	—	3,163	17,462½	—	—	307½	4,847½	30,797
Southern Province.										
Galle ...	3,053	4,981	—	—	78½	9,700	—	149½	4,802	22,764
Matara ...	1,147½	—	—	2,478	—	1,322½	—	—	2,163½	7,111½
Tangalla ...	1,064½	—	—	659½	—	1,251½	—	—	1,208	4,183½
Hambantota ...	996	149½	—	3,050½	235½	119½	—	—	6	4,557
	6,261	5,130½	—	6,188	314	12,393½	—	149½	8,179½	38,616
Eastern Province.										
Batticaloa ...	1,128	—	—	3,260	—	—	—	—	—	4,388
Trincomalee ...	—	—	—	315½	—	—	—	—	—	315½
	1,128	—	—	3,575½	—	—	—	—	—	4,703½
North-Western Province.										
Kurunegala ...	2,190	14	—	1,305½	89½	—	—	—	1,170½	4,769½
Puttalam ...	—	—	—	—	—	250	—	—	—	250
Chilaw ...	1,098½	—	—	1,531½	—	—	—	—	—	2,630
	3,288½	14	—	2,837	89½	250	—	—	1,170½	7,649½
North-Central Province.										
Anuradhapura ...	1,152½	885	—	11½	45½	1,117	—	—	—	3,211½
Province of Uva.										
Badulla ...	1,494	—	—	180	—	2,011	—	—	—	3,685
Province of Sabaragamuwa.										
Ratnapura ...	1,404½	459	—	—	—	536	—	—	—	2,399½
Kegalla ...	1,113	40½	—	935½	41	26	—	—	—	2,156
	2,517½	499½	—	935½	41	562	—	—	—	4,555
Total of all Jails ...	111,518½	69,795	197,952½	97,159	161,300	16,709½	9892½	12927½	161,439	838,692½
Do. 1900 ...	112,091½	57,653½	190,142	62,550½	146,058½	29,036½	9470½	11348	152,464½	770,815½
Do. 1899 ...	111,525	69,087	173,948½	69,661½	132,362½	71,127½	10659	11461½	191,954	841,786½
Do. 1898 ...	115,705	54,513½	186,318½	99,955½	153,032	44,569	11506½	4,995½	230,005	900,600½

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

MEDICAL.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL CIVIL MEDICAL OFFICER AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF HOSPITALS FOR 1901.

I HAVE the honour to submit for the information of Government the Administration Report of the Medical Department for the year 1901, with the usual statistical tables.

I.—POPULATION: BIRTH- AND DEATH-RATES.

The estimated population of the Island on December 31, 1901, was 3,619,165; 134,252 births were registered and 98,813 deaths. The birth-rate was 37·3 against 38·5, and the death-rate 27·5 against 28·6 per mille in the previous year, calculated on the estimated population in the middle of the year.

II.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

The public health of the inhabitants of the Island has been good. There has been an absence of those widespread severe outbreaks of malarial fever which characterized the previous year, but cases of smallpox have been numerous, with a few outbreaks of cholera. The sanitary conditions throughout all the towns and villages of the Island are always being improved.

Malarial Fever.—In the Western Province the most sickly and malarious district was that of Negombo (no less than 30,919 cases having been treated during the year), a good part of which is low-lying and swampy, and cases always occur there after the burst of the south-west monsoon.

In the North-Western and Sabaragamuwa Provinces malarial disease was the cause of the largest number of admissions, 67,265 cases being treated during the year.

In the Eastern Province malarial fever existed, and was at its height during April–May.

In the Southern Province this disease existed in the outlying districts to some extent, but the general character of the fever was milder than in the previous year.

It was noticed that in the Northern Province this disease was present in a mild form, and was most prevalent in the first quarter of the year, and was slightly in excess of the previous year.

In the Province of Uva the disease was not prevalent.

In the Central and North-Central Provinces malaria, although present after the monsoon rains, did not assume an epidemic character anywhere, and those cases which occurred readily yielded to treatment.

In my report for last year I pointed out the connection shown between the outbreaks of malarial fever and the monsoon rains, and this year the same circumstance was again noticed.

The most common type of malarial fever in this Island is the tropical (summer-autumn), and is found extensively among both Europeans and natives. No hæmoglobinuric or black water fever up to the present has been seen here, except in passengers from Africa, and though children suffer as severely as adults, yet Kala Azar has never been reported.

Prevention.—During the past year much has been done in endeavouring to find out the best means for the prevention of malarial fever applicable here. The methods which have been under consideration are the following:—

(1) Quinine treatment.
(2) Prevention of mosquito bites.
(3) Prevention of the formation of stagnant pools of water.
(4) Destruction of the anopheles.

(1) *Quinine Treatment.*—Compulsory quinine administration is of course quite impossible, but much has been done by providing quinine in all the small dispensaries and stations and by giving quinine to the local post offices, at which it can be purchased, so that it is possible for the poorest persons to obtain without any difficulty plenty of quinine, if they so desire.

(2) *Prevention of Mosquito Bites.*—Mosquito curtains are to be found in most districts among the better classes, but unfortunately so little care is applied to their use that they are often practically valueless.

(3) *Prevention of the Formation of Stagnant Pools of Water.*—All hollows containing stagnant water should be filled up, and where this is not possible some aperture of escape for the water should be made in order to convert the otherwise stagnant into running water, in which the anopheles will not develop.

(4) *Destruction of the Anopheles.*—Inquiries have been made into the Culicidæ of the Island during the past year by Dr. Chalmers, F.R.C.S., and the anopheles have been found by him in the following districts:—Colombo, Kurunegala, Polgahawela, Matale, Maduela, Dambulla, Madatugama, Kekirawa, Anuradhapura, Habarana, Mihintale, Kallokunkam, Mankulam, Sarakoli, Jaffna, Mullaittivu, Trincomalee, Rambukkana, Puttalam, Ballala, and Wariyapola Districts.

He made a journey through the northern part of the Island in order to study the distribution of the presence or absence of the anopheles in the malarial regions thereof.

The time of the year was September in the dry season before the burst of the north-east monsoon, so that there were comparatively few mosquitoes about, which fact renders the points to be mentioned below the more striking.

He first stopped for one night at Peradeniya, and there Mr. Green informed him that he had found the anopheles in nearly every month of the year.

At Matale he found the larvæ and the adults, but north of Matale he entered what appears to be almost an anopheles region; from Dambulla to Jaffna everywhere he found the anopheles larvæ. As he was travelling rapidly it was not possible often to catch the adults, but he reared the mosquito in every place from the larvæ.

He next proceeded to Mullaittivu, and had hardly been there half an hour before he had caught between thirty to sixty adult anopheles.

In Trincomalee the anopheles had previously been reported, and he confirms this observation.

In Rambukkana also they were found in plenty.

Larvæ.

Habitats.—In the above-mentioned places the larvæ live principally in pools, the margins of which have attached masses of green matter, or on which masses of green algæ, plants, &c., float. But larvæ have also been found in clear pools where there were no fish.

The larvæ are found in brackish water, in fresh water, in slowly-moving and in stagnant water. In pools which abound with fish they have only been found if there is sufficient green material to protect them from the fish. They have not been found in pools, pokunas, kulams, which lacked this green vegetation but which abounded with fish.

They are readily found in the small pools which form around wells, and in drains which sloped upwards instead of downwards and which contained pools of water.

The larvæ have not been found in the water of deep wells, although Culex larvæ have been found there. They have been found in the pools of water of paddy fields.

They are often difficult to discern because of their protective colouring, *e.g.*, in a pool in white sand they are white, in a pool in the black earth they are black, in a pool with green colouring matter they are green.

From the above it is concluded that they can live in any pool in which there is sufficient food and sufficient protection against such enemies as small fish, tadpoles, and small crustacea, and that they are so widely distributed in Ceylon that their destruction is impossible.

The Adults.—His observations on the habitats of adults are that during the daytime they can be found—

(*a*) *In Houses:*—Anywhere protected from light, *e.g.*, under clothes, in dark corners, under beds, behind furniture, &c.

(*b*) *In the Exterior:*—In dark places under trees.

It appears that they hatch in the early evening, and that during their nuptial flight they are attracted to the houses by light. In the houses they suck the blood at any time when they have the chance and then hide in dark corners or dark rooms during the brighter part of the day, or in dark places in the exterior. They appear to lay their eggs in some water close at hand to any house or grove which they inhabit. They do not appear to fly very high, the greater number being found below 12 feet.

From the above it is concluded that dark places in the daytime and the night are the most favourable places and times for being bitten. That protection must be specially applied to lower parts of rooms, &c.

The following extract from an officer of the Surveyor-General's Department is inserted as an example of the good result of Dr. Manson's writings:—

> I had read Dr. Patrick Manson's Lecture, "Mosquitoes and Malaria," in the proceedings of the Royal Colonial Institute, and determined to give it a practical test, so last year, when on the topographical survey of the Wellawaya and Kataragam korales in the low-country of Uva, I took every precaution against being bitten by mosquitoes.
>
> I always used a mosquito net on my bed, and turned in early or sat up under a little bell tent made of mosquito netting when they were troublesome. Of course I took occasional small doses of quinine as a preventive. These were the only precautions, and I had not a single attack of fever, though in previous years fever was contracted as a matter of course. I had seven surveyors and about ninety-four coolies in my party, and I learn that there was not one who had not had fever that season.
>
> The sickness among the surveyors amounted to 113 days, or an average of 17 days each in the eight months' field season, while 1,210 were recorded against the coolies, or 21 days per gang of twelve per month, but of 94 who began only 36 stuck to their work throughout the season. As far as I can learn there was only one death (malaria and pneumonia), but many were sent back to their villages quite incapacitated.

Cholera.—During the year under review cholera occurred in the Western, Northern, North-Western, and Uva Provinces. Nine cases, with 8 deaths, occurred in the Western Province. Of these, 8 cases—all fatal—occurred at the Ragama Cooly Depôt. The greatest number of cases was reported from the Northern Province, where 35 cases occurred, with 60 deaths; the Province of Uva comes next, with 46 cases and 27 deaths. Four outbreaks of cholera occurred during the year at Ragama Cooly Depôt.

The subjoined table shows the Provinces in which outbreaks occurred, the number of cases attacked, the number of those who died, with their nationality :—

Province.	Nationality.													
	Sinhalese.		Moors.		Tamils.		Malays.		Immigrants.		Others.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Western	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	6	6	—	—	9	8
Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern	—	—	—	—	95	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	60
Southern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2
North-Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uva	26	15	20	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	27
Sabaragamuwa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	28	16	20	12	96	61	—	—	8	8	—	—	152	97

Smallpox.—This disease is not endemic in this Island ; the outbreaks of smallpox can always be traced to imported cases in the first instance. During the year under review several cases occurred in the Western, Central, Northern, Southern, North-Western, Sabaragamuwa, and Uva Provinces ; there were 390 cases with 75 deaths, distributed as follows :—

	Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.
Western Province ...	311	59	North-Central Province ...	—	—
Central Province ...	25	4	Province of Uva ...	10	2
Northern Province ...	13	2	Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	9	4
Southern Province ...	8	2	Total ...	390	75
Eastern Province ...	—	—			
North-Western Province ...	14	2			

Western Province.—This disease prevailed in Colombo throughout the year ; two cases were remaining at the end of the year 1900 at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta, and 202 cases were admitted during 1901, making a total of 204 admissions, with 35 deaths. Six of these cases were from on board ship.

The prolonged outbreak in Colombo resulted in infecting six villages in the Panadure District, two in the Kalutara District, and four in the Colombo District.

Central Province.—There were 25 cases reported, with 4 deaths, from this Province. There were 13 cases of smallpox, with 2 deaths, reported from the Northern Province ; 8 cases, with 2 deaths, from the Southern Province ; 10 cases, with 2 deaths, from the Province of Uva ; and 14 cases, with 2 deaths, from the North-Western Province ; in the Province of Sabaragamuwa there were 9 cases reported with 4 deaths. The North-Central and the Eastern Provinces were free from smallpox during the year.

Chickenpox.—There were 1,762 cases of this mild infectious disease reported from various parts of the Island, distributed as follows :—

	Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.
Western Province ...	419	1	North-Central Province ...	1	—
Central Province ...	741	1	Province of Uva ...	123	2
Northern Province ...	8	—	Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	234	—
Southern Province ...	214	2	Total ...	1,762	6
Eastern Province ...	1	—			
North-Western Province ...	21	—			

Most of these cases were treated in their own homes, but in towns where an infectious diseases hospital exists many of the cases were moved there.

Measles.—This disease did not assume any alarming proportions in any of the towns or villages.

Dysentery.—This disease was fairly equally distributed throughout the Island. In the Western, North-Western, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces it was most prevalent. In the Northern Province the numbers attacked were slightly in excess of the previous year. In the Eastern Province the prevalence was not marked, but it was present throughout the year. In the Province of Uva the cases were comparatively few. In the Central and North-Central Provinces it prevailed, but never in an epidemic form.

The total number of cases treated in all hospitals was 4,177, with 1,543 deaths. The largest number treated in any one institution was at the General Hospital, Colombo, where 677 cases were admitted, of whom 101 died.

Enteric Fever.—The number of cases treated in the various hospitals throughout the Island was 292, with 74 deaths. The General Hospital, Colombo, admitted 198 cases, of whom 48 died. Some improvement has been made in the number of cases notified. This remark applies especially to Colombo, owing to the attention of the public having been drawn to the law by advertisement in the *Gazette* and local Press ; still I have no doubt very many cases occurred of the existence of which the authorities had no knowledge.

Causation of Enteric Fever.—While in most cases enteric fever is caused by polluted water, as for example in Colombo, yet there is little or no doubt, though the experimental proof is wanting, that it also spreads by other means, such as the common fly, dust, &c.

Leprosy.—The total number of cases reported during the year 1901 was 590, against 635 cases in the previous year, being a decrease of 45 cases.

Return of Lepers treated as Outdoor Patients in the Hospitals and Dispensaries during the Years 1900 and 1901.

	1900.	1901.		1900.	1901.
Western Province ...	53	48	North-Central Province ...	2	—
Central Province ...	27	6	Province of Uva ...	13	7
Northern Province ...	11	6	Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	28	10
Southern Province ...	26	19	Total ...	210	135
North-Western Province ...	7	2			
Eastern Province ...	43	37			

428 cases were treated in the Leper Asylum, Hendala, and 27 in the Kalmunai hospital. The Superintendent of the Leper Asylum thinks there is a progressive increase, and gives the following table of distribution :—

	New Cases.		New Cases.
Western Province ...	51	Eastern Province ...	1
Central Province ...	6	Southern India ...	9
Southern Province ...	12	Total ...	80
Northern Province ...	1		

The Western Province shows the largest number of cases, but this may be due to the convenience of the Asylum for the residents. Colombo comes first with 19 new cases, and it will be noticed that 9 cases were directly imported from India. It might be advisable to prevent lepers from landing on our shores, but legislation would have to make this course practicable.

Since the beginning of the year 1902 the Leper Ordinance has come into operation, and in my report for 1902 much useful information as to the actual number of lepers in the Island will be available. Drs. Van Houten and Koster, Prisoners of War of the Dutch Ambulance, have been working at the Bacteriology and clinical history of this disease during the past year.

Anchylostomiasis.—This disease is constantly being introduced from India by Malabar coolies, and is spread broadcast owing to the careless habits of the cooly, who pollutes the soil and water with his excreta. This disease is on the increase. There were 1,691 admissions in all hospitals, with 326 deaths. The largest number were treated in the Colombo Hospital, viz., 699 admissions, with 86 deaths. The largest number of cases occur in the planting districts. The danger of the disease exists in the profound anæmia, which so lowers the vitality that the victim is carried off by practically any intercurrent complaint.

I am inclined to regard a part at least of the increase in the reported cases of anchylostomiasis to the fact that the disease is recognized now, while only a few years ago it would probably have been regarded as anæmia, consequent on malarial fever.

Parangi.—From the hospital returns it would appear that the number of admissions for this disease has steadily increased during the last five years, but not in proportion to the increase of the population, so that the number affected in ratio to the inhabitants is becoming less every year ; as food becomes more easily obtainable with the extension of irrigation, and as sanitary methods become more generally known, this disease will show a marked decrease. The death-rate is remarkably small : out of 3,117 admissions for this disease during the year there were only 12 deaths.

I attach herewith a return of the principal diseases for the last five years for purposes of comparison :—

Comparative Statement of Principal Diseases for the last Five Years.

	Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.
	Cholera.			*Enteric Fever.*	
1897 ...	216	124	1897 ...	148	42
1898 ...	533	320	1898 ...	161	52
1899 ...	Nil	Nil	1899 ...	170	61
1900 ...	814	456	1900 ...	224	77
1901 ...	152	97	1901 ...	292	74
	Smallpox.			*Leprosy.*	
1897 ...	35	3	1897 ...	435	34
1898 ...	14	3	1898 ...	528	51
1899 ...	334	56	1899 ...	506	53
1900 ...	252	42	1900 ...	635	43
1901 ...	390	75	1901 ...	518	56
	Chickenpox.			*Anchylostomiasis.*	
1897 ...	508	—	1897 ...	1,276	274
1898 ...	84	—	1898 ...	1,201	212
1899 ...	1,211	1	1899 ...	1,255	234
1900 ...	935	—	1900 ...	1,336	273
1901 ...	1,762	6	1901 ...	1,691	326
	Measles.			*Parangi.*	
1897 ...	132	2	1897 ...	3,195	18
1898 ...	45	1	1898 ...	3,267	14
1899 ...	29	1	1899 ...	3,080	10
1900 ...	23	—	1900 ...	3,646	9
1901 ...	44	—	1901 ...	3,117	12
	Dysentery.			*Malarial Fever.*	
1897 ...	2,267	721	1897 ...	6,428	453
1898 ...	2,774	1,034	1898 ...	6,097	299
1899 ...	2,639	930	1899 ...	8,305	697
1900 ...	3,204	934	1900 ...	6,226	147
1901 ...	4,177	1,543	1901 ...	5,665	89

Chart I.
Total Diseases in the West
1901

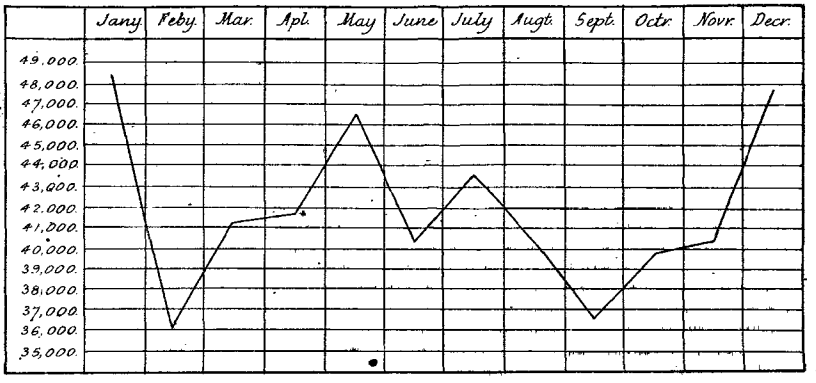


Chart II.
Malaria in the West
1901.

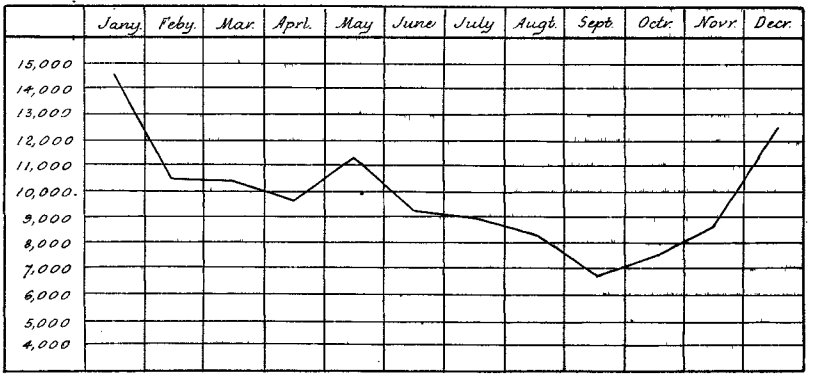
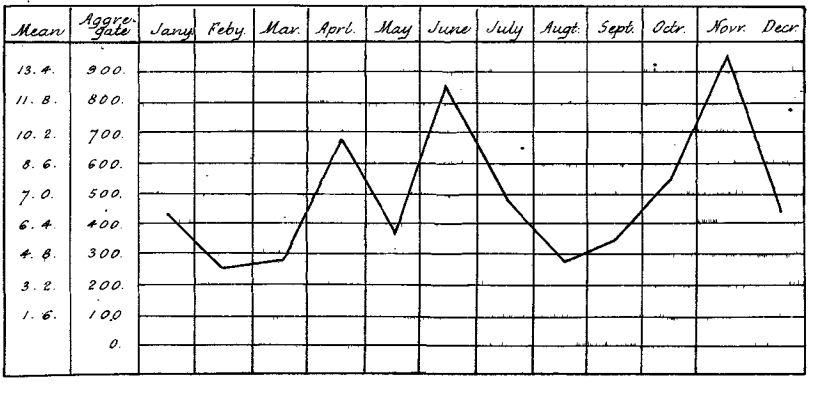


Chart III.
Total Rainfall in the West
1901.



Lith S.G.O. N°113/02.

Chart IV.
Total Diseases in the East
1901.

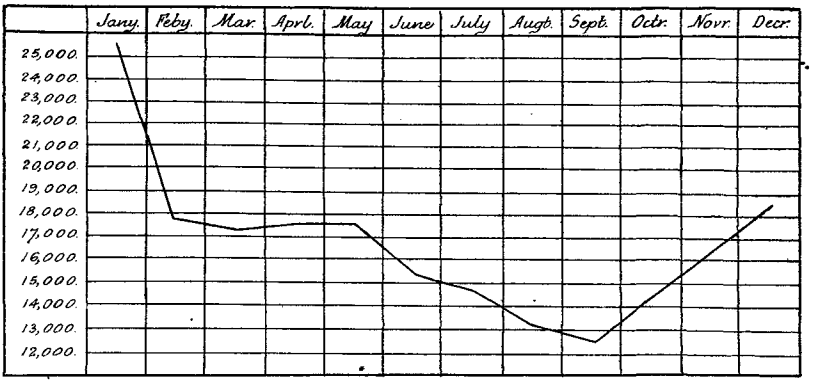


Chart V.
Malaria in the East
1901.

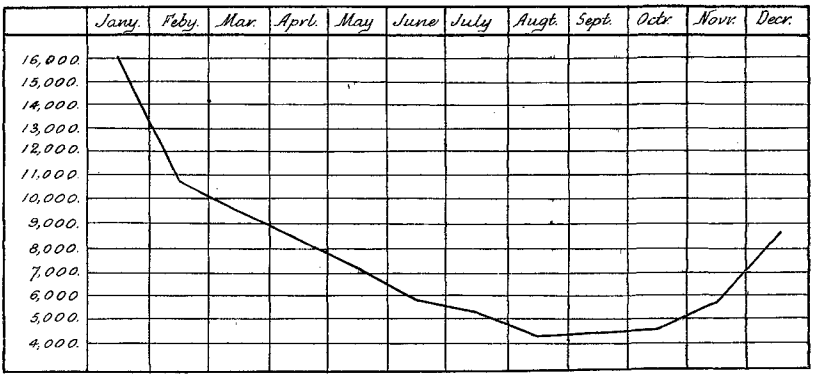
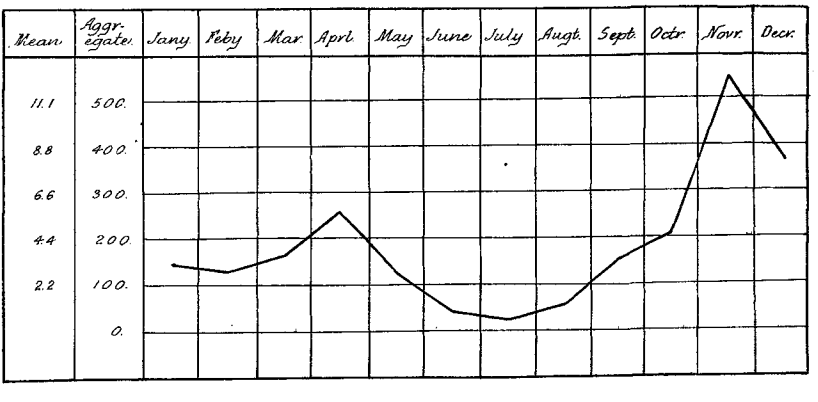


Chart VI.
Total Rainfall in the East
1901.



METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO MALARIA.

For the purposes of this report it has been thought advisable to roughly divide the Island into eastern and western portions. The eastern portion contains the districts affected by the north-east monsoon and the western by the south-west monsoon. The figures show the total number of cases of diseases of malaria and the total amount of rainfall in the two districts.

The subject will be considered under two heads—

(*a*) The malaria of the west.
(*b*) The malaria of the east.

(*a*) *The Malaria of the West.*—Chart I. shows the curve of total disease in the western portion of Ceylon. It is to be noticed that this curve has its maximum height in January, and that there is a rapid fall to a minimum in February, a rise to a secondary maximum in May, and a fall to a second minimum in September, and then the gradual rise begins, which culminates in the January maximum of the next year.

Chart II. shows the curve of the cases of malarial fever in the west: its maximum is in January, with a slight rise in May, and a minimum in September, whence the maximum rise begins.

Chart III. shows the total rainfall from the various stations in the west from which malarial returns are obtained. It has been thought better to show it in the aggregate as well as in the mean.

In January the curve is low, reaching a minimum in February, and then rising in April, falling in May, and rising to a secondary maximum in June, falling to a secondary minimum in August, rising to a maximum in November, and declining in December.

(*b*) *The Malaria of the East.*—Chart IV. shows the curve of the total number of cases of disease very high in January, and falling rapidly in February, and then more slowly to a minimum in September, and then gradually rising.

Chart V. shows the curve of malaria in the east very high in January, falling to a minimum in August and September, and then rising.

Chart VI. shows the curve of the total rainfall in the east, very low in January, rising to a small height in April, declining to a minimum in July, and rising to a maximum in November, and falling in December.

Remarks on the Western Curves.—It will at once be seen that there is a general similarity among the three western curves. The rainfall curve reaches its highest point two months before the highest point of the total disease. The highest point of total disease closely compares with the highest point of malarial disease, each having a maximum in January, a secondary maximum in May, and a minimum in September.

Remarks on the Malarial Curve.—On comparing the malarial curve with the curve of rainfall it will be noticed that the rainfall begins to rise in August, reaches its maximum in November, and declines in December and January, while the malarial curve and that of total disease begins to rise from September through October, November, and December to reach a maximum in January. There is a secondary rise in the western curves in May after the rainfall in April, while the rain of June does not produce a rise in the malarial curve, and hence only a slight rise in total diseases curve.

Remarks on the Eastern Curves.—The similarity of the eastern curves is more marked than that of the western. The main feature of the curves is the loop formation running in the total diseases from January to January of the next year as the highest point, and the lowest point being in September, or in the cases of the rainfall from November to November, with the lowest point in July. Again the rainfall curve precedes the rise of total disease and the rise of malaria. Again the malarial curve is similar to that of total disease, and indeed is its main factor.

GENERAL SANITARY CONDITION OF THE COLONY AND OF THE CHIEF TOWNS.

The general sanitary condition of the Island remains in much the same condition as *last* year. The same methods of disposal of dust and fæcal matter exist, and, though by no means satisfactory, are still far from bad when compared with other tropical countries. The water supply is often very good, and steps are being taken every year to remedy defects.

Colombo.—The town is growing rapidly, and urgent methods are needed and are being taken to keep it in as sanitary a condition as possible.

Port sanitation is the first consideration, as the number of ships entering the port from all parts of the world is rapidly increasing, and the first line of defence to the town against disease is the sanitation of the port. This has been carried out in a most efficient manner during the year. In the town itself the streets have been made wider, so that air space is abundant, but the dust is objectionable and detrimental to health. The streets should, if possible, be watered more frequently to allay this nuisance. The houses of the poor still need much improvement, and attempts to make these more healthy and sanitary are making their mark. The scavenging is fairly good.

Fæcal matter is still removed at night and buried. It need hardly be said that this is objectionable, and that some other method is desirable. Much has been done, but much remains to be done, with regard to the drainage of Colombo. Everywhere collections of stagnant water are to be seen, but though these would appear likely breeding grounds for anopheles and therefore for the spread of malaria, only Culex larvæ have up to the present been found. Government has sanctioned the modified system of drainage proposed by Mr. Mansergh, C.M.G.

The water supply derived from the Labugama reservoir has always been favourably reported upon by the City Analyst. Infectious cases, viz., smallpox and enteric fever, have been common.

Kandy, the capital of the Central Province, possesses a Municipality, and employs a medical man as Sanitary Officer. The drainage of the town is defective, but measures are under consideration for an improved system. The water supply is of good quality, but during a long drought is a source of some anxiety. The town itself is well scavenged and is lighted by electricity. The burial of night soil is the method adopted for the conservancy of the town.

Jaffna, the chief town of the Northern Province, possesses neither a Municipality nor a Local Board. Certain parts of the town are in a very crowded and insanitary state. There are two public latrines, which are not resorted to. The cesspit system is in vogue. The water supply is from uncovered wells. Sunlight and free circulation of air are interfered with by the houses being huddled together and by high cadjan fences. The foreshore and other places are fouled and polluted. Drainage requires attention.

Galle, the capital of the Southern Province, is still the most insanitary of the towns possessing Municipalities. Although a good many improvements have been effected as regards the drainage and conservancy, much yet remains to be done. The water supply is still derived from the Bikke reservoir; a system of filtration has not yet been arranged owing to the cost. The dry-earth system has been introduced in some parts of the town, and has been found to work satisfactorily. Although a good deal has been done as regards the drains in the Fort, they are still very defective in several localities.

Batticaloa, the chief town of the Eastern Province, possesses a Local Board, and the sanitary condition is said to be fairly satisfactory. The drainage is very bad, and the water supply equally so; the small supply of good water from wells is curtailed by the wells running dry during drought. The latrine arrangements are very defective; cesspits are used. As in Jaffna the foreshore and neighbouring jungles are polluted by human excreta.

Kurunegala, the chief town of the North-Western Province, is in fairly good sanitary condition, but its drainage and water supply are defective.

Anuradhapura, the principal town of the North-Central Province, formerly had a reputation for unhealthiness, but of recent years, owing to improved sanitary measures, the health of the inhabitants has wonderfully improved.

Badulla, the chief town of the Province of Uva, is a good specimen of what a sanitary tropical town should be, and is provided with a good water service by pipes. The town is well kept. The drainage, however, is defective.

Ratnapura, the chief town of the Province of Sabaragamuwa, possesses a Local Board, and is in a fair state of sanitation. The water supply is good.

Vaccination.—During the year 165,948 subjects were vaccinated; 152,106 were primary vaccinations and 13,842 re-vaccinations. Of the former, 126,500 were successful and 10,795 unsuccessful, and in 14,811 subjects the result of the operation was not known, as they failed to present themselves for examination on the appointed days. The percentage of successful cases to total inspected was 92·13. Of the re-vaccinations, 7,744 were successful and 2,721 unsuccessful, and the result was not known in 3,377 cases, as the subjects failed to re-present themselves for inspection. The percentage of successful to total inspected was 73·99. Five calf institutions were in operation during the year at Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Jaffna, and Batticaloa for the preparation of glycerinated calf lymph, which was distributed in sufficient quantities to all parts of the Island. The inhabitants of the Island are well protected against smallpox, and to this cause is due the prevention of the spread of this disease from the various foci that existed during the year. It is hoped that next year a large vaccine station in Colombo will be established, which will do away with the numerous outstation institutions.

The following tables give figures for 1900 and 1901 for the purpose of comparison :—

Table showing the Primary and Re-vaccination in the Island during 1900 and 1901.

	1900.	1901.
Primary Vaccination :—		
Number vaccinated	122,518 ...	152,106
Successful	98,871 ...	126,500
Unsuccessful	10,827 ...	10,795
Unknown	12,820 ...	14,811
Re-vaccination :—		
Number vaccinated	10,084 ...	13,842
Successful	6,359 ...	7,744
Unsuccessful	2,001 ...	2,721
Unknown	1,724 ...	3,377
Primary vaccination:—		
Percentage of successful to total inspected ...	90·13 ...	92·13
Re-vaccination :—		
Percentage of successful to total inspected ...	76·06 ...	73·99

Table showing the Number of Persons vaccinated in the Island during 1900 and 1901.

	Primary Vaccinations.									Re-vaccinations.							
	Total Number of Cases vaccinated.	Number of Cases seen after Vaccination.			Percentage of Successful to Cases seen.	If in the Number of Cases absent and therefore unseen the Ratio be taken as in the Cases seen.			Total Number of Successful in Total of Cases vaccinated.	Total Number of Cases vaccinated.	Number of Cases seen after Vaccination.			Percentage of Successful to Cases seen.	If in the Number of Cases absent and therefore unseen the Ratio be taken as in the Cases seen.			Total Number of Successful in Total of Cases vaccinated.
		Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.		Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.			Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.		Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.	
1900.																		
Government Vaccinators ...	93,355	74,800	7,791	82,591	90·56	7,781	2,983	10,764	82,581	7,051	4,306	1,376	5,682	75·78	1,295	74	1,369	5,601
Medical Officers in Dispensaries ...	12,755	10,009	1,963	11,972	83·60	687	96	783	10,696	437	337	51	388	87·11	40	9	49	377
On Estates	16,408	14,062	1,073	15,135	92·84	1,072	201	1,273	15,134	2,596	1,716	574	2,290	74·93	236	70	306	1,952
Total ...	122,518	98,871	10,827	109,698	90·13	9,540	3,280	12,820	108,411	10,084	6,359	2,001	8,360	76·06	1,571	153	1,724	7,930
1901.																		
Government Vaccinators ...	116,319	96,091	7,314	103,405	92·92	11,992	922	12,914	108,083	12,076	6,935	2,143	9,078	76·39	2,289	709	2,998	9,224
Medical Officers at Dispensaries ...	1,6895	13,267	2,655	15,922	83·29	804	169	937	14,071	57	31	18	49	63·26	5	3	8	36
On Estates	18,892	17,142	826	17,968	95·40	880	44	924	18,022	1,709	778	560	1,338	58·14	215	156	371	993
Total ...	152,106	126,500	10,795	137,295	92·13	13,676	1,135	14,811	140,176	13,842	7,744	2,721	10,465	73·99	2,509	868	3,377	10,253

Plague.—The Plague Committee is a Standing Committee consisting of the following members :—The Hon. Mr. F. R. Ellis, C.M.G.; the Hon. the Government Agent, Western Province; the Principal Civil Medical Officer; the Mayor of Colombo; the Hon. the Principal Collector of Customs (Secretary). It has held several meetings, and has revised from time to time the precautions instituted to combat an outbreak of this disease. This Committee is in reality a Port Sanitary Board, and any subject affecting quarantine and infectious disease arriving in Colombo is dealt with by it. All returns of plague from infected ports are received by the Committee, and telegraphic accounts of plague occurring in places adjacent to Ceylon are received regularly. The staff of Port Surgeons performed their duties with intelligence and promptitude, and were ever on the alert to discover disease among the arrivals at this port. Notwithstanding the strict supervision maintained, the travelling public from infected ports have not been inconvenienced, and no harsh or exasperating rules have been promulgated to interfere with their comfort or to prevent their landing. The disinfection of their baggage and of soiled linen has been well carried out by means of two Thresh's steam disinfectors. The services of a female Medical Port Officer have been discontinued. A new disinfecting station has been established on shore, and the hospital ship, which used to be employed for this purpose, has been handed over to the Police Department.

Systematic onslaughts on rats have been made from time to time in various parts of the Island, and particularly in Colombo at the Customs landing premises, and by the Mayor throughout the city, with good results. A Clayton fire extinguisher has been ordered for the disinfection of ships' holds.

All minor ports, with the exception of Kayts in the North, likely to be visited by native trading vessels from India, have been closed, and this arrangement has worked most satisfactorily. As a precautionary measure steam patrol boats have been employed round the coast.

The immigrant cooly traffic has not been interfered with, and several batches arriving from plague-infected parts of India have undergone the necessary period of quarantine at Ragama Camp, when, after proper disinfection of themselves and belongings, they have been drafted to their several estates.

III.—GENERAL.

MEDICO-LEGAL DUTIES.

During the year 1901, 264 analyses were conducted, of which 129 were judicial analyses, 27 were samples of kerosine oil, 12 were samples of fuel oil, 6 were samples of beer, and 17 were samples of water, spirits, &c., from His Majesty's Customs, Local Boards, and the Railway Department, and 73 were samples of water conducted at the request of the Government.

Of the 129 judicial analyses, 93 were undertaken for the detection of poisons and 36 for examination of stains. In the poisoning cases, arsenic was detected in 14 analyses, mercury in 2, datura in 3, canabis indica in 16, morphine in 2, sulphate of magnesium in 1, alcohol in 1, and in the rest of the analyses no poison was detected.

A synopsis of the analyses for the year in a tabular form is herewith appended :—

Synopsis of the Analyses for 1901.

Total, 264.
Fees, Rs. 2,362·50.

Judicial 129	36	Mammal blood detected in	...	26
		Spermatozoa do.	...	1
		No blood or seminal fluid detected in	...	9
	93	Arsenic detected in	...	14
		Mercury do.	...	2
		Datura do.	...	3
		Canabis indica do.	...	16
		Morphia do.	...	2
		Magnesia sulphates do.	...	1
		Alcohol do.	...	1
		No poison do.	...	54
		Total	...	129
Kerosine oil			...	27
Fuel oil			...	12
Beer			...	6
Water, spirits, &c., for His Majesty's Customs, Local Boards, and Railways...			...	17
Analyses for Government purposes			...	73
		Grand total	...	264

ADMINISTRATIVE : HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS.

During the year 1901, 66 hospitals and asylums were in operation, against 64 the previous year. A new field or parangi hospital at Maha-oya, a district hospital at Pussellawa, and another at Dimbula were opened last year. The new infirmary for 14 beds at the Leper Asylum was also occupied.

Numbers treated.—In the Civil and Lying-in Home Hospitals there were 43,949 cases treated with 4,219 deaths, being 2,043 cases and 484 deaths more than the preceding year. The daily average sick was 1,647·23, as against 1,679·10 the previous year.

In the Field Hospitals there were 4,680 cases treated with 156 deaths, against 4,364 treated and 154 deaths during the preceding year, being 316 cases and 2 deaths more than the preceding year. The daily average sick was 184·29, as against 181·78 during the previous year. The number treated in the five Immigrant Hospitals was 2,047, against 1,944 in the previous year. Of the total treated, the deaths numbered 90, or 11 more than the preceding year. The daily average sick was 84·45, as against 74·28 the previous year.

In the District Hospitals 14,816 cases were treated, against 13,785 during the preceding year. There were 3,511 deaths, against 2,284 in the previous year. The daily average was 844·27, against 771·78 the previous year.

Lunatic Asylum, Colombo.—During 1901, 124 patients were admitted into the Asylum, which with 494 remaining from the previous year made the total insane population 618, of whom 388 were males and 230 females. The daily average number of inmates was 481·05. Of the total treated, 52 were discharged recovered, 14 relieved, and 17 not improved. There were 72 deaths, and 463 remained

under treatment at the end of the year. Of these, 150 were maniacal and dangerous, 173 quiet chronic, 102 melancholic and suicidal, and 38 idiotic, paralytic, or epileptic.

The institution consists of 18 dormitories, 20 day-rooms and corridors used as day-rooms, and 133 single rooms. The water supply is drawn from the Labugama reservoir, which supplies the town. The quality is good and the quantity ample. There are 19 lavatories, 17 baths, and 19 latrines. The dry-earth system is carefully carried out. The number of patients secluded under lock and key was 6, and the number of times seclusion was resorted to was 55, and the longest duration in any single instance was six hours. There were thirteen cases of accidental injury to patients by themselves, three of injury to a patient by another patient, and none by attendants. The first case of suicide during the present Superintendent's tenure of office occurred during the year. Such patients as are well enough are given daily exercise, while others are confined to the airing courts. Outdoor sports (cricket and tennis) as well as indoor games (cards, bagatelle, musical instruments, &c.) are provided. A library is in existence, and those who can read are regularly supplied with books and papers. Two religious services were held in a large work-room, the average attendance being 128. The inmates of the Asylum are employed in gardening, trade, house work, &c., and the proceeds of their industry is formed into a fund, which at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 17,264·31 :—

Industrial Fund Account, 1901.

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Balance on 31st December, 1900 :—			
Cost of 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock ...	8,480 0	8,629 85	
Do. do. ...	4,000 0	4,400 0	
			13,029 85
Fixed deposit, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank			1,800 0
Current account do. ...			2,075 76
Cash in hand			80 45
			16.986 6
Receipts in 1901 :—	Rs. c.		
Interest on current account ...	41 80		
Interest on fixed deposit... ...	81 0		
Dividends on Government Stock ...	499 20		
Sale of produce, &c.	937 94		
		1,559 94	
Expenditure in 1901 :—			
General current expenditure ...	1,281 69		
		1,281 69	
Balance Profit ...			278 25
		Total Funds ...	17,264 31
Invested, &c., as follows :—			
In 4 per cent. Ceylon Government Stock ...		8,629 85	
Do. do. ...		4,400 0	
			13,029 85
Fixed deposit, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank			1,881 0
Current account do. ...			2,332 85
Cash in hand			20 61
		Total ...	17,264 31

House of Observation for Suspected Lunatics.—There were four institutions of this nature at Colombo, Kandy, Galle, and Jaffna, into which were admitted for observation 198 patients, which, with 3 remaining from the previous year, made a total of 201, of whom 47 were transferred to the Asylum at Colombo, 144 were discharged, 2 died, and 8 remained under observation at the end of the year.

Leper Asylum, Hendala.—The Leper Asylum received 150 patients for treatment during the year, which, with 278 remaining from the previous year, made the total leper population 428. The daily average in the Asylum was 272·9. Of the total treated, 93 were discharged relieved, 16 not improved, 43 died, and there remained at the end of the year under treatment 276 patients. The Asylum has 296 beds. The water supply is ample and the quality pure and good. There are bath-rooms in connection with the Asylum supplied with hot and cold water according to the requirements of patients. The dry-earth system is in use, the excreta being disposed of by incineration. A new ward with bathroom and latrines for 32 patients and an infirmary with 16 beds for sick patients were added during the year under review.

De Soysa Lying-in Home.—The total number of patients treated at this institution during the year was 499, against 521 in 1900 and 163 in 1890. Of these, 466 were discharged cured, 1 relieved, 4 died, and 19 were remaining under treatment at the end of the year. The daily average sick was 10·77. The percentage of deaths to total treated was ·80 against 2·11 in 1900 and 3·08 in 1890.

In the Lying-in Home ten pupil midwives received training in 1901, of whom nine obtained certificates after passing a satisfactory examination.

The following operations were performed during the year :—

Forceps extractions	103
Version	15
Craniotomy	2
Evacuation	4
Removal of placenta	7
Accelaration of labour by water bags	3
Total ...	134

Lady Havelock Hospital.—In this institution 1,030 patients were treated, against 934 in the previous year. Thirty-eight remained from the previous year and 992 were new admissions. The daily average sick was 32·5. Of the total treated, 768 patients were discharged cured, 137 relieved, and 27 not improved. There were 61 deaths, and 37 remained under treatment at the end of the year. Of the 1,030 patients, 256 were children (113 boys and 143 girls). There were 47 operations performed, with 2 deaths.

Police Hospital, Colombo.—645 patients were treated in the Police Hospital, of whom 631 were discharged after treatment, 1 died, and 13 remained at the end of the year. The daily average sick was 1,392. At the outdoor dispensary of this hospital 1,641 persons were treated during the year, who paid 1,903 visits.

Grenier Eye, Ear, and Throat Infirmary.—At this institution 4,336 cases were treated during the year, as against 3,676 in 1900, 3,165 in 1899, and 3,348 in 1898. The contributions during the year amounted to Rs. 98·43 in 1900, Rs. 71·75 in 1899, and Rs. 63·80 in 1898, and were of a purely voluntary nature.

Branch Hospitals.—Colombo, Kandy, and Galle are provided with a special hospital for the treatment of women suffering from venereal diseases. The total number of new cases admitted was 451, which, with 17 remaining from the previous year, makes a total of 468. Of these, 445 were discharged and 20 remained under treatment at the end of the year. Of the 468 females treated in the three Branch Hospitals, 34 were treated for primary syphilis, 77 for secondary syphilis, 65 for tertiary syphilis, 9 for inherited syphilis, 232 for gonorrhœa, and 51 for other diseases the result of venereal poison.

Jail Hospitals and Sick Prisoners.—The number of prisoners admitted during the year into the different jails in the Island was 13,265. The average daily strength of prisoners was 2,752·71. There were treated during the year in the several jail hospitals 4,638 prisoners, against 4,465 in the previous year. The deaths numbered 112, against 95 in 1899.

The following table gives the number of admissions, number of deaths, average strength, death-rate to admissions to hospitals, and to average strength for the past four years :—

Year.	Admissions in Hospitals.	Number of Deaths.	Average Strength of Prisoners.	Death-rate to Admissions.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Average Strength.
1898 ...	6,128	110	2,848·88	1·79	38·61
1899 ...	4,362	95	2,591·53	2·17	36·65
1900 ...	4,465	102	2,515·14	2·28	40·55
1901 ...	4,638	112	2,752·71	2·41	40·69

Kalmunai Hospital Leper Wards.—At this institution 27 lepers were treated during the year, of whom 16 were discharged relieved, 1 died, and 10 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

Friend-in-Need Society's Hospital at Jaffna.—The Friend-in-Need Society's Hospital at Jaffna received 1,269 patients, which, with 45 remaining from the previous year, made a total of 1,314. Of these, 1,211 were discharged, 39 died, and there remained under treatment at the end of the year 64 patients. At the outdoor dispensary of this institution 6,231 persons were treated during the year, who paid 12,955 visits, and contributed voluntarily Rs. 837·40.

Kanatta Infectious Diseases Hospital.—At this institution 10 cases of infectious diseases remained from the previous year, and 395 were admissions, making a total of 405. Of these, 363 were discharged cured, 29 died, and remained in hospital at the end of the year. The death-rate was 10·24 per cent. Of the 405 patients, 204 were treated for smallpox, 188 for chickenpox, 177 for measles, 3 for whooping cough, 29 for mumps, and 53 for observation for smallpox. Of the 204 cases of smallpox, 35 died. Two cases of smallpox were remaining in hospital from the previous year.

Total Deaths.—The deaths numbered 8,092, against 6,500 in the previous year, showing an increase of 2,592. I subjoin a table showing the death-rate in the various hospitals and asylums in the Island for the year, as compared with the previous year. I have separated the death-rates among the mixed races and Malabars for purposes of comparison :—

Hospitals.	Mixed Races.		Malabars.		Total.	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
Civil	6·54	5·92	17·21	18·06	9·81	9·06
Field	3·30	3·08	8·05	7·40	3·52	3·33
Immigrant	2·54	1·86	7·41	10·48	4·06	4·39
District	5·17	6·28	22·92	28·98	17·80	23·69
Asylums	7·56	12·57	7·55	14·28	7·56	11·54
Total ...	6·00	5·62	19·52	22·94	10·31	12·18

The percentage of deaths to cases treated in the Civil Hospitals showed a slight decrease among the mixed races, and an increase of 1·39 among the Malabars. In the Field Hospitals the decrease among the mixed races and Malabars was slight. In the Immigrant Hospitals the decrease among the mixed races was slight, but among the Malabars there was an increase of 3·07. In the District hospitals there has been an increase of 1·11 among the mixed races and 6·06 among the Malabars. Taking all the Hospitals and Asylums together, there was a slight decrease among the mixed races, but an increase of 3·42 among the Malabars. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 12·18, against 10·31 the previous year.

Duration of Residence.—The longest time any one inmate stayed in hospital was 365 days. This was in the District Hospital at Dikoya, where the patient was under treatment for epilepsy.

Hospital Accommodation.—The accommodation in the hospitals for treatment of the sick was generally sufficient. Overcrowding sometimes occurred, especially in the General Hospital, Colombo, where the daily average sick was 506·31. The large number in excess had to be accommodated in the verandahs and passages. Patients were transferred to Urugodawatta, and 25 cases of incurables were sent to the Victoria Home for Incurables about the end of the year.

Water Supply.—With the exception of the following institutions, Mannar, Galle, Chilaw, Nikaweratiya, and Trincomalee, the water supply in all the hospitals was reported to be good, pure, wholesome, and abundant. Water for drinking purposes is, as a rule, boiled and filtered before use.

Bathrooms.—All hospitals are provided with separate bathrooms for males and females and furnished with tubs, which are filled with hot or cold water according to the requirements of the patients. Patients who can help themselves however prefer to bathe in streams, where there are such adjoining a hospital.

Drains.—There are no covered drains. The drains are all surface ones for carrying away the ward washings, rain, and storm water.

Sewerage.—The conservancy of the latrines is entirely on the dry-earth system, the excreta being removed daily and buried or incinerated at some distance from the hospitals.

Inspection.—The hospitals were all inspected either by me or the Colonial Surgeons of the respective Provinces. The number of these visits of inspection and the official designation of the visitors will be found given in the return of each institution. The books were produced when called for, and were generally found complete and made up to the date of examination. The reports of inspection by the Colonial Surgeons as well as those by me were forwarded to Government when necessary.

Food Supply.—The provisions for the various hospitals were supplied by purveyors on contracts approved by Government. The system works satisfactorily. The medical officers in charge of the respective hospitals examine the food before it is served out to patients, and reject such articles as do not come up to contract samples.

Dispensaries.—369 dispensaries were in operation. Of these, 207 were Civil, 45 District, and 117 Estate. They are distributed as follows:—In the Western Province 31, Central 52, Northern 38, Southern 35, Eastern 18, North-Western 25, North-Central 19, Province of Uva 21, and Sabaragamuwa 20. In the Civil and District Dispensaries there were treated 1,073,993 persons. against 821,174 in the previous year, who paid 1,371,005 visits, and contributed voluntarily Rs. 19,078·82. 117 estate Dispensaries were kept up on the estates by the planters, medicine being supplied free by Government, the resident dispenser, who is paid by the estate, being appointed on the recommendation of the Principal Civil Medical Officer.

Port Duties and Immigration.—The number of vessels which arrived at the port of Colombo was 3,039, against a total of 3,316 in the previous year, 2,562 being steamers, 3 sailing ships, and 474 native craft. The number of native traders was 70,439 and coolies 48,701. Included as traders were 60,408 men, 4,951 women, 3,844 children, and 1,236 infants. Of the coolies, 28,891 were men, 10,216 were women.

During the year one case of plague occurred on board the ss. Parramatta from Bombay. The case proved fatal a few hours before the arrival of the vessel at Colombo, and the body was buried at sea. The vessel was kept in strict quarantine and left for China. Six cases of smallpox, 2 of chickenpox, and 1 of measles were sent to the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Kanatta. The hospital ship was given over to the police, and disinfection is carried out at a station established at Kochchikada; two Thresh's patent steam disinfectors have also been fitted up.

Ragama Camp.—The total number of coolies who passed through the camp during 1901 was 45,823, against 134,134 during the previous year. There were four distinct outbreaks of cholera during the year. Six persons were attacked, all of whom died. These outbreaks occurred during the months of January, March, November, and December. Of the other diseases admitted into hospital, there were 4 cases of chickenpox and 9 cases of diarrhœa. Of the total number of coolies who passed through the camp, 1,890 persons were vaccinated and the rest either had marks of successful vaccination or of smallpox. The drainage system of the camp is efficient. The conservancy is carried out on the dry-earth principle, the excreta being disposed of by incineration. There is a good and ample water supply. A new camp for coolies is under construction.

De Soysa Bacteriological Institute.—Since its opening it has undertaken work of a diverse character, and is now supplying a long-felt want in the Colony by its researches in Bacteriological analyses of tissues, secretions, blood, &c., so indispensable to scientific diagnosis of diseases; and the Director, Dr. Joseph de Silva, who relieved Dr. H. M. Fernando, is consulted by Government Medical Officers and private medical practitioners for reports on specimens submitted by them on Bacteriological and allied subjects.

Medical College.—During the year 9 new medical students and 9 apothecary students entered the College. There were 76 medical and 52 apothecary students at the end of the year. The fees credited to revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 11,975·64. Dr. A. Chalmers, F.R.C.S., was appointed Registrar of the College on 22nd February, 1901, and he has already improved the College very materially.

Civil Medical Stores.—Dr. H. M. Fernando is in charge of this institution as Medical Superintendent. Mr. A. D. Cotton, the Chief Storekeeper, is assisted by two assistant storekeepers, two dispensers, and one clerk, besides a staff of 5 packers, 6 coolies, 1 instrument cleaner, and 1 carpenter. The drugs, chemicals, and instruments received from England amounted to Rs. 178,005·71, from India Rs. 575·20. The cost of articles purchased from the Government Stores and the local market for the preparation of drugs in the Medical Stores came to Rs. 5,574·75, while the cost of repairing surgical instruments amounted to Rs. 85, and that of transport and postage to Rs. 9,575·21, cost of articles purchased locally Rs. 6,135·76, and contingencies and petty expenses Rs. 960·76. The cost

of quinine powders issued to Government Agents and others amounted to Rs. 4,527·13, the sale of medicine to Government Departments and others Rs. 692·50, and sale of medicine to planters Rs. 2,255·23. The sale of unserviceable articles realized Rs. 482·44, and the value of surgical instruments lost and paid for by the officers of the Department amounted to Rs. 46·87.

In 1899 this institution expended under various heads the large sum of Rs. 268,740·56. In 1900 the expenditure diminished to Rs. 238,022, and in 1901 it amounted to Rs. 200,538 only, being nearly 30 per cent. less than the expenditure two years ago, in spite of the fact that new hospitals and dispensaries were opened, and the Railway and Irrigation Departments consumed large quantities of drugs.

Nursing staff :—

Anglican Sisters	3
Roman Catholic Sisters	17
Superintendent of Nurses	1
Matrons	24
Nurses	32
Pupil Nurses, Lady Havelock and Kandy Civil Hospitals	11
Total ...	88

Nursing.—I find it very difficult to get enough pupils for training; the Ceylonese of suitable social position do not take to it. Improved nursing is desirable in the paying wards, General Hospital, and more religious Sisters are necessary for the general wards, especially for night duty.

Strength of the Medical Department.—The strength of the Medical Department was as follows :—1 Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals, 1 Assistant Principal Civil Medical Officer, 1 Registrar, Medical College, 7 Colonial Surgeons, 1 Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, 1 Surgeon in charge of the General Hospital at Colombo, 2 Medical Women, 24 Assistant Colonial Surgeons, 27 Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeons, 46 Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons, 24 Probationers, 4 Health Officers, 248 Apothecaries, 1 Chief Medical Storekeeper, 1 Chief Inspector of Vaccination, 6 Inspectors of Vaccination, and 108 Vaccinators.

The change in the Department is the appointment of Dr. A. J. Chalmers as Registrar, Medical College.

The expenditure of the Department, exclusive of working hospitals under the Medical Aid Ordinance, amounted to Rs. 1,339,923·80, including exchange compensation, against Rs. 1,301,865·91 in the previous year. Under Personal Emoluments and Allowances the expenditure was Rs. 313,442·35, including exchange compensation, against Rs. 308,195·45 in 1900. The expenditure under Other Charges was Rs. 1,011,842·41, under Harbour Service Rs. 1,803·22, and under the vote for Plague Precautions Rs. 12,835·82.

The receipts on account of paying patients in hospitals amounted to Rs. 45,225·15. The collections at the Civil Outdoor Dispensaries was Rs. 18,367·36. The cost of medicines issued to the Estates Branch of the Department amounted to Rs. 110,605·77, while the sale of medicines and superfluous articles, Medical College fees, &c., amounted to Rs. 41,682·62. Deducting the receipts under the heads above specified from the expenditure, the net expenditure was Rs. 1,124,042·90.

The following statement shows the expenditure and receipts as compared with 1900 :—

EXPENDITURE.	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.	Increase.	Decrease.
Personal emoluments ...	286,985 45	290,055 6	3,069 61	—
Personal Allowances ...	21,210 0	23,387 29	2,177 29	—
Total ...	308,195 45	31,3442 35	5,246 90	—
Other charges ...	70,541 1	76,106 73	5,565 72	—
Hospitals and Dispensaries	664,796 36	723,315 89	58,519 53	—
General ...	238,022 92	200,912 39	—	37,110 53
Total ...	973,360 29	1,000,335 1	64,085 25	37,110 53
Harbour service ...	4,063 13	1,803 22	—	2,259 91
Plague precautions ...	16,247 04	12,835 82	—	3,411 22
	20,310 17	14,639 4	—	5,671 13
Grand Total ...	1,301,865 91	1,328,416 40	69,332 15	42,781 66
RECEIPTS.				
Amount received from paying patients in hospitals	33,830 12	45.225 15	11,395 3	—
Collections at dispensaries	23,643 0	18,367 36	—	5,275 64
Cost of medicines issued to estate branch institutions	111,122 81	110,605 77	—	517 4
Sales of medicines and superfluous articles, and College fees	46,124 52	41,682 62	—	4,441 90
Total ...	214,720 45	215,880 90	11,395 3	10,234 58
Net Expenditure ...	1,087,145 46	1,112,535 50		

Prisoners of War.—During the year new camps for Prisoners of War have been established at Ragama, Urugasmanhandiya, and Hambantota, and this Department has supplied all the necessary medical officers, apothecaries, attendants, drugs, and surgical appliances, &c., and it is responsible for the sanitary condition of the camps.

With the exception of the continuance of enteric fever at Diyatalawa, there has been no outbreak of infectious disease among Prisoners of War, and their health has been most satisfactory. The epidemic of enteric fever lasted until the 27th December, when the last case was discharged; the last case admitted was on the 5th December; since December there have been no fresh cases. The total number of enteric cases at Diyatalawa from the commencement of the outbreak until its termination was 711, with a death-rate of 8·72 per cent. The death-rate to total strength from all causes among Prisoners of War for the year was ·078 per 1,000. The death-rate to total strength from diseases other than infectious diseases and accidents was ·03 per 1,000. I would refer to the annual reports submitted by the medical officers in charge of the several camps attached to this report.

ESTATES BRANCH.

During the year 1901 there were 1,753 estates scheduled to 33 districts and 30 sub-districts, with 17 District Hospitals and 27 District Dispensaries and 13 Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries.

The following are the districts and sub-districts with the number of estates scheduled to each:—Avisawella District 46, sub-district Hanwella 10, sub-district Bandaragama 11, sub-district Horana 4; Kalutara District 40, sub-district Horawella 4; Kandy District 69, sub-district Galagedara 14, sub-district Kadugannawa 20, sub-district Hanguranketa 3; Elkaduwa District 21, sub-district Wattegama 29; Kelebokke District 43; Dikoya District 62, sub-district Bogawantalawa 31, sub-district Watawala 39; Maskeliya District 73; Gampola District 52, sub-district Pussellawa 34; Lindula District 56, sub-district Agrapatana 43; Dimbula District 54; Matale District 81, sub-district Rattota 33, sub-district Gammaduwa 18; Teldeniya District 22, sub-district Rangalla 26; Deltota District 40; Nawara Eliya District 37, sub-district Nanu-oya 18; Maturata District 30; Ramboda District 35; Uda Pussellawa District 32; sub-district Mulhalkele 3, sub-district Maspane 1; Nawalapitiya District 49, sub-district Dolosbage 36; Kotmale District 18; Morawak Korale District 181; Balapitiya District 16; Elpitiya District 1; Udugama District 13; Badulla District 59, sub-district Pingarawa 24, sub-district Passara 10; Lunugala District 13, sub-district Madulsima 29; Monaragala District 10; Haputale District 17, sub-district Bandarawela 8, sub-district Haldummulla 23, sub-district Koslanda 27; Kurunegala District 43, sub-district Rambukkana 2; Ratnapura District 23; Balangoda District 33; Rakwana District 25; Kegalla District 22; Karawanella District 64, sub-district Kitulgala 18, sub-district Aranayaka 18.

To attend to the medical wants of the above the following officers were employed:—Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeons 15, Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons 10, and Apothecaries 28.

During 1901 there were 12,017 estate labourers treated in the District Hospitals and Civil constituted District Hospitals, against 11,967 in 1900. Of these, 3,530 died, a death-rate of 29·37 per cent. Of the mixed races, 14,147 were treated, of whom 875 died, a death-rate of 6·11 per cent.

In the Civil Hospitals worked partly as District Hospitals, the death-rate of estate labourers was 28·51 per cent., whilst in the District Hospitals it was 29·67 per cent. The highest death-rate, 46·25 per cent., among estate labourers occurred in the Civil Hospital at Galle, and the lowest, 9·52 per cent., in Mulhalkele. The admissions into the former were 80, into the latter 84.

The total number of days the estate labourers stayed in hospital was 294,713, an average of twenty-four days. Of these, 191,107 persons were paid for by estates, the rest being charged to the fund.

The total number of days mixed races stayed in District Hospitals was 40,657, an average of twelve days.

The total number of estate labourers treated at Outdoor Dispensaries was 78,047. The total number of estate labourers treated on estates was 34,255.

The total number of births reported from estates was 8,837, of which 4,438 were males, 4,231 were females, and 168 were still-births.

The number of deaths reported from estates was 12,087, of whom 6,226 were males, 5,858 were females, and in 3 cases the sex was not stated.

The expenditure under the Medical Aid Ordinance amounted to Rs. 617,204·82, including exchange compensation, and receipts to Rs. 308,922·66, derived from the following sources:—Export duty Rs. 134,800·97, hospital charges for treatment of coolies Rs. 65,278·70, recovered for visits paid to estates Rs. 21,802·50, sale of unserviceable and superfluous articles Rs. 172·42, medicines sold to superintendents of estates Rs. 2,325·81, medicines sold in bulk to superintendents of estates Rs. 2,325·81, and prescriptions compounded Rs. 2,715·18, dispensary collections Rs. 1,281·47, cost of maintenance, medicine, and funeral expenses of other than estate labourers Rs. 72,905·43, recoveries for maintenance of others Rs. 2,526·40. The nett expenditure was Rs. 308,282·16. 117 dispensaries are now established in the planting districts.

Appended are Tables I. and II. showing the receipt and expenditure of the Estates Branch of the Department.

ALLAN PERRY,
Principal Civil Medical Officer and
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

APPENDIX.

PROVINCIAL REPORTS.

(1) WESTERN PROVINCE.

This Province is under the supervision of Colonial Surgeon G. P. Schokman, M.B., C.M., whose report is subjoined:—

Population.—The estimated population of the Western Province for the year was 932,632. The number of births and deaths registered during the year was 30,216 and 20,892 respectively.

Prevalence of Sickness.—The general health of the Province has been excellent. No epidemics of malarial fever were reported, and there was therefore no necessity to employ itinerating medical officers or distribute quinine powders, as was done in the past years. This absence of outbreaks can be accounted for by the uniform distribution of the rainfall and the less severity of the monsoon rains. In my last report I pointed out that the district of Negombo was the most sickly and malarial part of the Province, and that no less than 30,919 had been treated out of a total for the Province of 65,398. Though fever did prevail to some extent in this district, there has been a marked diminution in their numbers, the whole district having been responsible for 10,234 cases.

Dysentery and Diarrhœa.—There was an outbreak of dysentery, which lasted for a month during the last quarter of the year, in some of the villages of the Hewagam korale, viz., Henpita, Jaltara, Bodatuwa, Tarala, and Hanwella. It probably arose from the contamination of the wells in these low-lying villages during the floods of the north-east monsoon rains. This disease also occurred in some of the villages in the Horana district, though not in a virulent form. Four cases of acute diarrhœa occurred on Keratuhena estate.

Cholera.—At the beginning of the year three cases of sporadic cholera occurred in the town of Negombo. These were the last of the outbreak which began in December, 1900. Two of the cases proved fatal. The total number of coolies placed in quarantine at Ragama, as having arrived from infected areas in India, was 2,496. Out of this number six cases of cholera occurred, one in January, two in March, two in November, and one in December. All the six cases died. The excellent arrangements obtaining at the camp prevented any spread of the disease.

Smallpox.—This disease prevailed in the city of Colombo mostly throughout the year. The first case reported was in January from St. Sebastian street. The outbreak continued till the end of September. There were no reports during October and November. Two cases were admitted in December from the north of the city. The origin of the disease was traced to recent arrivals from India. With two cases remaining over from the previous year, there were treated at Kanatta 204, with 35 deaths. Of these, six were admitted from on board ship. None of the latter died. A qualified lady doctor was detailed for a house-to-house visitation in Moor street during the height of the epidemic; she was not successful in discovering any concealed cases.

Smallpox in Villages.—The prolonged outbreak in Colombo resulted in infecting several villages, viz., Akurugoda, Mahamulla, Henamulla, Mathupitiya, Bandaragama, and Moratuwa in the Panadure district; Beruwala and Baruhupola in the Kalutara District; Gangodawila, Kotte, Wataraopola, and Wellawatta in the Colombo District. The following places were also infected:—Migahawatta, Butpitiya, Eppamulla, Hendala, Mugurugampola, Suriyagama, Henaratgoda, Veyangoda, Mirigama, Ja-ela, Kochchikada, and Negombo town.

To combat this widespread distribution of the disease, besides the ordinary vaccinators, a special man was put on duty in the infected villages, guards were placed over the infected houses, and all cases in the outskirts of the city, more especially Peliyagoda, and in the town of Negombo, were removed to hospital.

Those treated in their homes were attended to by the District Medical Officers. With these energetic measures, in a little over two months the disease was stamped out from the villages.

The following are the number of cases of smallpox, modified smallpox, and chickenpox treated and died in this Province during 1901:—

	Total treated.	Total died.
Smallpox	225 ...	58
Modified smallpox	86 ...	1
Chickenpox	419 ...	1
Total ...	730	60

Sanitary Condition of the Chief Towns.

Colombo.—The health of the town, but for the occurrence of smallpox, continued good during the year. There was no cholera. No noteworthy improvements were effected in the drainage or sanitation of the town.

Panadure.—The sanitary condition of the town is not so good as it might be. There is an absence of drainage and public latrines. The water supply is from wells, and to all appearances good and abundant. The cemetery in the heart of the town used for many years has been closed, and a general cemetery opened at a distance from habitations.

Moratuwa.—This town contains a population of 40,000, and is densely overcrowded and insanitary. Houses are crowded together in a small area without any respect to decency or the comfort or well-being of others. There are no public latrines, nor is the dry-earth system in vogue.

House refuse, liquid excreta, and refuse from stables are indiscriminately thrown about. There is an insufficiency of wells, the majority of them are shallow and liable to pollution. A private association is reported to look after the sanitation, but the establishment of a Local Board of Health is imperative. General cemeteries are required outside the town; those in the midst of the population should be closed. More roads are needed, and they should be opened from the beach straight inland, so as to ensure a free circulation of air.

Kalutara.—There is a Local Board here. Some improvements have been effected in the town. The cesspits attached to the public latrines have been filled up and replaced by dry-earth latrines. Side drains have been built along several streets, and the general drainage of the town extended.

Negombo.—This town is overcrowded, and contains a population of 19,949. There is a Local Board, but improvements are progressing slowly. It is low and swampy. Water supply bad. Drinking water is procured from wells outside the town, and is of good quality.

Avisawella.—There are no public latrines. Drainage good, but requires extension. Water supply good.

Minuwangoda.—The example set by this rising place in possessing a Sanitary Board might well be followed by more important places as Moratuwa and Panadure. The drainage and water supply are good, but public latrines are wanted.

Other Institutions.

The Jails.—The convict prisons were maintained in a good sanitary condition. The drainage of Welikada was extended. The water supply in the Colombo prisons is from the town service. The water is boiled for drinking. At Mahara water is drawn from a well, and is of good quality. Here, too, the water is boiled.

The general health of the convict prisons was satisfactory. There was overcrowding owing to a considerable increase in the prison population. The average strength of the prisons for the years 1899, 1900, and 1901 was 1,476·97, 1,388·49, and 1,712·50; the average sick 90·32, 102·39, and 120·63; and the percentage of deaths to the strength 4·06, 4·39, and 4·67. The total number of deaths during the year was 80, as against 62 in the previous year. The excess in the number of deaths is mainly attributable to the increase in the strength of the jails over that of the previous year, and to two outbreaks of influenza, followed by pneumonia, which claimed 33 out of the 80 deaths. The prevalence was particularly noticed in the Mutwal prison in the months of August and September, when several deaths occurred. Certain suggestions for improving the ventilation of the wards and the alteration of the hour for unlocking the prisoners have been made, which are being carried out, and it is hoped will have the effect in lessening or at least modifying these recurrences in the future. Dysentery and diarrhœa, the scourge of the prisons, continued to prevail in the same proportions as in previous years. The Mahara jail was enlarged by the addition of four wards, and the accommodation increased to 600.

Neboda.—This hospital almost exclusively admits estate labourers, and the mortality is always high. There were 261 deaths, with a percentage mortality of 30. The Medical Officer states that the estates contributing mostly to the mortality are Gikiyanakanda and Pantiya.

Negombo.—The accommodation provided at this hospital is more than sufficient for present requirements of the district. The total number of admissions were 798, against 1,002 of previous year, and the percentage of deaths to total treated 8·37 against 8·86. The largest mortality was from diarrhœa, malarial cachexia, and debility.

Vaccination.

53,310 persons were vaccinated in the Western Province (45,439 primary and 7,871 re-vaccinations), against 34,764 (30,673 primary and 4,091 re-vaccinations) in the preceding year. This large increase of 18,546 in the work done was due to the absence of fever epidemics in any part of the Province.

A classification of the primary vaccination into races gives the following figures:—Sinhalese 36,278, Tamils 3,654, Moors 2,893, Malabars 1,273, Burghers 594, Malays 153, Europeans 21, others 373. Many of the European and Burgher children are vaccinated by private medical practitioners, and these do not appear in our registers.

Of the 45,439 primary vaccinations, 24,778 were males and 20,661 females; of these, 259 were infants, 39,793 children, and 5,387 adults. The ratio of success to those inspected were for primary vaccinations 95·91, re-vaccinations 80·34.

In the city 16,497 persons were vaccinated, an increase of 5,830 over the previous year. At the itinerating vaccine depôt 3,908 persons were vaccinated direct from the calf.

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(2) CENTRAL AND NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCES.

These Provinces are under the supervision of Colonial Surgeon J. Craib, M.D., whose report is subjoined:—

In submitting my annual report for the year 1901, I have the honour to state that the health of the two Provinces under my supervision has been very satisfactory.

There have been no epidemics of infectious diseases during the year. A few sporadic cases of smallpox occurred in the planting districts, the source of infection in each case being from the coast of India. They were isolated and segregated, and within a very short time the disease was stamped out. Measles and chickenpox were reported from different districts throughout the year.

Population.

The estimated population for the year, as per figures obtained from the Registrar-General, is as follows :—

	Central Province.	North-Central Province.
Population (at the middle of 1901)	622,817	79,054
Births registered, 1900	21,262	3,168
Do. 1901	20,129	3,797
Deaths registered, 1900	18,299	2,902
Do. 1901	18,719	3,041
Birth-rate per 1,000, 1900	34·8	40·2
Do. 1901	32·3	48·3
Death-rate per 1,000, 1900	29·9	36·8
Do. 1901	30·1	38·5

Prevalence of Sickness.

The diseases most prevalent during the year under review were malarial fevers, parangi, diarrhœa, dysentery, pneumonia, rheumatism, catarrhal affections, and cutaneous diseases.

Malarial Fever is endemic in the North-Central Province, but prevails to a great extent after the burst of the north-east monsoon, the types most prevalent being quotidian and tertian. The greatest sufferers were those living in low-lying and swampy districts. There was no epidemic of fever in either of the Provinces during the year under review, necessitating the employment of additional officers on this particular duty.

Parangi.—This disease prevails to a great extent in the North-Central Province and in the adjacent parts of the Central Province. Malaria and parangi prevail side by side, and with the decrease of malaria, and the improvement in the general health of the inhabitants, parangi will necessarily decrease.

Diarrhœa and Dysentery prevailed during the wet season, and is attributable to the changes of temperature, and frequently to partaking of unwholesome food and impure water. It never assumed an epidemic form.

Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Rheumatism prevailed during the cold and wet seasons, caused by the sudden variations of temperature.

Anchylostomiasis occurs, and is often treated in Malabars from estates. From my experience I have every reason to believe that it is undoubtedly an imported disease. It has now found its way to the villages adjoining estates, the cause being pollution of water by fæcal matter.

Meteorological Conditions and their effect on Public Health.

During the wet months of the year in the Central Province bowel complaints, rheumatism, and catarrhal affections prevailed to some extent.

In the North-Central Province malarial fever occurs after the burst of the north-east monsoon. To a great extent it is endemic in the North-Central Province.

Particular Diseases.

Smallpox was imported into Dikoya, Kelebokka, Maskeliya, Maturata, and Dimbula districts. Twenty-five cases were reported, with 4 deaths. On every occasion the Colonial Surgeon inspected the scenes of the outbreak and took all precautions, with the result that in no instance did it assume an epidemic form.

There were no cases of cholera reported in the two Provinces under my charge.

Chickenpox was reported from time to time in the Central Province.

Measles.—A few sporadic cases occurred in the Provinces.

Mumps.—A few cases were reported from the Kandy jail and the towns.

Enteric Fever.—This disease has, on the whole, been on the decrease during the year.

Sanitation.

The general sanitary condition of the two Provinces under my charge remains much the same as last year, and is fairly satisfactory.

In the villages there is no proper drainage system, no water supply, and no proper latrine accommodation. The Board of Health of the Central Province is year by year gradually improving the sanitary condition of larger bazaars, and is thus introducing more efficient measures, both as regards their general surroundings as well as the conditions under which the bazaar populace exists. The necessity of observing general cleanliness is being regularly and extensively enforced by the supervision exercised by the medical officers of the different stations. Overcrowding is reduced as much as possible, stagnant pools in the vicinity of dwelling-houses are drained, and swamps are filled up, thus obviating any tendency to the existence of malarial diseases. Similar pools and swamps, however, that form the permanent features of the low-lying parts of the Provinces cannot be likewise treated. The drainage of the hilly portions of the Provinces is, on the whole, very satisfactory.

Water Supply.—Natural springs and rivers furnish a sufficient supply for domestic purposes, which is comparatively free from surface pollution. The same cannot, however, be said of wells where they exist, as they are seldom protected from surface contamination.

The following are the chief towns and bazaars of the Central Province :—

Kandy.—Water supply good and abundant, and derived from an unpolluted source. Drainage remains unimproved. A scheme for its improvement was submitted to Government, but, beyond taking levels and surveying the town, it has not advanced any further.

Alleys: These are characteristically insanitary.

Latrines: Owing to the absence of facilities the dry-earth system cannot be introduced throughout the town, but whenever possible undesirable cesspits are either abolished or rendered less insanitary.

Waste Lands: The condition of the uncultivated lands adjoining houses has been materially improved by the systematic removal of all decaying vegetation and undergrowth.

Lake: The sides of it were deepened, and the silt was removed by means of a dredger during the year.

Bakeries, Laundries, Eating-houses, and Slaughter-house: These are regularly visited by the Municipal authorities, and are kept in a fairly sanitary state.

Scavenging: There has been a general improvement with regard to the conservancy of the town.

Infectious Diseases: Every precaution is taken by the Municipal authorities for the due notification of all infectious diseases occurring in the town.

Matale.—Drainage defective. Water supply insufficient, especially towards the Chetty boutiques, where water pipes might be laid with considerable advantage. Numerous cesspits still exist, and they should be replaced by the dry-earth system by degrees. There is no overcrowding.

Gampola.—Drainage is still unimproved. Water supply is deficient, and a scheme for its efficient supply is under consideration. Three public latrines were erected during the year. Cesspits continue to exist. No overcrowding.

Nawalapitiya.—Water supply is pure and abundant, and is conducted into the town by pipes. The drainage was improved to some extent, though much still remains to be done in this respect. Two public latrines were erected. No overcrowding.

Nuwara Eliya.—The water supply is pure and abundant. The drainage continues to be defective. The latrine accommodation is insufficient. There is no overcrowding.

Hatton.—A well provides at present the water supply of the town, and this is frequently polluted by surface drainage. A scheme for providing a pure and better water supply is under consideration. The drainage is defective. Two Horbury latrines have already been provided, but these have proved insufficient, necessitating the erection of two more. There is slight overcrowding.

Dikoya.—Water supply ample, but is open to improvement. The drainage has been receiving attention. Latrine accommodation is insufficient. Scavenging of the town has been given on contract, and is satisfactorily performed. No overcrowding.

Maskeliya.—Water supply is sufficient. Drainage defective, and no improvements were effected during the year. Latrine accommodation absent. There is no overcrowding.

Kotiagala.—The drainage system is under improvement. Water supply sufficient, but requires improvement. Latrine accommodation is insufficient. No overcrowding.

Talawakele.—Water supply for flushing purposes is insufficient, but a scheme for bringing a better and larger supply from an adjoining estate to meet all requirements is under consideration. Latrine accommodation is insufficient. There is slight overcrowding periodically.

Lindula.—Drainage defective. Water supply sufficient, but requires improvement. Latrine accommodation insufficient. No overcrowding.

Tillicoultry.—Water supply is sufficient for flushing purposes, if properly laid on. Drainage defective. Latrine accommodation nil. No overcrowding.

Nanu-oya.—Drainage is bad, and no improvement has been effected since my last report. Water supply both deficient and impure. No overcrowding. Latrine accommodation insufficient.

Kadugannawa.—Drainage was improved during the year. There is no latrine accommodation, which is very much required. Scavenging is daily attended to. Water supply is insufficient. No overcrowding.

Rattota.—Drainage is defective. Latrine accommodation is absent. Water supply sufficient. No overcrowding.

Dambulla.—Drainage defective. Latrine accommodation is much needed during the season of pilgrimages. Water supply insufficient. No overcrowding.

Wattegama.—Drainage should be improved, and latrine accommodation provided. Water supply is insufficient. A scheme is being considered to provide the town with pure water. No overcrowding.

The chief bazaars in the North-Central Province are Anuradhapura and Mihintale.

Anuradhapura.—Drainage is still defective, but it is yearly being improved. Latrine accommodation is still insufficient. The town is overcrowded only during the pilgrimages, at which time temporary latrine accommodation is provided, and every precaution is taken with regard to the conservancy of the town.

Mihintale.—Nothing has been done since my last report for the improvement of the drainage and for providing latrine accommodation, as well as supplying the town with pure water.

Vaccination.

During the year under review vaccination was carried on in the Central and North-Central Provinces. In the Central Province at fifteen dispensaries by the medical officers and apothecaries in charge, and in the North-Central Province at two dispensaries by apothecaries. The female, vaccinator operated amongst the Moorish and the other communities in the towns of Kandy, Matale, Gampola, Nawalapitiya, and Hatton.

The total number vaccinated for the year was males 11,115, females 10,675, total 21,790. There were 712 re-vaccinations with a percentage of 58·22 successes and 21,790 primary vaccinations with a percentage of 95·18 successful results.

Animal Vaccine Depôt.

This has proved a continued success. During the year 56 calves were vaccinated, with 1,420 successful vesicles. 1,452 tubes of lymph were collected, and 1,486 were issued to the several vaccinators in the two Provinces, and, except in a few isolated cases, their use showed very satisfactory results.

Jails.

Jails and Jail Hospital, Kandy.—The number of prisoners accommodated in the jails at Kandy was as follows :—

	No. of Prisoners.	Daily Strength.
Bogambra Jail	2,402 ...	409·57
Old Jail	2,104 ...	61·46

There was no overcrowding in either of the jails. The diseases most prevalent amongst the prisoners were malarial fever, bowel complaints, respiratory diseases, and eye affections. Chicken-pox was imported from outside and assumed an epidemic form ; these cases were at first transferred to the infectious diseases hospital, but when the accommodation was no longer available the prisoners were isolated in the association ward. During the epidemic the transfer of prisoners to and from the jail was stopped. Sixty-eight cases of conjunctivitis were treated during the year.

The general health of the prisoners during the year was, on the whole, satisfactory. Nineteen prisoners were transferred on recommendations of Medical Boards to other jails. The number treated during the year was 634. The daily average sick was 15·58. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 2·20.

Jail, Anuradhapura.—During the year the number confined in this prison was 175. The daily average was 13·36. Thirty-one cases were treated during the year. The average sick was ·66. Diseases most prevalent were dysentery, ague, conjunctivitis, diarrhœa, malarial cachexia, and debility. There has been no death in this jail since April, 1896.

Jail, Nuwara Eliya.—The health of this jail has been satisfactory. Forty-two cases were treated during the year, percentage of deaths to total treated being 4·76, daily average sick being ·80.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Most of the institutions in the two Provinces were visited by me at least once in the year, and some of them several times. The following institutions require rebuilding, viz., Dikoya, Kelebokka, and Uda Pussellawa. All the others are in a fair state of repair.

The following new hospitals were opened during the latter end of the year, viz., Pussellawa and Dimbula. The new hospital at Maturata will be opened early in 1902.

The temporary wards at Matale and Gampola are in a dilapidated condition, and should be replaced by buildings of a permanent nature. Two new wards were erected by the Railway authorities at Anuradhapura hospital for the treatment of the sick employés of the Railway Extension during the year. A new dispensary has been constructed and will be opened early in 1902 at Madugoda.

Nursing.

I deeply regret to record the death of Sister Maude, the Lady Matron of the Government Civil Hospital, Kandy, which occurred during the voyage to England. Under her supervision most of the nurses in the Central Province were trained. She took a great interest in her work, and was much respected by all who came in contact with her. The vacancy caused by her death was filled up by Sister Eustacia, whose place was taken by Sister Stella.

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(3) NORTHERN PROVINCE.

This Province is under the supervision of Colonial Surgeon H. A. Moraes, L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S., whose report is subjoined :—

I have the honour to submit my report of the Northern Province for the year 1901.

Population, Births and Deaths, &c.

The population of the Province for the year has been estimated at 352,938. The number of births registered was 14,587 and deaths 8,967. The birth-rate per 1,000 was 41·33, and the death-rate 25·40.

The following table furnished by the Provincial Registrar gives particulars for each of the three districts :—

		Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaittivu.
Population ...	1901 ...	312,867 ...	24,885 ...	15,186
	1900 ...	307,016 ...	25,396 ...	15,174
Births ...	1901 ...	12,985 ...	942 ...	660
	1900 ...	11,723 ...	1,059 ...	686
Deaths ...	1901 ...	7,134 ...	1,185 ...	648
	1900 ...	7,259 ...	1,031 ...	576
Birth-rate per 1,000 ...	1901 ...	41·1 ...	37·85 ...	43·46
	1900 ...	38·1 ...	41·69 ...	45·21
Death-rate per 1,000 ...	1901 ...	22·1 ...	47·61 ...	42·67
	1900 ...	23·6 ...	40·59 ...	37·96

The above table shows that the population has increased by 5,352 over that of the previous year. The Jaffna District shows an increase of 5,851 and the Mullaittivu District of 12; while the Mannar District shows a decrease of 511.

The number of births also exceeded that of the previous year by 1,119. The Jaffna District is the only one of the three districts which shows an increase, viz., 1,262 ; but the Mannar District shows a decrease of 117, and the Mullaittivu District a decrease of 26.

The number of deaths shows a slight increase, being 8,967 against 8,866, an increase of 101. The Jaffna District is the only one which shows a decrease, viz., of 125 ; while the Mannar District shows an increase of 154 and the Mullaittivu District an increase of 72. The first and second quarters of the year in the Mannar and Mullaittivu Districts were those in which the largest mortality occurred, and it was due to the prevalence of fever, chest, and bowel complaints.

The birth-rate per 1,000 in the Jaffna District shows an increase of 3, and the death-rate a decrease of 2·5 ; in the Mannar District the birth-rate shows a decrease of 3·84, and the death-rate an increase of 7·02 per 1,000 ; and in the Mullaittivu District the birth-rate a decrease of 1·75 and the death-rate an increase of 4·71.

Prevailing Diseases.

The most prevalent diseases were malarial fevers and their sequelæ, diseases of the digestive and respiratory systems, parangi, rheumatic affections, ulcers, and venereal diseases.

Malarial Diseases.—The principal of these is fever. It prevails more or less throughout the year, but more especially towards the beginning of the first and the end of the last quarters. It was slightly in excess of the previous year. The returns from the several hospitals and dispensaries show that 40,831 cases were treated, against 39,845 the previous year, or an increase of 986. This works out about 115 per 1,000 of the estimated population. It was generally of the intermittent type, chiefly quotidian, though cases of the remittent type also occurred. 9,502 cases were treated at the seven hospitals in the Province and 31,329 at the several dispensaries. The largest number was at Pallai, viz., 4,893, and then Valluvettitturai 2,668, Murungan 2,213, Sillavaturai 2,202, Jaffna 1,964, and Mankulam, Mannar road, 1,568.

Dysentery and Diarrhœa were reported from all the stations, and they were slightly in excess of the previous year. The number treated was 3,133.

Ulcers and other Skin Diseases were also reported from all the stations.

Respiratory Diseases occurred in many stations. The chief of these, pneumonia, was reported from twenty-five stations, the largest numbers being from Vavuniya and Pallai.

Venereal Diseases.—Valluvettitturai, as usual, heads the list with 165, then follow Kankesanturai and Pallai with 89 each.

Parangi.—This disease still prevails to a great extent, especially in the Wanni. Cases were reported from twenty-two stations.

The number of cases treated was less than the previous three years, being 1,582, against 1,869 in 1898, 1,667 in 1899, and 2,220 in 1900. Of the 1,582 treated this year, 528 were in hospitals and 1,054 at the dispensaries.

The prevalence of the disease is attributed by the several medical officers to bad food, bad water, and insanitary habits of the people.

Leprosy is not prevalent in this Province. Only 7 cases were treated in the hospitals and dispensaries.

Anchylostomiasis is not prevalent in this Province, the only station where it is found to any extent being Valluvettitturai, from where 26 cases were reported.

Epidemic Diseases.—I regret to report that both cholera and smallpox broke out in the Province. Kayts was unfortunately visited by both the epidemics, and Achchuvelly by cholera, and Valluvettitturai by smallpox, where, however, there was a solitary case.

Relative Mortality in the different Seasons.

There are practically two seasons in this Province, the wet and the dry. The wet season begins with the setting in of the north-east monsoon in October and continues till December, when the nights become chilly and dewy and the days begin to get warm. The dry season begins with the setting in of the south-west monsoon in May and lasts till September, though occasional showers of rain are not uncommon during this period. The dry season is the healthiest.

The first quarter is the unhealthiest period of the year, and the mortality is highest then. The second quarter comes next, and the mortality begins to rise in the fourth quarter.

Meteorological Conditions and other Causes affecting the Public Health.

The climate of the Northern Province is generally hot and dry. The monsoon rains reduce the temperature to some extent, but the public health suffers at this season owing to the outbreak of fever.

General Sanitary Condition of the Province.

The only town in the Province in which some system of sanitation is carried on is Jaffna, and even here the system is open to vast improvement. Such a large, thriving, and populous town as this—the chief town of the Province, and which will soon have a railway—is without a Municipality or even a Local Board.

The water supply of Jaffna is very unsatisfactory. The chief and only source is wells. Most of these are seldom cleaned. With the exception of a very few, the water of which is fairly good, that of the others is hard, brackish, and undrinkable.

Vaccination.

Vaccination was carried on throughout the year. The number of vaccinators employed was seven. The work of the vaccinators was frequently inspected by the Inspector of Vaccination and found to be satisfactory. Vaccination was also carried on by the several medical officers and apothecaries at their respective stations.

During the year 13,780 subjects were vaccinated, which is less by 1,416 than the previous year. Of these, 7,075 were males and 6,705 females; and 13,116 children and 664 adults. Of the total number, 8,577 were vaccinated by the vaccinators and 5,203 by the medical officers and apothecaries. There were altogether 11,780 successful, 1,389 unsuccessful, and 611 unknown. The number of re-vaccinations was 574, of which 380 were successful and 194 unsuccessful. The percentage of successful primary vaccinations was 85·48, and of re-vaccinations 66·20.

The preparation of calf lymph at the depôt was carried on throughout the year, with satisfactory results.

Other Observations.

Jail.—The Jaffna jail is the only one in this Province. There is accommodation for 217 prisoners. The hospital consists of two wards, with six beds in each. There is no separate hospital accommodation for females.

The total number of admissions into the jail was 410, being less than the previous year by 200. Of these, 201 were local convictions, 189 from other prisons, and 20 on confirmation of sentence.

There were 61 admissions into hospital, compared with 74 the previous year. Of these, 10 were for malarial fevers and 7 each for dysentery and diarrhœa. The others were for ordinary ailments. Two deaths occurred. The general health and sanitary condition of the jail was very satisfactory.

Plague Precautions.—The precautions which were taken in 1899 were rigorously adhered to. No Indians, whether passengers or crew, are on any account allowed to land. There were three prosecutions for passengers attempting to land. The total number of vessels inspected at Kayts was 823.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.—There were 2,345 admissions into the hospitals in the Province. The daily average was 95·50, ranging from 2·37 at Pesalai to 21·85 at Mullaittivu. The average residence was 12·55, the average at the different hospitals being 10 to 17. Point Pedro hospital was overcrowded throughout the year, and Vavuniya on a few occasions. The total number of deaths was 106, ranging from 1·64 per cent. at Point Pedro to 6·62 per cent. at Mannar.

At the dispensaries in charge of apothecaries 61,354 received treatment, and at those attached to hospitals 19,962, making a total of 81,316 persons, who altogether paid 129,673 visits.

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(4) SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

This Province is under the supervision of Colonial Surgeon W. G. Keith, M.B., C.M., whose report is subjoined :—

Hospitals ...	Civil	5
	District	1
Dispensaries ...	Civil	32
	District	3
House of Observation		1
Jails		4
Estimated population		561,315
Birth-rate per 1,000		41,584
Death-rate per 1,000		26,610
Number of successful vaccinations		19,769
Number of estates scheduled to hospitals and dispensaries		48
Number of cases of smallpox		8
Number of cases of cholera		Nil

The estimated population of the Southern Province for 1901 and for 1900 are given below, and will show the increase or decrease in the birth- and death-rates :—

Year.	Estimated Population.	No. of Births.	No. of Deaths.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Death-rate per 1,000.
1900 ...	540,902 ...	23,931 ...	15,152 ...	44·242 ...	28·012
1901 ...	561,315 ...	23,342 ...	14,937 ...	41·584 ...	26·610

The general health of the Province during the year was satisfactory, and there were no outbreaks of any disease in an epidemic form. No cholera appeared in the Province, and only a few cases of smallpox, which were at once stamped out. All these cases had been introduced from Colombo.

There was the usual prevalence of malarial fever at certain seasons of the year in certain stations, and dysentery appeared in some localities, also at certain seasons to a great extent, but could not be said to be epidemic, and the mortality did not appear to be unusual.

Malarial fever seems to prevail, as usual, after the monsoon rains, especially during the north-east monsoon. The general character of the fever during the year under review was milder than in the year previous, and it did not prevail to such a great extent. In Tissamaharama and Hambantota it was severe in the first and last quarters of the year, but even here there was an improvement compared with the previous year.

Dysentery.—This disease prevailed in some districts more than others, and especially in Balapitiya, Udugama, and Weligama. An itinerating officer was employed in these districts till the disease disappeared. He was thus employed on two occasions, from January to May and in October and November. The number reported by him was 198. The Medical Officer, Balapitiya, draws attention to the fact that dysentery prevailed about the same time, and followed closely the characters presented by malarial disease, in its incidence, decrease, and decline, and this has been noticed before.

Parangi is reported from several districts to be on the decline and of a milder type, due no doubt to the general improvement in sanitation, and the earlier attention to the cases by the medical officers at the dispensaries. Matara, Weligama, Hakmana, and Akuressa were the districts where the disease was most prevalent.

Anchylostomiasis.—This disease was prevalent chiefly in estate districts, introduced no doubt by immigrant coolies. I notice, however, that the Medical Officer of Tangalla has reported a large number of cases as treated at the dispensary there, the persons seeking relief there being chiefly Sinhalese. The largest number of cases were treated at Deniyaya amongst Malabars from the estates, and caused a good deal of mortality. The disease also prevailed amongst coolies in the Elpitiya estate district. I directed the medical officers' attention to this subject, and requested them to impress on the superintendents of estates the necessity for perfect sanitation of the cooly lines and their surroundings, and special attention being paid to immigrant coolies freshly arrived, as regards the latrine accommodation and prevention of contamination of the water supply.

Measles appeared chiefly in the Weligama and Nagoda districts.

Chickenpox.—This disease prevailed from time to time.

Smallpox.—Of this disease, there were in all 8 cases in the Province during the year. They were single cases in different centres, and it is a notable fact that in not one of the instances did the disease spread, although the cases were seen mostly at a late stage.

At the dispensaries the most prevalent diseases treated at various stations appear to have been dysentery, malarial fever, rheumatic affections, and parangi.

Leprosy.—The number of lepers in the Province reported by the different medical officers was 22, but there will no doubt be more accurate information on this subject when, according to the provisions of the new Ordinance, all suspected cases are reported to the medical officers and inspected by them at the orders of Government.

The mortality has not been great during the year, as the general health has been satisfactory. It was greatest during the months when fever and dysentery occurred, namely, the first and last quarters of the year.

The general sanitary condition of the Province is, on the whole improved, but a good deal remains to be done, especially in the outlying districts, where the people are apathetic, and headmen do not appear to insist on their attention to the surroundings. The general complaint of the medical officers is that sanitary requirements are unattended to, gardens are allowed to be overgrown with jungle, accumulations of filth allowed to exist, absence of proper wells and a good water supply, want of latrines, and the contamination of surface wells by the drainage of polluted gardens, and the want of proper burial places.

Of the chief towns in the Province, Galle is looked after, as to its sanitary wants, by the Sanitary Officer of the Municipality, who reports that the general health during the year was satisfactory. A few cases of measles and chickenpox occurred in each quarter, and some cases of dysentery in the last quarter. In the first quarter a house was engaged, and is now a house of observation, where cases that were in contact with two of the cases of smallpox already referred to by me were removed. In the third quarter the two cases of smallpox that occurred at Kaluwella and Gintota were discovered after they had arrived from Colombo, and the prompt measures taken prevented the spread of the disease. The Fort is being gradually improved as to its sanitation, two new streets having been opened, and thus the dry-earth system being enabled to be introduced into a good many more houses. A good deal has still to be done to improve the state of matters outside the Fort. The sea beach, which extends along the Matara and Colombo roads, is a good deal polluted, and public latrines are much needed.

Steps were taken during the year to improve the surroundings of the reservoir at Bikke by the cleaning of the catchment area and freeing it from weeds, &c.

Matara.—The sanitary state of this town is, on the whole, satisfactory.

Tangalla.—This town is also in a fairly satisfactory sanitary condition, but the water supply is very defective, and at times of drought much inconvenience has been caused.

Hambantota.—This town has been much improved recently by the addition of new buildings, but a good deal is still required to be done to improve the drainage. Public latrines are also required and a good supply of water. The present supply from surface wells at the foot of the sand dunes is precarious, and the water somewhat brackish.

Balapitiya.—The Sanitary Board was established during the year, and already there are some signs of improvement. Lamps have been supplied, and the streets are now lit at night. An Inspector has been appointed, and it is to be hoped that the place will soon be in a much more sanitary state than was the case in former years.

Hospitals.

Government Civil Hospital, Galle.—In this hospital malarial fever and malarial cachexia and dysentery were treated throughout the year. The mortality was higher in the second half of the year. The highest mortality was from dysentery, malarial cachexia, diarrhœa, dochmius duodenalis, and phthisis. The humid atmosphere during the south-west monsoon, giving rise to chills, was the cause of an increase in respiratory and digestive disorders.

Several much-needed improvements are now about to be carried out, the chief being a new ward on the site of the old kitchen, which will add to the accommodation for females on the ground floor, and the conversion of a ward upstairs into nurses' quarters; also the erection of a new kitchen and enclosing the premises with an addition to the boundary wall. It is proposed also to improve the drainage and latrine arrangements, which are defective.

Matara Civil Hospital.—In this hospital parangi, ulcers, malarial fever, and malarial cachexia were the chief diseases treated. Some minor alterations and improvements have been effected here.

Tangalla Hospital.—Parangi, injuries, malarial fever, and malarial cachexia were chiefly treated here. A surgical ward and dispensary and apothecary's quarters, which have been much needed, are now about to be erected, and will be a decided improvement to the hospital.

Hambantota Hospital.—Malarial fever and malarial cachexia, parangi, dysentery, and diarrhœa were the chief diseases treated here.

Balapitiya Hospital.—Here the diseases chiefly treated were malarial fever and malarial cachexia, dysentery, and diarrhœa. The largest number of patients were for injuries.

Deniyaya District Hospital.—The patients chiefly treated here were labourers from the estates in the district, and the diseases were chiefly dysentery (104 cases, with 75 deaths), malarial fever and malarial cachexia, parangi and diarrhœa, and dochmius duodenalis. Of the last-mentioned disease, there were 106 cases treated, with 44 deaths. The mortality is due to the fact that the cases are generally too far advanced for treatment to have any effect.

Jails.—There were four jails in the Province during the year, those at Galle, Matara, Tangalla, and Hambantota, and the hospitals attached to them were attended to by the medical officer of the station, except that of Galle, of which Dr. Pestonjee is the medical officer. In the latter part of the year the Hambantota prison was converted into a camp for the prisoners of war.

Kaluwella Hospital for Women.—This is a lock hospital, where 103 patients were treated, the diseases being of the usual character.

House of Observation, Galle.—There were 40 inmates in this institution during the year, and mania was the chief disease. The number transferred to the asylum was 20.

Infectious Diseases Hospital, Galle.—The cases treated here were smallpox, chickenpox, and measles, 13 being treated, with 1 death from confluent smallpox.

Plague Hospital.—During 1901, as in the year previous, no cases of plague were admitted. One seaman from a vessel in quarantine was kept here under observation till the number of days for quarantine were over.

The buildings are in good order and always in readiness. Arrangements are being carried out to have proper disinfection of coolies and others working on vessels in quarantine. A building known as "Trinity House" is being fitted up, and a disinfector has been supplied.

Vaccination.—Twelve vaccinators were employed vaccinating in the Province during the year. A female vaccinator was stationed in the Galle District and worked chiefly amongst the Moorish community in house-to-house vaccination. A calf vaccinator is connected with the vaccine establishment, and he vaccinated regularly at the outdoor dispensary under the supervision of the medical officer. Besides these vaccinators, at each dispensary in the outstations vaccination was carried on once a week.

The total number of vaccinations in the Province during the year was 24,440, with a percentage of successful cases of 79·65.

The animal vaccine establishment has been worked satisfactorily. Lymph supplies have been issued to medical officers and vaccinators regularly.

The state of vaccination in the Province I consider, on the whole, to be satisfactory. I have no doubt that the people are well protected, especially the populous places, from smallpox. I have frequently on my travels on inspection duty in the interior noticed in passers-by the satisfactory marks of vaccination, and make it a point to examine the arms of adults and children whenever possible in villages, and I have been satisfied with the large numbers showing marks of satisfactory vaccination. It is also a notable fact that, though cases of smallpox of a confluent type occurred in different localities during the year under review, as well as in the previous year, there was no spread of the disease amongst the population.

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(5) EASTERN PROVINCE.

Hospitals ...	Civil ...	3
	Leper ...	1
	Field ...	1
Dispensaries ...	Permanent ...	11
	Visiting ...	10
Area of Province, square miles		4,037
Population ...		174,226
Birth-rate per 1,000		43·16
Death-rate per 1,000		31·98
Number of cases of cholera in 1901		Nil
Number of cases of smallpox in 1901		Nil
Number of successful vaccinations		6,896

This Province has been under the supervision of Colonial Surgeon J. H. Ebell, L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S., for a period of seven months only, as he assumed duties as Colonial Surgeon on the 2nd June.:—

Return of Population.

Year.	Population.	No. of Births.	No. of Deaths.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Death-rate per 1,000.
900 ...	170,423 ...	7,278 ...	5,318 ...	42·70 ...	31·20
901 ...	174,226 ...	7,515 ...	5,572 ...	43·13 ...	31·98

From the above table it will be seen that there has been an increase of 3,803 over the population at the end of 1900. Batticaloa shows an increase of 1,557 and Trincomalee 2,246.

The total number of births in the Province exceeded the deaths by 1,943. On comparing the total number of births and deaths registered, I find that there has been an increase under each head in 1901, but the birth- and death-rates for the two years 1900–1901 are about the same.

Prevalence of Sickness.

The general health of the Province during the year under review should be considered to be on the whole very satisfactory. The diseases most prevalent were malarial fevers and their sequelæ, parangi, and catarrhal affections.

Malarial fevers prevail throughout the whole Province, and large numbers have been treated both in the Trincomalee and Batticaloa Districts. During the year malarial fever assumed an epidemic form at Kattankudi, a Moorish village about 4 miles from Batticaloa, where there was a sharp outbreak. This village is a densely populated one and overcrowded, within an area of about ¾ of a square mile; there are about 2,157 houses—or more properly huts—inhabited by 9,418 persons. The disease was at its height about the end of April, and it was found necessary to employ additional officers to itinerate and afford relief to the sufferers. The total number of fever cases treated at the Kattankudi dispensary during the whole year was 6,774, of which no less than 5,221 sought relief during the three months March to May. In addition to this number, during the same period the vaccinator and officer doing itinerating duties treated 3,484 cases, making a total of 8,705 treated during the epidemic.

There were smaller outbreaks of fever in the Akkarai pattu, one of the southern divisions of the Batticaloa District, in the early part of the year, where a vaccinator was employed on fever duty, and another during December in the Kottiyar pattu of Trincomalee.

In the hospitals and dispensaries of the Province, of the total number of patients treated, viz., 103,593, no less than 37,798 were cases of malaria.

It has been, I think, quite established that the mosquito is a factor, if not the chief cause, of the distribution of malaria, by conveying into the human system the germs of the disease; and this Province, which to a great extent is low-lying, abounds in paddy fields, marshes, tanks, and pools, which afford ample breeding ground for this pest, and it is not surprising that malaria should be so generally prevalent. I am afraid prophylactic measures to check the spread and prevalence of this disease will be a costly undertaking, and I see no prospect of any immediate measures being taken to bring about so desirable a result. I am trying, however, to impress upon the officers in the Province the advantage to be gained, at all events in checking to some extent the periodical outbreaks

among the more populated villages, by preventing the formation, and the filling up, of stagnant pools and hollows, the clearing of a sufficient space around the villages of all low jungle, and the timely treatment by quinine of those affected. We may reasonably hope that some good results may follow the adoption of these measures.

Parangi.—This disease comes next in the order of prevalence. It has been reported from every district in the Province, and affects, as far as I can see, all classes and nationalities, and does not spare even the fairly well-to-do sections of the various communities. Perhaps the type of disease is noted to be more severe in the interior or "vannam," which is chiefly populated by the Sinhalese. The disease is kept up and allowed to spread, as the people appear to be quite indifferent. The healthy mix freely with the sick, they bathe in the same pools, which also provide them with their supply of drinking water, their clothes are all washed in common, very often in the only tank, where also the cattle are watered; more attention to sanitation, an improved water supply, better food with more variety, and attention to segregation of the sick should be the measures adopted to check the spread of this disease.

Dysentery and Diarrhœa prevailed generally, but did not at any time assume an epidemic form. These complaints are probably due to the unwholesome food and impure water during the dry months, and to climatic changes during the wet.

Catarrhal Affections.—These prevail during the wet months, but during the year did not assume large proportions, nor were they of a severe type.

Leprosy.—This loathsome disease is very prevalent in the Kalmunai District, but cases are reported from Batticaloa and some of the neighbouring villages as well. The Medical Officer, Kalmunai, is of opinion that the disease is spreading, judging from the number of cases reported to him. The total number in the district is said to be 94, but it is possible that there may be even more, as the anæsthetic type may not have been readily recognized. Dr. Nicholas is of opinion that the "disease in some of the cases has been contracted from other than relatives, and that there is no trace of the disease in their own families or among the close relations."

The following table gives the number of cases of malarial fever and parangi treated at the various institutions in 1901:—

Total treated at Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Full Total treated.	Malaria.	Parangi.
Nindur	3,902	3,782	—
Trincomalee	5,291	754	15
Batticaloa	7,924	3,278	234
Kalmunai	13,635	3,680	426
Toppur	906	200	48
Muttur	2,878	750	159
Akkaraipattu	3,866	1,451	485
Eravur	18,706	6,819	642
Tamblegam	1,781	459	11
Pottuvil	6,785	2,046	182
Kiniyai	900	138	42
Nilaveli	461	108	2
Kadraveli	898	167	192
Vallaichchena	12,393	4,965	838
Paddiruppu	4,998	643	444
Kattankudi	12,694	6,774	202
Kokoticholai	1,454	515	472
Maha-oya	2,408	747	405
Padiyatalawa	296	145	16
Nadukadu	895	166	411
Tirukovil	522	211	22
Total ...	103,593	37,798	5,248

Relative Mortality in different Seasons.

I regret I am unable to say anything positive about the relative mortality in different seasons, as I have no reliable data to go upon, but judging from the prevalence of disease I should say the death-rate was higher during the rainy seasons.

Meteorological Conditions and their effect on Public Health.

There are two distinct seasons in the Province, the hot and dry from March to October, and the rainy season from October to March. The rainfall during the latter period is generally very heavy, and the country is flooded in many parts. During the months of January and February there is, besides, a heavy fall of dew. It is during this time that malarial fevers and chest affections chiefly prevail. The dry months are undoubtedly the healthiest.

Remarks on Particular Diseases.

Cholera.—Not a single case, I am glad to say, occurred in any part of the Province, although in the previous year it prevailed in an epidemic form in Batticaloa.

Smallpox.—One case was reported as such from Tamblegam, but proved on inspection to be a case of chickenpox.

Other Infectious Diseases.—Chickenpox and measles, as in previous years, were reported from different stations during the last quarter, but these diseases did not prevail to any great extent.

General Sanitary Condition of the Towns and Districts.

The general sanitary condition of the district is far from satisfactory. There are vast tracts of low-lying lands, and marshes and stagnant pools and swamps are formed in the neighbourhood of villages during the rains. The country being generally flat, the drainage is very defective every-

where. The smaller villages are in a fairly sanitary condition, but in no other Province are there so many thickly populated villages as in this, and in such villages as Kattankudia, Muttur, Toppur, Vallaichena, and Eravur, chiefly peopled by Moors, the laws of sanitation are set at defiance. Huts low and dark, imperfectly ventilated, crowded together, built up anyhow within high fences, which shut out all light and fresh air. Compounds used as open latrines, and dirt and rubbish allowed to accumulate in heaps. There is no system of drainage, in consequence of which rain water accumulates and stagnates in all hollows. Water supply in most places from tanks and shallow wells, and in many places the one tank serves all purposes: the parangi-stricken are allowed to bathe, clothes are washed, and cattle watered. I am glad to report that Sanitary Boards have been established at some of these crowded villages named, and measures have been adopted to improve their condition.

Batticaloa.—The sanitary condition is fairly satisfactory, but there is room for improvement. There is a Local Board of Health, but the revenue of the Board is small, and no big scheme for the improvement of the town can be taken in hand.

New roads are to be constructed, opening out crowded quarters, and allowing freer circulation of air, and latrines are to be provided. Of course a great deal more needs to be done, but no funds are available. The whole town needs a better drainage system, but owing to the flat nature of the land some difficulty is experienced.

Water Supply.—There is an ample supply drawn from wells, but these are apt to fail towards the end of the dry season. There are a few public wells provided, but only the people living in the vicinity draw their supplies from them.

Trincomalee. — Dr. Johnson reports as follows regarding the sanitary condition of Trincomalee:—

> *Drainage.*—The drainage of the place is in a lamentably defective condition. The side drains are dilapidated, and along the main thoroughfares they are so obliterated and choked that there is absolutely no flow, and storm water stagnates in pools, and impurities soak into the soil and become an ever present source of danger. The drains are actually used as receptacles for filth.
>
> *Overcrowding.*—Some parts of the town are very much overcrowded, and especially the fishers' quarters.
>
> The dwellings of the poor of the town are crowded generally, and all sanitary laws are neglected. The houses are low, and shut in by high fences erected only a couple of feet from the threshold, shutting out light and ventilation.
>
> *Latrine Accommodation.*—Six public latrines are provided for a population of over 11,000. These latrines, however, are hardly ever used; every private compound in the native town is, without exception, a latrine, and every open space, including the esplanade and sea shore, is polluted daily.
>
> *Water Supply.*—The town is liberally supplied with wells, these existing in every compound, and there are public wells provided as well. The latter are guarded from pollution, but the former are constantly exposed to this danger by the practice referred to above.

Kalmunai.—Dr. Nicholas reports that the sanitary condition of the district is on the whole satisfactory, though there is much room for improvement. Drainage is said to be defective owing to the ground being low and surrounded by paddy fields and swamps.

Vaccination.

The staff consists of an Inspector of Vaccination, one calf vaccinator, and eight native vaccinators. Of these, two Moormen and one female vaccinator are employed in carrying on operations amongst the Moors exclusively. Vaccination is also carried on weekly at thirteen dispensaries. The total number vaccinated in 1901 was 8,186, as against 6,338 in 1900. On the whole, vaccination in this Province is in a satisfactory condition, and the inhabitants are well protected from smallpox.

Other Observations.

Batticaloa Port.—This port is open only during the south-west monsoon, *i.e.*, for about seven months of the year.

There were in 1901 240 arrivals, viz., 30 steamers and 210 native vessels. The majority of these trade only along the coast, but a fair number came from the southern ports of India, such as Negapatam, Tondi, Madras, Porto Novo, &c. A few were quarantined as they were carrying foul bills of health. No infectious cases were detected during the year's inspection. No disease was imported. The total number of persons inspected during the year was: crew 3,192 and passengers 2,823.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

There are three civil, one field, and one leper hospital, and 21 dispensaries, viz., 11 permanent and 10 visiting. Of the hospitals, one field hospital at Maha-oya in the Bintenna pattu was opened in May last, and judging from results has supplied a long-felt want. One dispensary was opened at Tirukovil, which is visited by the apothecary of Karunkodditivu. All these institutions are doing good work, and are much appreciated by the people. 1,436 patients were treated at the hospitals during the year and 102,157 at the dispensaries.

Leper Hospital, Kalmunai.—This hospital, established in 1896, has only accommodation for sixteen patients. It needs to be added to considerably if the provisions of the new Leper Ordinance are to be strictly enforced, as there are many cases of leprosy reported from various parts of the Province, chiefly in and about Kalmunai.

Jails.

There are two jails in the Province, one at Trincomalee and the other at Batticaloa; the former is only a lock-up. During the year a considerable addition to the number of prisoners at Batticaloa was made by the transfer of all the convalescents from Hambantota. At Batticaloa prison 32 cases were treated, with 2 deaths from malarial cachexia and diarrhœa respectively.

(6) NORTH-WESTERN AND SABARAGAMUWA PROVINCES.

These Provinces are under the supervision of Colonial Surgeon E. de Livera, M.B., C.M., whose report is subjoined :—

The population of the North-Western Province at the end of 1891 was estimated to be 35,796, and of the Province of Sabaragamuwa to be 323,547.

There were 14,581 births and 9,093 deaths in the North-Western Province, and 12,527 births and 9,977 deaths in the Province of Sabaragamuwa.

Prevalence of Sickness.

The diseases chiefly prevalent were malarial fevers, malarial cachexia, parangi, dysentery and diarrhœa, anchylostomiasis, venereal diseases, skin affections, and respiratory diseases.

Malarial fevers were prevalent to a much less extent than in the previous year, and there were no outbreaks of fever necessitating the employment of itinerating medical officers to visit the villages and treat the sick.

There were about 44,265 cases treated for malarial diseases in the North-Western Province, as against 78,237 in the previous year; and there were about 23,000 cases treated in the Province of Sabaragamuwa in 1901, as against 42,674 in the previous year. The type of fever prevalent has been chiefly the quotidian and tertian. There was a much larger number of cases of fever treated in the North-Western Province than in the Province of Sabaragamuwa.

The months during which fever was most prevalent were the wet months of the north-east monsoon, during the first and fourth quarters of the year. In Kurunegala, however, the largest number of cases appears to have been treated during the second quarter of the year, when the rainfall was not so heavy as in the first quarter.

Dysentery and Diarrhœa.—These diseases appear to have been more prevalent in 1901 than in the preceding year. The cases treated in the hospitals and dispensaries were larger in number, and outbreaks of dysentery occurred in several places.

Parangi.—The largest numbers were treated for this disease in the North-Western Province.

Anchylostomiasis.—The largest numbers treated for this disease were at the district hospitals of Karawanella, Balangoda, Rakwana, and at the dispensaries at Kitulgala and Kalawana in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, and at the hospitals of Kurunegala and Marawila in the North-Western Province. There does not seem to be any decrease of this disease.

Pneumonia.—This is a disease to which a large proportion of deaths in the hospitals is due. There were 214 cases treated in the hospitals, of which 79 proved fatal.

Leprosy.—There were only four cases of leprosy treated.

Measles and Chickenpox.—216 cases of chickenpox and 120 cases of measles were reported from different parts of the Provinces, but many more must have occurred without being reported.

Smallpox.—An outbreak of smallpox occurred at Ratnápura in the Province of Sabaragamuwa in April last. The origin of the outbreak could not be traced. Six persons were attacked, of whom four died. The spread of the disease was prevented by the rigorous measures taken to isolate the patients and contacts, and the systematic carrying on of vaccination and re-vaccination. Another outbreak of smallpox occurred in the District of Puttalam, in the North-Western Province, in August last, the first case occurring in a pilgrim to St. Anna's Church at Talawila from Colombo. Thirteen cases occurred in all, and of them two proved fatal. The disease was prevented from spreading in the town by the prompt measures taken by the medical officer, but a case occurred at Mudukadu, about 9 or 10 miles distant from Puttalam. Three cases of smallpox were reported from Nainamadam and Lunuwila, in the Marawila division of the Chilaw District.

Cholera.—There was no epidemic of cholera in either of the Provinces.

Meteorological Conditions.

The rainfall during 1901 was not so heavy as in the previous year in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, but in the North-Western Province it was a little higher in 1901. In the former the heaviest rainfall occurred in the second quarter (58·80 inches), while in the latter rainfall was heaviest in the first quarter (41·48 inches). In Karawanella, which may be taken to represent Sabaragamuwa, there was a total rainfall of 260·45 inches in 1901, as against a rainfall of 183 75 inches in the preceding year. In Kurunegala, which may be taken to represent the North-Western Province, the total rainfall was 94·96 inches in 1901, as against 88·33 inches in 1900.

The general health of both the Provinces was on the whole satisfactory. There were 5,984 patients treated in the hospitals of the North-Western Province during 1901, as against 5,952 in 1900; and 8,198 patients treated in the hospitals of the Province of Sabaragamuwa in 1901, as against 8,229 in the preceding year.

The following tables show the numbers treated, the number of deaths, the daily average sick, and the percentage of deaths to total treated in the hospitals of the two Provinces during the years 1900 and 1901 :—

North-Western Province.

Name of Hospital.	Numbers treated.		Average Daily Sick.		Number of Deaths.		Percentage of Deaths to Total treated.	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
Kurunegala	3,200	3,189	115·39	102·50	282	247	8·70	7·74
Puttalam	630	661	22·34	28·51	35	48	5·55	7·36
Chilaw	242	289	9·52	9·08	29	26	11·57	11·11
Marawila	764	816	34·83	34·25	55	50	7·19	6·12
Nikaweratiya	640	579	31·95	25·35	29	25	4·53	4·32
Dandugamuwa	436	450	10·49	20·05	30	12	6·88	2·66
Total ...	5,952	5,984	232·52	219·74	460	408	7·72	6·81

Province of Sabaragamuwa.

Name of Hospital.	Numbers treated.		Average Daily Sick.		Number of Deaths.		Percentage of Deaths to Total treated.	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
Ratnapura	1,174	1,002	50·50	51·63	107	154	9·11	15·36
Karawanella	1,996	2,274	167·80	161·35	315	427	15·78	18·77
Balangoda	1,590	1,293	83·47	92·59	111	225	6·98	10·46
Rakwana	824	1,025	35·96	38·42	82	138	9·35	13·46
Kegalla	954	738	47·81	42·58	111	91	11·63	12·33
Kolonna	1,070	1,193	36·99	35·97	13	11	1·21	·92
Godakawela	621	637	24·65	27·69	20	27	3·38	4·01
Total ...	8,229	8,198	447·18	450·23	759	1,073	9·10	10·75

In the twenty-three dispensaries and branch dispensaries of the North-Western Province there were 104,877 persons treated in 1901, as against 150,235 in the previous year; and in the twenty-one dispensaries and branch dispensaries of the Province of Sabaragamuwa there were 67,933 persons treated in 1901, as against 101,742 in the previous year.

General Sanitary Condition of the Provinces.

The general sanitary condition of both the North-Western Province and the Province of Sabaragamuwa remains the same as in the previous year.

Kurunegala.—Nothing has yet been done to improve the drainage and water supply. There are many pools and puddles which require filling up.

Puttalam.—A good and sufficient water supply is still wanted here. Draining the town properly does not seem to be practicable owing to the land being low and flat, but attempts should be made to fill up all the swamps and hollows lying near houses and round the hospital.

Chilaw.—Much has been done to improve the sanitary condition of this little town, but a good water supply is much needed.

Ratnapura.—The sanitary condition is fairly satisfactory, as there is a good water supply and drainage is sufficient.

Rakwana.—The drainage of the town is said to be better attended to.

Kegalla.—The sanitary condition is reported to be fairly satisfactory within the Local Board limits.

Karawanella.—The sanitary condition is practically the same as in last year.

Vaccination.

There were 11,828 subjects vaccinated and 977 re-vaccinated in the North-Western Province, with the following results: successful 9,237, unsuccessful 945, unknown 2,625; and there were 15,143 subjects vaccinated and 1,748 re-vaccinated in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, with the following results: successful 13,026, unsuccessful 1,407, absent 2,458.

The percentage of successful vaccinations were 92·27 for primary vaccinations and 68·46 for re-vaccinations in the North-Western Province, and 80·40 for primary and 48·68 for re-vaccinations in the Province of Sabaragamuwa.

Jails.

There are three jails in the North-Western Province, at Kurunegala, Puttalam, and Chilaw, and two in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, at Ratnapura and Kegalla. Only short-sentenced prisoners and those on remand, with road defaulters, have been confined in these jails.

Other Observations.

A new dispensary was opened at Dodangaslanda in March, the building being provided by the Government Agent from funds collected from contributions from villagers, according to the scheme devised by the late Government Agent Mr. Fisher. Another dispensary was opened at Wariyapola in December. The permanent building not being ready, a temporary building was provided. Branch dispensaries at Rambodagalla, Hettipola, and Katupota will soon be ready for occupation.

A new dispensary building has been substituted for the old temporary one rented at Embilipitiya. A new permanent ward has been built at Karawanella, and a permanent block of wards is now in course of construction at Kegalla. Two new buildings have been added to the Balangoda hospital, one to be used as quarters for the nurses and the other as dispenser's quarters.

The bathrooms and latrines at Dandugamuwa have been provided with cement floors, and the ground immediately surrounding the well was also paved and cemented. At the Nikaweratiya hospital additional drains have been built, and the system of drainage is now complete. A new pump has been fixed to one of the wells at the Kurunegala hospital compound. The old storeroom at the Godakawela hospital has been converted to a ward.

I have visited all the hospitals and dispensaries in both the North-Western and Sabaragamuwa Provinces twice during the year, with the exception of the branch dispensaries at Ma Eliya and Nikawewa, which I visited only once, but the records of which, being kept at Batalagoda, I inspected twice.

(7) PROVINCE OF UVA.

This Province is under the supervision of Colonial Surgeon F. Oorloff, M.B., C.M., whose report is subjoined :—

Hospitals	Civil ...	...	1
	District	...	2
	Field or Parangi	...	3
Dispensaries	Civil ...	...	9
	District	...	9
	Estate...	...	12
Itinerating stations		...	10
Estimated population	1901 ...	...	186,528
	1900 ...	...	188,964
Births	1901 ...	...	7,433
	1900 ...	...	7,322
Deaths	1901 ...	...	7,574
	1900 ...	...	6,718
Birth-rate per 1,000	1901 ...	...	39·8
	1900 ...	...	38·7
Death-rate per 1,000	1901 ...	...	40·6
	1900 ...	...	35·5

Prevalence of Sickness in the different Seasons of the Year.

The diseases most prevalent were malarial fever, dysentery, diarrhœa, parangi, rheumatism, and respiratory affections.

Malarial Fever.—The largest number of cases, viz., 2,071, were treated at Badulla in the hospital and at the outdoor dispensary, Medagama comes next with 1,644 cases, Koslanda comes third with 1,477 cases, Passara comes fourth with 1,451 cases, Muppana comes fifth with 1,331 cases, and Bibile comes sixth with 1,230 cases. Pingarawa had the smallest number, viz., 298. In no place did it assume an epidemic character, and the cases that occurred readily yielded to treatment. It was most prevalent during the north-east monsoon. During my half-yearly circuits in the Province I have invariably explained to the headmen and villagers the great necessity for preventing the formation of stagnant pools of water, especially in the vicinity of their dwellings.

Diarrhœa and Dysentery.—These diseases prevailed to a somewhat great extent during the last quarter of the year, and were chiefly attributable to unwholesome food and water. The villages in which they occurred were promptly visited by the apothecaries of the respective districts. The distribution of medicines and the adoption of sanitary measures resulted in rapid recoveries and very few deaths.

Parangi. — This disease exists to a great extent in Medagama, Alutnuwara, Badullewella, Buttala, Muppana, Tanamalwila, and Wedikumbura. Its prevalence is no doubt due to the want of wholesome food and water and segregation.

Rheumatism and Respiratory Diseases.—These diseases prevailed mostly during the first and last quarters of the year.

Relative Mortality in the different Seasons.

The following table gives the number of deaths registered during the year :—

	No. of Deaths registered.		No. of Deaths registered.
January ...	... 635	August ...	... 525
February ...	... 507	September ...	... 631
March ...	... 581	October ...	... 722
April ...	... 744	November ...	... 885
May ...	... 480	December ...	... 838
June ...	... 468		
July ...	... 558	Total ...	7,574

The mortality, as will be seen from the above figures, was highest during the last quarter. The following diseases were the chief causes of the deaths registered :—Diarrhœa, dysentery, infantile convulsions, pneumonia, malarial fevers, tubercle of lungs, and bronchitis.

Meteorological Conditions and their effect on the Public Health.

The rainfall was heaviest during the first and last quarters of the year, *i.e.*, during the prevalence of the north-east monsoon. The dry season corresponds with the south-west monsoon, which lasts from April to September. During the wet months the diseases which chiefly prevailed were malarial fevers and respiratory affections, and during the dry season parangi, sore eyes, skin affections, and chickenpox.

Particular Diseases that have recurred during the Year.

Cholera.—This disease prevailed to a certain extent in Alutnuwara, Pangaragamama, Migahawela, and Welimada. There were 46 cases, with 27 deaths.

Smallpox.—There were only 7 sporadic cases of this disease, viz., 3 in Bandarawela, 1 in Haldummulla, and 6 in Welimada, with 2 deaths in the last-mentioned place.

Chickenpox.—123 cases were reported from seven stations.

Measles.—A hundred cases were reported from thirteen villages.

General Sanitary Condition of the Province.

Badulla.—The water supply is good and sufficient, the water being conveyed to the town by pipes. The drainage continues to be defective. The town was not overcrowded during the year.

Bandarawela.—The scheme for improving the water supply, referred to in my last report, is, I understand, still under consideration. The drainage is defective. There was no overcrowding of the bazaar.

Haputale.—The water supply is good and sufficient. The drainage is very bad. There was no overcrowding.

Haldummulla.—The water supply is pretty good. The drainage is defective. There was no overcrowding. Public latrine accommodation is wanting.

Koslanda.—The water supply is pretty good. The drainage is bad. There was no overcrowding.

Passara.—The water supply is pretty good. The drainage is bad. There was no overcrowding.

Lunuyala.—The water supply is liable to pollution. This could be remedied by the extension of the water-service from the resthouse to the bazaar street. The drainage is very bad. There was no overcrowding.

Welimada.—The chief source of the water for drinking purposes is a stream which flows into the resthouse premises. The drainage is bad. There was no overcrowding.

Vaccination.

Six vaccinators (four district and two estate) were employed during the year. In addition to this, the medical officers and apothecaries carried on vaccination at the outdoor dispensaries. The work of the vaccinators was regularly inspected by the Inspector of Vaccination, and the vaccination at the Outdoor Dispensary, Badulla, was regularly inspected by the Colonial Surgeon.

The following table shows the number of persons vaccinated and re-vaccinated, with results, during 1900 and 1901 :—

	1900.	1901.
Primary Vaccination :—		
Number vaccinated	6,835	7,011
Number successful	6,036	6,218
Number unsuccessful	414	325
Number unknown	385	468
Percentage of successful to total inspected ...	93·68	95·04
Re-vaccination :—		
Number vaccinated	1,400	1,014
Number successful...	891	471
Number unsuccessful	266	291
Number unknown	243	252
Percentage of successful to total inspected ...	77·00	61·81

Prosecutions under the Vaccination Ordinance.—There were 128 prosecutions.

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(8) REPORT of the Acting Surgeon in charge of the General Hospital, Colombo, Dr. H. M. Fernando, M.D., B.Sc., Lond., Fellow of University College, London.

(A) GENERAL HOSPITAL.

(1) *Administration.*

DURING the year 1901, the number of patients treated in the hospital amounted to 15,614. For purposes of comparison I append the following table :—

	Total Treated.		Total Treated.
1895	7,806	1899	9,399
1896	7,876	1900	14,221
1897	9,063	1901	15,614
1898	9,102		

Although the increase in 1900 was phenomenal and unprecedented, there has been a steady increase even last year. The number of patients receiving treatment in the hospital has doubled within the last five years. The daily average amounted last year to 506·31, so that lack of accommodation was actually felt all through the year.

The erection of the temporary wards, which were urgently required at the end of 1900, was not undertaken till the middle of the year. These wards are only approaching completion now. I feel confident that when they are completed they will relieve the overcrowding which occurs at present. The wards are cool, airy, and well ventilated, and will accommodate ninety patients.

To further relieve the overcrowding, an arrangement was made by Government with "The Victoria Home for Incurables" to accommodate about 25 incurable cases from the General Hospital in the Home, Government undertaking to pay for their maintenance. This arrangement gave this hospital great relief in setting free a number of beds for the relief of acute diseases, which had been utilized for incurable cases. Even at present several beds are permanently occupied by blind and others who are not received by the Home for Incurables.

The Professional Staff.—The changes consequent on the translation of Dr. T. F. Garvin as Chief Medical Officer, Boer Camp, Diyatalawa, continued throughout the year. Dr. Joseph de Silva, M.B., C.M. (Aberdeen), was appointed Third Physician in March.

Nursing.—The work of the Rev. Mother Superior and her staff increases with the increase of patients. I regret to state that two of the Sisters utterly broke down in health during the year. With the opening of the new wards I hope that a further increase in the number of Sisters will be permitted. The accommodation provided for the Sisters is insufficient, and an extension to their quarters is urgently called for.

Improvements.—The administration block for the General Hospital, which had been asked for for several years, was sanctioned last year, but its erection has not yet been started. The temporary wards already referred to will be completed and fit for occupation by April next.

Expenditure.—The vote for the diets was Rs. 40,000, but under this head the expenditure amounted to Rs. 53,350·40, the excess of expenditure over the vote amounting to Rs. 13,350·40. This was entirely due to the large increase in the number of patients. The total cost per head per day for food and stimulants was 30·57 cents, as against 30·63 cents in 1900 and 32·57 in 1899.

(2) *Professional.*

The total number of cases treated during the year reached the enormous total of 15,614 for the 370 beds available in the whole hospital.

Of the cases treated, 1,219 died, the mortality reaching 7·80 per cent., being exactly the same as the rate of mortality in the preceding year. Amongst Malabars the death-rate amounted to 12·77, and amongst cases sent in by the police in a more or less moribund condition the rate reached 36·69 per cent.

No special epidemic of a far-reaching character was prevalent, but dysentery, phthisis, diarrhœa, pneumonia, and enteric fever are still on the increase. Of enteric fever, 198 cases were admitted during the year for treatment, and these were drawn from all parts of the town.

From the above list of diseases which are on the increase, it is clear that the public health of Colombo is far from satisfactory. But no great improvement to the public health can be expected until the improvement of conservancy and of drainage, a more liberal policy in the distribution of water to the poorer classes, and a check to overcrowding in the slums, are undertaken by the Municipality. With the adoption of the Mansergh scheme of drainage and sewerage, which has already been sanctioned, and the re-duplication of the water main, a great improvement to the public health of the city may be confidently expected.

(B) PAYING WARDS.

The work of these wards keep steadily increasing. In the year under review the number treated reached the large total of 639 patients, as against 616 in 1900 and 412 in 1899. These cases were distributed as follows :—

	Medical.	Surgical.
Seamen's Ward	256	170
Planters' and Anthonisz Wards	83	104
Passengers' Wards	19	4
Cargill's Ward	3	—
	361	278
	639	

Of the numbers treated, the deaths were 48, equal to a mortality of 7·51 per cent. Of the patients treated, 76 were cases of enteric fever, the largest record of enteric cases for a year. Amongst these cases ten deaths occurred, a satisfactory mortality, considering that several of the deaths, especially in the Seamen's Ward, occurred amongst patients who had been exposed to the privations and hardships incidental to the military operations in China.

Of the prisoners of war sent to this Colony, 58 received treatment in the paying wards during the year, 32 being medical cases and 26 surgical. Four of these prisoners died.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The total income from these wards amounted to Rs. 33,608·17. The expenditure under the head of Diets, Lighting, Attendants, and Equipment amounted to Rs. 29,298·17, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,310. Deducting Rs. 2,000, the wages of the nursing staff, there remains a balance of Rs. 2,310 only, which is far from adequate to meet the expenditure incurred by Government for the payment of the medical staff, cost of medicines and surgical appliances, and the cost of upkeep and repairs to buildings. It is clear that the Government is maintaining these wards for the benefit of the public and planters at a considerable loss.

Report of Mr. H. G. Thomasz, F.R.C.S. (Edin.), Second Surgeon, Civil Hospital, Colombo.

I HAVE been in sole charge of the surgical work of the Civil Hospital, Colombo, during the year. This work has been most congenial to me, and I have been able to show good work and creditable results. I occupied a similar position when Dr. Rockwood retired, from 1st April, 1898, to May, 1899. I have been ably assisted by the staff, which consisted of a qualified House Surgeon and a senior medical student.

It is absolutely necessary, for the surgical supervision of 200 or more pauper patients, that another qualified House Surgeon should be appointed. The surgical demands in this institution are daily increasing, both in the paying and pauper wards, and the casualty work is very heavy and too great for one House Surgeon to cope with. He has occasionally to attend court as well as to give evidence in assault cases, when the surgical and casualty patients are immediately under unqualified charge. It will be seen from my diary that I devote a good deal of my time to my hospital duties, and that to keep abreast with the work I devote three special days for operation work, reserving the other days for close ward and clinical work. On operating days the work falls specially heavy on the staff and myself without another responsible assistant, who can be relied upon for the routine work in the pauper and paying wards, and specially the casualty department. The Principal Civil Medical Officer has fully seen the necessity for such an appointment, and has, I believe, brought the weight of his authority to bear in securing a promise of another qualified officer for the surgical staff.

Accommodation inadequate in ulcer and syphilis wards. This is being remedied by the erection of "temporary wards." No steps have been taken as yet for the erection of isolated "strong rooms" for violent and noisy cases, or for infectious and contagious cases, like erysipelas, tetanus, &c.

Equipment.—Every effort has been made to remedy all deficiencies in this direction, and complaints have been very few, as there has been an intelligent appreciation of the want of this institution and its daily increasing demands on an Equipment Vote. I have always been able to secure all I wanted for the wards to ensure surgical success, and which would tend to make the paupers more comfortable and happy under depressing surroundings.

Nursing.—Fair; more supervision required. Night nursing indifferent.

Attendants.—More supervision required. They are ill-paid in pauper wards.

Medicines, Materials, and Surgical Dressing have been well supplied, and every request for new drugs or instruments has been promptly attended to, or effort has been made to secure it by special vote.

Dressers.—Greater attention is paid to ward work, but the number of students attached to each ward is small, and a good deal of rough dressing has to be done by the ward attendant; *e.g.*, the ulcer ward contains at times 50 to 60 patients, and the syphilis ward between 35 to 50; only four and five students are attached to these wards for work. They are unable to cope with this, and the attendants have to help them.

Paying Wards.—The work in this section of the hospital is increasing daily, owing to the popularity of the institution and the development of the Port of Colombo.

I annex a statement showing the increase of work in the surgical section :—

Year.	Number of Cases treated.	Remarks.
1899	164 ...	All important cases requiring constant attention.
1900	225 ...	
1901	278 ...	

Remarks on Professional Work.—The total number of operations for the year was 712. There were 15 deaths, giving a mortality of 2·2 per cent. Of the 28 amputations, 2 were of the thigh, 2 leg, 1 tarsometatarsal, 1 upper arm, 3 forearm, 6 metacarpo phalangeal, and 13 digits.

Fifty-four operations for inguinal hernia, 22 in cases of strangulation (herniotomy), and 32 for radical cure of reducible scrotal hernia. Bassini's or Bank's methods were always adopted by me, but Dr. Chalmers in three cases performed Ball's operation. One death occurred after herniotomy, due to gangrene of the bowels, as shown by the post-mortem. Another case of strangulated hernia was brought in rather late. The patient was chloroformed, but the bowels returned to the abdominal cavity before taxis was applied. The patient died six hours later, death being due to gangrene of the bowels.

Nine cases of hepatic abscesses, with 2 deaths, one three days after admission, due to the abscess having burst into the alimentary canal, as shown by the escape of a round worm from the abscess cavity when opened, and the other due to multiple abscess.

Five cases of ovariotomy were successfully performed.

Thirty-five cases of hydrocele, in 10 of which extroversion of the sac, and the rest by injections into the sac of a drachm or two of perchloride of mercury solution 1 in 500.

Seventeen cases of hæmorrhoids were treated by ligature and excision, with good results.

Three cases of stone in the bladder were operated upon, 2 by lithotrity and 1 by supra-pubic lithotomy; all recovered.

Twenty malignant new growths and 33 non-malignant new growths were removed by operation.

Of the 4 cases of laparotomy, 2 recovered, 1, a case of volvulus, involving the large intestine with a very long mesocolon. In this case the bowel was drained with rubber tubing fixed into the large intestine by a purse string suture, and the bowel itself was fixed to the lower end of the wound. The other case was one of suppurative peritonitis, in which the abdominal cavity was washed and drained. Of the remaining 2, 1 a case of tubercular peritonitis, the patient succumbed a few hours after operation; and the other was a case of intussusception of long duration, where operation was undertaken seven days after the twisting of the gut, and the patient died four days after admission into hospital.

Two cases of perineorrhaphy, 1 for imperforate hymen, 2 amputations of the cervex, and 16 cases of curetting of uterus, also 2 vesico-vaginal fistulæ were treated, all with good results.

Of the 3 cases of tracheotomy, 2 were for diphtheria. Both died from cardiac failure, due to diphtheretic toxæmia.

Two cases of ligature of arteries. One was a successful operation done for popliteal aneurysm.

Of the 31 cases where trephining was done, 4 ended in death. They were serious cases, extensive fracture implicating the base of the skull and laceration of brain matter in some, as shown by post-mortem examination.

Nine cases of empyæma treated by thoracotomy, with one death, due to long duration before admission of the patient into hospital.

Two successful cases of tenotomy were performed.

Seventeen castrations for hæmatocele and suppurative phebitis of the cord.

Nineteen amputations of the penis were done for malignant disease.

Elephantiasis scroti in an advanced state were successfully treated in 3 cases.

One case of harelip, with good results.

Eleven excisions of eyeball, mostly for panopthalmitis.

Excisions of carbuncles were performed in 8 cases.

Ten operations for fistula in ano were performed. There were 17 cases of catheterization under chloroform.

One case of transverse fracture of patella, with sub-cutaneous ligature of fragments.

A case of hydatid of liver.

One case of varicocele was treated successfully by Benett's operation.

A case of sub-diaphragmatic abscess treated was lost, due to suppurative peritonitis.

Extraction of bullets and other foreign bodies under chloroform numbered six.

A death due to pyæmia occurred in the case of a young subject operated on for a long-standing iliac abscess.

348 other operations were done under chloroform, such as excision of glands of neck and groin, circumcision, opening abscesses and sinusses, excision of bone, &c.

Besides myself, operations were performed by Drs. Chalmers and Sinnatamby:

Name of Surgeon.	No. of Cases.	Deaths.
Dr. Chalmers	20 ...	—
Dr. Sinnatamby	54 ...	4[a]
Dr. Thomasz	638 ...	12

[a] All serious cases (*vide* annexed statement of deaths).

Statement of Deaths.

No. in Operation Register.	Name of Surgeon.	Cause of Death.	Nature of Operation.
55	Dr. Sinnatamby ...	Suppurative peritonitis ...	Penetrating wound of abdomen.
87	Do. ...	do. ...	Sub-diaphragmatic abscess.
103	Do. ...	Suppurative meningitis ...	Fracture of skull extending to base along temporal bones. Six days.
176	Dr. Thomasz ...	Toxæmia	Tracheotomy. One day.
202	Do. ...	Gangrene of bowels ...	Strangulated hernia. Twelve hours after. One day.
328	Do. ...	Intussusception ...	Seven days' standing. Five years old. Four days.
339	Do. ...	Cerebral pressure, epidural and sub-arachnoid hæmorrhage	Trephining for a large depressed fracture.
370	Do. ...	Fracture of base of skull with laceration of brain substance	Trephining.
387	Do. ...	Exhaustion thirty days after ...	Thoracotomy for empyæma of three months' standing.
488	Do.	Suppurative peritonitis ...	Hepatic abscess ; a round worm escaped from wound. Long standing. Three days.
499	Do. ...	Pyæmia	Iliac abscess. Twenty-one days.
520	Do. ...	Gangrene of bowels ...	Reduction by taxis.
583	Do. ...	Tubercular peritonitis ...	Tubercular peritonitis.
624	Do. ...	Toxæmia	Tracheotomy. Diphtheria.
709	Dr. Sinnatamby ...	Fracture of base of skull and hæmorrhage ...	Trephining for depressed fracture of skull. Two hours.
684	Dr. Thomasz ...	Multiple abscess ...	Hepatic abscess.

List of Operations.

Total, 712 ; Deaths, 16.

Nature of Operation.	No. of Operations.	No. of Deaths.
Amputations	28 ...	—
Hernia (inguinal)	53 ...	1
Reduction by taxis under chloroform	1 ...	1
Hepatic abscess	9 ...	2
Ovariotomy	5 ...	—
Hæmorrhoids	17 ...	—
Hydrocele	35 ...	—
Elephantiasis scroti	3 ...	—
Harelip	1 ...	—
Excision of malignant new growth	20 ...	—
Excision of non-malignant new growth ...	33 ...	—
Stone in bladder	3 ...	—
Castration	17 ...	—
Amputations of penis	19 ...	—
Excision of eyeball	11 ...	—
Hydatid of liver	1 ...	—
Reduction of dislocation	5 ...	—
Varicocele	1 ...	—
Circumcision	68 ...	—
Excision of bone	30 ...	—
Tenotomy...	2 ...	—
Empyæma	9 ...	1
Trephining	31 ...	4
Ligature of arteries	2 ...	—
Perineorrhaphy	2 ...	—
Imperforate hymen	1 ...	—
Amputation of cervex	2 ...	—
Curetting of womb	16 ...	—
Tracheotomy	3 ...	2
Laparotomy	4 ...	2
Penetrating wound of abdomen	2 ...	1
Sub-diaphragmatic abscess	1 ...	1
Extraction of foreign body	6 ...	—
Excision of carbuncle	8 ...	—
Fistula in ano	10 ...	—
Vesico-vaginal fistula	2 ...	—
Post-pharyngeal adenoids...	2 ...	—
Catheterization	17 ...	—
Cauterization	13 ...	—
Excision of ranula	3 ...	—
Slitting up of sinus	25 ...	—
Fractured patella	1 ...	—
Abscesses...	66 ...	1
Excision of glands	124 ...	—
Total ...	712	16

List of Eye Operations performed at the General Hospital, Colombo, during the Year 1901.

No. of Operations.	Nature of Operation.	Operator. Dr. Perry.	Dr. W. H. de Silva.
43	Cataract	16	27
7	Corneal ulcer (cauterization)	—	7
1	Enucleation of eye	1	—
5	Iridectomy for glaucoma	3	2
23	Iridectomy for leucoma	7	16
1	Iridectomy, preliminary, for cataract	—	1
2	Lachrymal abscess	—	2
1	Meibomian cyst	—	1
1	Mule's operation	1	—
1	Removal of hypertrophied gland	—	1
10	Needling	3	7
8	Pterygium	4	4
1	Symblepharon (incision)	1	—
1	Trachoma (scraping)	1	—
2	Tattooing of cornea	—	2
107		37	70

Report of Dr. M. Sinnatamby, M.D. Brux., F.R.C.S., Second Physician.

DURING the year I worked as Second Physician, except but for a brief period, when Dr. Thomasz's illness necessitated my attending to his surgical duties.

I had, as in previous years, the medical charge of the male medical ward No. 1, the two upper male diarrhœa wards, and the female medical ward, giving in all an accommodation for 74 patients. The total number of cases admitted into my wards was 3,330, as against 3,185 in 1900, and their distribution in the wards was as follows :—

The Male Medical Ward No. 1	553
The two Upper Male Diarrhœa Wards	1,580
Female Medical Ward	1,197
Total	3,330

Overcrowding continued unrelieved during the year, and the largest number of admissions into my wards was during the month of January, when the accommodation was taxed to the utmost limit. Completion of the temporary wards promises to relieve this chronic congested state of the wards to a certain extent, but the question of overcrowding cannot be considered as settled until another hospital is constructed in the northern part of the city to meet the wants of its growing population.

Anchylostomiasis and enteric fever are on the increase. I have all along held that water was not the main source of infection in cases of anchylostomiasis as is generally supposed, and the preventive measures should be directed towards ensuring personal cleanliness and a better system of conservancy than at present obtains. The life-history of the parasite outside its human host precludes a water-borne theory.

Enteric fever is another disease which requires special attention of the sanitary authorities. The source of infection is perhaps through the medium of food and flies. Notification, disinfection of the stools properly conducted, and the introduction of Mansergh's system of drainage may conduce to the improvement of the public health of Colombo. The present pernicious system of disposal of the sewerage, I am convinced, tends not a little to the prevalence of enteric fever.

Nursing, especially night nursing, leaves much to be desired. A specially trained nurse for attendance on gynecological cases is a desideratum.

Attendants.—The standard of efficiency of the staff of the attendants requires to be raised. This can effectually be done by raising the wages, so that decent men may be induced to apply.

The working of laundry in connection with this hospital, besides effecting a saving in the long run, will remedy the present unsatisfactory state of the washing (*vide* my report for 1900).

Before concluding, I must again appeal for a qualified House Physician.

Report of Mr. Joseph de Silva, M.B., D.P.H., Acting Third Physician.

I ASSUMED duties as Acting Third Physician of the General Hospital, Colombo, on the 4th April, 1901, the wards in my charge being the lower male diarrhœa wards and the female diarrhœa ward. The number of patients admitted into them for the whole year (1901) is into lower male diarrhœa wards 1,730, into female diarrhœa ward 969. Of the former 381 died, and of the latter there were 176 deaths, the rest being discharged cured or relieved.

The mortality is indeed high. It is not, however, of a greater percentage than of previous years, yet one would much desire to see it less, though perhaps it is unavoidable. This is to be attributed mainly to the class of patients admitted into these wards, who are generally the poorest of the poor. Their very low social condition and their complete want of intelligence and anything like cleanliness are causes which all contribute to the aggravation of all maladies that may happen to attack them. Not unfrequently patients come in or are often brought into the wards when no medical relief could be of any avail, and many are the cases that end in death a few hours, and in some, though rare, cases even a few minutes, after admission. Further, diarrhœa, especially chronic, is the disease that carries off the largest number, and it is the sad despair of the officer attached to these wards.

Accommodation.—The wards are very badly overcrowded. For various reasons cases that are incurable and are unfit for the wards of a General Hospital have to be kept in these wards for lengthy periods. The remedy for the ever-increasing congestion of wards that are already overcrowded may be looked forward to in the early opening of the new wards.

Nursing is fair, but the Sister in charge of the lower male diarrhœa ward has to work hard to fulfil her duties in a satisfactory manner. She is further handicapped by the poor help she receives in the way of attendance, which is decidedly bad. The wages offered to the attendants of these wards are so inadequate that none but an indifferent class of men seek employment in such work. The services required of the attendants of these wards are not at all pleasant, and an increase in the salaries offered may tend to an improvement.

In concluding, I must lay great stress on the fact that the want of an assistant is very often badly felt. The Third Physician has to administer chloroform in the operating theatre three days in the week, and on such days the necessary time cannot possibly be devoted to ward work. There are on an average between 80 and 100 patients in these wards, and some time has to be devoted to each of them individually, no matter what the disease may be. Relief of a part of this task is an essential necessity, and could be obtained in the appointment of an assistant—a senior medical student, if not a fully qualified person. Such an appointment would, while relieving the officer in charge of considerable anxiety, be also a distinct advantage to the patients.

Report of Dr. W. H. de Silva, M.B., C.M., Ophthalmic Surgeon.

Staff.—The staff of the infirmary remains the same. During the year I was away on seven months' leave in Europe, during which period the ophthalmic work was attended to by the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Dr. H. Joseph, L.M.S.

Number of Outdoor Patients.—4,336 cases have been treated, as against 3,676 in 1900.

Diseases treated during the year include—

Abscess of lid	... 5	Hypermetropia	... 30
Do. lachrymal	... 8	Do. compound	... 1
Do. of frontal sinus	... 1	Hernia of iris	... 2
Albinism	... 1	Inflammation of caruncle	... 1
Astigmatism	... 3	Injury to cornea	... 4
Do. myopic	... 8	Injury to sclerotic	... 1
Do. compound	... 1	Iritis	... 23
Do. hypermetropic	... 2	Do. syphilitic	... 3
Amblyopia	... 1	Do. rheumatic	... 7
Blepharitis	... 33	Kerato malacia	... 6
Do. ulcerosa	... 9	Keratitis	... 10
Do. squamosa	... 2	Do. interstitial	... 6
Burn of eye	... 2	Do. ulcerative	... 2
Cataract	... 123	Do. punctate	... 3
Do. soft	... 2	Do. phlyctenular	... 9
Do. congenital	... 3	Leucoma	... 40
Do. traumatic	... 4	Leucoma, adherent	... 9
Conical cornea	... 1	Lachrymal obstruction	... 21
Contusion	... 9	Myopia	... 21
Congenital coloboma of both eyes	1	Nyctalopia	... 1
Conjunctivitis	... 313	Neuritis, optic	... 1
Do. catarrhal	... 3	Neuralgia and headache	... 12
Do. granular	... 5	Ophthalmia, neonatorum	... 3
Do. phlyctenular	... 49	Do. acute catarrhal	... 13
Do. follicular	... 8	Do. gonorrheal	... 1
Choroiditis	... 2	Do. sympathetic	... 7
Do. central	... 2	Do. strumous	... 1
Do. commencing	... 1	Occlusion of pupil	... 3
Corneal ulcer	... 52	Opacities of cornea	... 2
Ciliary staphyloma	... 2	Do. vitreous	... 1
Do. spasm	... 2	Optic atrophy	... 5
Cyst, Meibomian	... 19	Presbyopia	... 42
Cyst of lid	... 2	Pinguicula	... 5
Distichiasis	... 2	Panophthalmitis	... 10
Dislocation of lens	... 1	Pterygium	... 19
Entropion	... 2	Polypus of conjunctiva	... 1
Eczema of lids	... 5	Pannus	... 7
Facial paralysis	... 2	Retino choroiditis	... 1
Foreign body in cornea	... 35	Retinitis pigmentosa, central	... 1
Foreign body in eye	... 8	Scleritis, rheumatic	... 1
Glaucoma	... 4	Sclerotitis	... 1
Heterochromia	... 1	Synechia, post and ant.	... 6
Hæmorrhage, retinal	... 1	Staphyloma	... 15
Hæmorrhage, sub-conjunctival	... 4	Trachoma	... 21
Hypertrophy of lachrymal gland	... 1	Wounds of eye	... 16
Hordeolum	... 2	Zanthema conjunctiva	... 1

Collections for the year in 1901 Rs. 126·83, in 1900 Rs. 98·40. These were of a purely voluntary nature.

Number treated in the General Hospital 327.

Operations.—152 operations were performed during the year. These include the following :—

Cataract	... 43	Enucleation of eyeball	... 2
Corneal ulcer (cauterization)	... 12	Removal of foreign bodies	... 9
Removal of cysts (Meibomian)	... 12	Removal of lachrymal gland	... 1
Iridectomy for glaucoma	... 5	Mule's operation	... 1
Iridectomy for leucoma	... 22	Needling	... 10
Iridectomy for occlusion of pupil	... 2	Pterygium	... 10
Incision of symblepharon	... 1	Trachoma	... 1
Lachrymal obstruction	... 15	Tattooing	... 2
Lachrymal abscess	... 3		

Improvements suggested. — Owing to the possibility of the Eye Hospital being realized, I would make no suggestions for improvements this year.

(9) REPORT of the Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Colombo, Mr. J. B. Spence, M.A., M.B.

I HAVE the honour to submit the annual report of this asylum for the year 1901.

At the beginning of the year the number of patients remaining on the asylum register was 494 (310 males and 184 females). During 1901 78 males and 46 females, total 124, were admitted. The total number treated was thus 618 (males 388 and females 230).

Eighty-three patients (50 males and 33 females) were discharged, and 72 patients (36 males and 36 females) died during the year.

The number remaining on the register at the end of the year was therefore 463 (males 302 and females 161), *i.e.*, a decrease of 31 patients (8 males and 23 females). This rather more than counterbalances the increase of the previous year, but the relief afforded by it is more apparent than real, since it affects chiefly the female division, in which additional space is much less urgently required than in the male division, and also for other reasons to be alluded to later.

The average daily number resident (in the asylum alone) in 1901 was in the case of males 305·39 (an increase of about 10 from the previous year), in the case of females 176·06 (a decrease of about 10); taking both together the number was 481·45, as against 481·03 in 1900. The demand on the available accommodation has thus been greater than before, at least in the male division, which is least able to afford it, in spite of the decrease in the numbers remaining at the end of the year.

For the house of observation the figures are as follows:—At the end of 1900 three patients, all males, remained on the register. During 1901 160 cases (114 males and 46 females) were admitted. The total number of cases under treatment was therefore 163 (117 males and 46 females). Of these, 106 cases (77 males and 29 females) were discharged, and 47 cases (33 males and 14 females) were transferred to the asylum. Two male patients died in the course of the year. The number remaining in the house of observation at the end of the year was 8 (5 males and 3 females). The daily average number resident in it was in the case of males 3·84, in that of females 1·59, and in both together 5·43.

Although technically distinct, the asylum and house of observation have to be taken together in framing an estimate of the adequacy of the accommodation provided, and that must be judged in relation to the maximum rather than to the average number.

The greatest number of males resident in the whole institution on any one day was 318, as compared with 313 in the previous year; of females 191, as compared with 197 in 1900. The greatest total number was 502, *i.e.*, two less than the maximum of 1900. The minimum numbers for the year were males 299, females 163, total 468.

The daily average numbers for the whole institution were males 309·23, females 177·66, total 486·89. This shows an increase of 11·20 in the daily average number of males requiring accommodation, a decrease of 9·82 in that of females, and an increase of 1·38 in the total number as compared with last year.

Admissions (*Asylum*).—The number admitted (124), though not quite so high as in the two preceding years, is considerably above the average. Nine of the cases (6 men and 3 women) had been under treatment here before, *i.e.*, about 7 per cent. of the total number. Five of the admissions were prisoners of war from South Africa. Two cases of general paralysis of the insane were admitted, 1 to the asylum and 1 to the house of observation; and 2 others, admitted late in 1900, in whom the diagnosis was not at first quite clear, were transferred to this category. As the years progress I become more and more convinced that general paralysis not only exists among Asiatics, contrary to the opinion of some authorities, but that it is not very rare; its non-recognition in some cases probably depends on its being less obvious and definite in its clinical features here than in Europe. This does not apply to all the cases, however; a certain proportion are typical and unmistakable.

The form of mental affection in those admitted was mania in 59 cases (39 males and 20 females), melancholia in 43 cases (20 males and 23 females), epileptic insanity in 9 cases (7 males and 2 females). There was 1 case each of stupor and dementia, while in no fewer than 10 cases (9 males and 1 female) I was unable to detect insanity. In some of these a transient attack may have occurred, and recovery have followed very speedily, but in others I think a mistake had been made.

Discharges.—The number discharged (83) was, with one exception, the highest since the opening of the asylum; in females it was the highest. Calculated on the admission rate, the percentage of recoveries was 41·93 (males 34·61, females 54·34); the average for the previous thirteen years was 47·67 (males 48·39, females 47·40). The number discharged as "recovered" was 52 (27 males and 25 females), as "relieved" 14 (9 males and 5 females), and as "not improved" 17 (14 males and 3 females). The last number is inordinately magnified by the cases classed as "not insane," of whom there were 14 (12 men and 2 women).

Deaths.—The rate of mortality, calculated on the average number of patients on the roll, was 14·95 per cent. (males 11·78 per cent., females 20·44 per cent). Calculated on the total number treated, the rate was 11·65 per cent. (males 9·25 per cent., females 15·72 per cent.). This is an unusually high ratio, the averages for the thirteen preceding years being 8·64 per cent. (males 9·36 per cent., females 7·37 per cent.) and 6·99 per cent. (males 7·45 per cent., females 6·11 per cent.), respectively. The average for males and females together has been exceeded on one occasion previously (1893), but the average for females alone is nearly double that of any previous year. This is chiefly accounted for by the very unusual proportion of cases of cerebral degeneration or some other incurable disease. In 14 cases (9 males and 5 females) death resulted from disease of the brain alone, and in 16 more (10 males and 6 females) such disease was the chief factor, though combined with other maladies, while it was contributory in 12 others (5 males and 7 females). Eight deaths resulted from phthisis alone, and 5 others from that in combination with other disease. Heart disease was the chief cause of death in 3 cases, and a considerable factor in at least 4 more. Liver disease in 4 chiefly, and in several others partly. Dysentery alone in 3 cases, and along with old age or brain disease in 5 more. Other forms of intestinal affection constituted the chief cause in 5 cases, while old age was the sole cause in 4 cases (1 male and 3 females), and an important element in several others. There were two deaths from pneumonia, and one from ulceration of the œsophagus, caused by the impaction of a jagged piece of fish bone, so situated that, though repeated examinations were made, it could not be felt. I regret to have also to record the occurrence of the first case of suicide since I took charge here. The patient, a very tall and powerful European, was admitted to the house of observation suffering from suicidal melancholia of the most acute kind, his thoughts being concentrated on the idea of suicide, and on methods whereby it might be accomplished. At times his excitement

became so great that five attendants had much difficulty in restraining him, and in view of this and of the other circumstances of the case it was deemed preferable to seclude him in a padded room. during the night, an attendant being placed on duty at the door of the room with instructions to summon assistance should he hear anything to suggest the necessity for such action, while arrangements were made for the periodic visitation of the patient by three attendants. During the greater part of the night these measures were successful, but towards morning the patient, having perceived a weak point in the construction of the room, which had previously escaped observation, and having accomplished an athletic feat, which would have been very difficult, if not impossible, for any one of less stature and inferior muscular power, succeeded in hanging himself. As he had been walking about and beating the pads and making much noise before, the noise which must have resulted from his efforts to attach the noose were unperceived, or at least were not distinguished from previous noises; while the quietude that followed, and that was observed, was at first supposed to be due to a quiescent interval, of which there had been several. When its prolongation led to the door being opened, the patient was perceived to be dead, and medical aid, which was summoned at once, was quite useless.

The high rate of mortality has been the subject of very careful consideration, and though it was largely due to causes that were obviously unavoidable, the comparatively frequent occurrence of cases of tubercular disease has caused some disquietude in view of the overcrowded state of the building, to which reference has been made in previous reports. The question of the sufficiency of the present accommodation has formed the subject of a special report, and I need not reiterate what has already been said. It seems clear that additional accommodation, especially for males, will soon have to be provided, and in the meantime the locality to be chosen is a matter for consideration.

Buildings. — The extension of the female division, to which I have alluded on former occasions, has at last been completed. It consists of a two-storey block attached to the old south block, and having on each floor a verandah with eleven single rooms opening off it, a lavatory being provided at the further end of the building. Better provision for ventilation has been made than was the case in the old rooms, and the block is so placed that the prevalent winds blow across it; while the rooms, though not much larger than the older ones, give the impression of greater space, and look more cheerful. The relief afforded by it is very great—indeed, it is difficult to understand how it could have been done without for so long—but the amount of accommodation added is not quite so great as it seems, for previously some rooms, quite unfit for the purpose, had to be made use of as single rooms, and ceased to be so used when the new block became available. In a country such as this it is impossible to build in such a way as to provide the amount of ventilation necessary for comfort, and at the same time to prevent noise made by the inmates from being a source of disturbance to those outside; but regard was paid to this point when the site of the new building was chosen, and I think the inconvenience to the public has been minimized as far as was practically possible.

With the increase in the number of inmates the lavatory accommodation has become insufficient, and will soon require to be supplemented.

The Medical Superintendent's house, mentioned in my previous report as in course of erection, has been finished during the year under review, and constitutes an important addition to the equipment of the asylum. It is a handsome structure, situated near the main gate of the institution, and it reflects much credit on its architect, Mr. Taffs of the Public Works Department, and on those engaged in its erection.

Administration.—The water supply has at times been inadequate, and has thus led to some inconvenience. Unfortunately the asylum is at the end of a long branch of the water system, and there has recently been a large increase in the population of the district supplied by it, so that, while the asylum population has increased and needs more water, the supply available has diminished, especially during dry weather.

Numerous changes in the staff have taken place. The Assistant Medical Officer Miss Evelyn Davidson, whose appointment here was merely temporary, was replaced by Mr. K. J. de Silva, and the stewardship, vacant at the beginning of the year, was filled by the appointment (on probation) of Mr. E. Ludowyk. One of the two nurses resigned at the end of January. I have again to report well of the staff of attendants generally.

No really serious accidents occurred during the year; perhaps the gravest was sustained by a woman, who, in an attempt to escape, succeeded in getting on the top of the boundary wall, and in jumping down wounded her leg rather severely on the branch of an adjacent tree.

Industrial Department.—The industrial department has been, as usual, a valuable adjunct to the institution. The profit at the end of the year was Rs. 278·25 derived from investments.

Table showing the Forms of Mental Disorder in those admitted, discharged, and died in the Asylum in 1901.

Mental Disorder.	Remained.			Admitted.			Total treated.			Discharged.													Died.			Remaining.		
										Recovered.			Relieved.			Not improved.			Total.									
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Mania ...	117	76*	193	39	20	59	156	96	252	17	14	31	5	4	9	2	—	2	24	18	42	13	15	28	119	63	182
Melancholia ...	97*	43*	140*	20	23	43	117	66	183	10	9	19	3	1	4	—	1	1	13	11	24	9	10	19	95	45	140
Dementia ...	66	52*	118*	1	—	1	67	52	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		9	14	62	43	105
Idiocy and imbecility	2	5	7	—	—	—	2	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	7
General paralysis ...	2*	—	2*	1	—	1	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	1
Epileptic insanity ...	18	7	25	7	2	9	25	9	34	—	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	3	5	2	7	19	5	24
Alternating insanity	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Stupor ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Not insane ...	7*	1	8*	9	1	10	16	2	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	2	14	12	2	14	2	—	2	2	—	2
Total ...	310	184	494	78	46	124	388	230	618	27	25	52	9	5	14	14	3	17	50	33	83	36	36	72	302	161	463

* The numbers so marked differ slightly from those given in the "remaining" column last year. This is due to the transfer of certain cases admitted near the end of 1900, and whose real nature was not then clear, from one heading to another.

(10) REPORT of the Medical Superintendent, Leper Asylum, Hendala, Mr. W. H. Meier.

I HAVE the honour to submit the annual report of the Leper Asylum, Hendala, for the year 1901.

(1) *The Asylum.*

The asylum is now close on two centuries of its existence since its foundation, according to Dutch authorities, in 1708, which date also appears on a stone tablet in the institution bearing a monogram (H.B.) on a shield, which has recently been deciphered by the Government Archivist as the initials of the Dutch Governor Hendrek Boeker, who held office in Ceylon from 1707 to 1716. The foundation of the asylum at the date mentioned is also confirmed by a statement in a Dutch paper recently published in Holland, and official correspondence at the period between the Dutch Governors of Batavia and Ceylon, from which it appears that "the leper hospitals (Lazarushuys) at Malacca, Amboina, Ceylon, and the Coast of Malabar were built respectively in the years 1697, 1701, 1708, and 1724;" and as regards the institution in Ceylon, "that it had 25 lepers and contained 48 rooms, each large enough for the accommodation of 28 patients, considered by the Government of Batavia as much too large for the purpose, being built on too extensive a scale." The asylum therefore existed as a Government institution long before the British occupation of Ceylon, and its transfer to the British Government by a Dutch lady, who was herself a leper, as generally believed, is apparently beyond the fact and mythical.

A later and interesting account of the asylum appears in a communication dated 17th March, 1842, from J. Kinnis, M.D., an Army Medical Officer, who served in Ceylon, to the *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal*, which I may here quote :—

> 'In October, 1834, and March and April, 1836, I paid seven visits to the Lunatic and Leper Hospital of Ceylon, and found at the first-mentioned date 25 lepers and 14 patients suffering from other diseases under treatment. Betwixt 1834 and March, 1836, there were admitted 12 lepers, and in March and April, 1836, the number of lepers in the institution had increased to 30. The officers and servants attached to the hospital were a Superintendent, an overseer, a medical sub-assistant, two gardeners, four female cooks, and two coolies for drawing water and carrying provisions from the bazaar, &c. Every patient was allowed by Government, monthly, one parrah of rice and four rixdollars, or 6 shillings sterling, which was expended for him in the purchase of other articles of food, his breakfast being hoppers (rice cakes) and coffee, his dinner and supper curry and rice. The daily expense of one patient's ration, in addition to that of the rice allowance, was about a fanam and a half, or six pice, which is equivalent to 2½*d*.

The daily cost of a patient's ration at present is 28 cents for a native and 50 cents for a European, and the daily average number of patients 272·29.

The asylum has since been reserved solely for lepers, having been considerably enlarged by the British Government, and numerous structural additions and improvements made, and its sanitary condition perfected in every detail for the convenience, comfort, and treatment of the inmates. It has now 19 wards, with accommodation for 328 patients, administration buildings, dispensary, dispenser's and steward's quarters, mortuary, soiled linen room, laundry, a regular and plentiful water supply in connection with the town supply, and a "Silchar cinerator" for the disposal of sewage. In addition, a Protestant Chapel, a Roman Catholic Church, and a Buddhist Pansala have been provided from private funds supplied by the several denominations for the special mode of the inmates.

Two necessary and important structural additions were made to the asylum during the year under review, a substantial and well-ventilated ward with bathrooms and latrines for 32 patients, and an infirmary with 16 beds for the separate treatment of sick lepers. The further extension of the asylum in view of the Lepers' Ordinance of 1901 and the extension of the cemetery attached to it, which is now overcrowded, are under consideration of Government.

(2) *Statistics.*

The general statistics for the year are as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remained on 1st January, 1901 ...	222	56	278
Admitted during the year ...	128	22	150
Total treated ...	350	78	428
Discharged	95	14	109
Died	32	11	43
Remained on 31st December, 1901 ...	223	53	276

There has been a slight increase in the number treated, being 29 more than in the previous year. The largest number resident was 287, the lowest 259, and the daily average 272·97. The average amount of cubic space was 1,038·55 cubic feet, the superficial area 67·25 square feet. The number of available beds was 282. There was no overcrowding during the year.

Admissions.—The number admitted was 150, 13 more than in the previous year; seventy-nine were new cases and 71 re-admissions. Of the new cases, 37 were of the mixed, 7 of the anæsthetic, and 15 of the tubercular form of leprosy, the duration of the disease varying from three months to twenty years. Thirteen Indian immigrants were admitted, of whom 4 were labourers from tea estates in the Island. There are no prohibitive measures adopted preventing the landing of lepers from India.

The new cases admitted are chiefly from Colombo and the Provinces, being distributed as follows :—

Western Province.

Residence.	No.
Colombo	19
Colombo District	5
Siyane korale	9
Salpiti korale	6
Rayigam korale	7
Panadure	2
Kalutara	1
Pasdun korale	1
Negombo	1
	51
Southern India	9

Central Province.

Residence.	No.
Matale	1
Kandy District	3
Nuwara Eliya	2
	6

Southern Province.

Galle	9
Matara	2
Hambantota	1
	12

Northern Province.

Jaffna	1

Eastern Province.

Batticaloa	1

Discharges.—One hundred and nine lepers were discharged at their own request, of whom 93 were relieved and 16 showed no signs of improvement. Twenty-six patients absconded, a larger number than usual, in view of their compulsory detention in the asylum for life under the Lepers' Ordinance, which was passed during the year.

Deaths.—Forty-three deaths from leprosy and supervening diseases were recorded during the year, the duration of the disease in these cases varying from one to twenty-five years.

(3) *Administration.*

A few additions were made to the staff of attendants, four ward servants being employed for work in the new ward and infirmary. One European leper inmate volunteered his services, and is performing the duties with much intelligence and assiduity of hospital orderly in the infirmary. The apothecary, steward, and matron continued to perform their respective duties to my entire satisfaction during the year.

(4) *Water Supply, Dietary, and Sanitation.*

The water supply, dietary, and sanitation of the asylum were in every way satisfactory. The "Silchar cinerator," which has been in operation for the last four years, is still useful and in good working order.

(5) *Bacteriological Investigations in Leprosy.*

Bacteriological investigations were undertaken and carried out in the asylum during the year, with the permission of Government, by Dr. Van Houtum, and have served to confirm the observations of Jeanselene, Laurens, and Sticker on the condition of the upper air passages in cases of leprosy and the nasal origin of the disease. Jeanselene and Laurens are stated to have examined the air passages of 25 lepers, and in 15 they discovered affections of the nose and throat. These regions are therefore affected in 60 per cent. of the cases. These statistics referred only to the cutaneous or mixed form, and not to the nervous. Sticker examined 153 lepers in India and found the lepra bacilli present in the nasal secretion 128 times, as well in the anæsthetic as in the tubercular and mixed form of the disease.

Dr. Van Houtum's observations, which were very carefully made, do not entirely confirm Sticker's results. Of 205 lepers examined by him in the asylum, the lepra bacilli were present in 129 in the tubercular and mixed form of the disease, but none were found in the anæsthetic cases, 66 of which were examined by him. The results obtained were in accord with the clinical appearances and diagnoses of the cases on admission. On a rhinoscopic examination of the cases, the nostrils were found more or less ulcerated in the tubercular and mixed forms, the clinical history of the patients showing a previous recurring epistaxis during the earlier stage of the disease. As far as my observation extends, I have never found the nostrils affected in anæsthetic leprosy, nor have I observed in this form an occasional or recurring hæmorrhage from the nose, which is more frequently met with in the tubercular and mixed form of the disease. According to Jeanselene and Laureus, occasional but persistently recurring epistaxis may be one of the first symptoms of leprosy, and they suggest that it may be as indicative a symptom in leprosy as hamoptysis is apt to be in pulmonary tuberculosis. Sticker is of opinion that as tuberculosis generally finds its first lodgment in the apices of the lungs, so leprosy most commonly originates in the nostrils. The "Nezen larguette," so frequently observed in tubercular and mixed cases, is caused by ulceration of the nostrils, the cartilage of the septum gives way, and the conformation of the nose alters.

Dr. Van Houtum in his investigations during the year has succeeded in obtaining a pure culture of the lepra bacilli in fish broth, all previous attempts at cultivation of the bacilli having proved futile. A report of his work in the asylum and the Bacteriological Institute in Colombo during the year has, I believe, been submitted by him to the Government of Ceylon.

(6) *Outdoor Dispensary.*

There was a large diminution in the number of patients treated as compared with the previous year, owing to a considerable decrease in the number of malarial cases. 1,487 patients attended the dispensary, as against 2,037 in the previous year; the collections, amounting to Rs. 486·10, were remitted to the Colombo Kachcheri. Seventeen new cases of leprosy and one previously reported received outdoor treatment at the dispensary. A return of these cases is included in the annual returns. The principal diseases treated were malarial fever, rheumatic affections, anæmia, respiratory diseases, diseases of the digestive system, dysentery, and skin affections.

Malarial Fever.—Malarial, remittent, and intermittent fever was more prevalent in January and December during the north-east monsoon, but not especially confined to any one locality, as it was in the village of Palliyawatta during the previous year. 369 cases were treated at the dispensary, as against 631 in 1900, and occurred chiefly in persons who were employed in plumbago pits.

Diarrhœa and Dysentery.—Of these, only 42 cases were recorded of a mild form and amenable to treatment.

Respiratory Diseases were of less frequent occurrence, and included 10 cases of pneumonia in sporadic form.

Rheumatic Affections occurred in 81 cases, being a slight increase in the number reported in the previous year.

The health of the district continued satisfactory, and there was general immunity from epidemic diseases during the year.

(7) *Garden Fund.*

The receipts from garden produce, Government allowance, and expenditure on betel, &c., during the year were as follows:—

	Rs.	c.
Receipts from garden	1,025	40½
Government allowance	747	23
Total ...	1,772	63½
Expenditure on betel, &c.	1,540	14
Balance ...	232	49½

The inmates received the usual Christmas gratuity and a handkerchief each from Government.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Ridgeway, accompanied by the Principal Civil Medical Officer, visited the asylum on 1st November, 1901.

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(11) REPORT of the Port Surgeon, Mr. H. A. Keegel, L.F.P. and S. Glas., L.R.C.P. Edin.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report for the year 1901. It was another year of immunity from plague and of comparative freedom from other forms of infectious disease introduced from without. It was, notwithstanding, a year of intense anxiety and suspense, involving the exercise of strict vigilance.

During the year one case of plague occurred on board the ss. "Parramatta" on her voyage from Bombay. The case proved fatal a few hours before the arrival of the vessel at Colombo; the body was buried at sea. The vessel took in coals, transhipment cargo, and passengers in strict quarantine and left for China.

The number of cases of infectious disease landed here from vessels and removed to the infectious diseases hospital was exceptionally small, and consisted as follows:—6 cases of smallpox, 2 of chickenpox, and 1 of measles. No cases of cholera occurred in the port during the year.

The regulations regarding the inspection of vessels and of all arrivals at this port, passengers or crew, and the disinfection of soiled linen remained unaltered. In August the hulk, which since its arrival here from Singapore in 1899 did duty as a hospital ship, was taken over by the police, and disinfection was carried on at a station established at Kochchikada, where suitable buildings were erected and a water supply laid on. Two Thresh's patent steam disinfectors have been fitted up in one of the blocks, while the others are used as waiting-rooms, lavatories, &c. The land round the station has been fenced in.

Disinfection.—During the year 984 cradles of soiled linen were disinfected, and a sum of Rs. 2,422·50 realized thereby was placed to the credit of Government.

Bills of Health.—The figures stand as follows:—

Outstanding at end of 1900	...	10
Issued during the year 1901	...	1,406
Total ...		1,416
Deduct *free* bills	113	
Outstanding at end of 1901	8	
	—	121
Balance ...		1,295

At Rs. 10·50 = Rs. 13,597·50.

This sum went to the credit of Government.

Staff.—During the year the services of the female Assistant Port Surgeon were discontinued. Mr. Alles, Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeon, was replaced in September by Mr. H. P. Joseph, L.M.S., as Assistant Port Surgeon.

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(12) REPORT of the Registrar, Ceylon Medical College, Dr. A. J. Chalmers, F.R.C.S. London.

Introductory.—I beg to report that I took over the duties of Registrar of this College at the end of March. I found the College very badly equipped and organized. There was an almost absolute lack of prizes or of any means to stimulate the pupil to work. Practical education was at a low ebb. The College Calendar was only a calendar in name, very little attention being paid to its rules.

General Medical Council of Great Britain.—During the year it has been found that the qualification of the College has been recognized since 1888 by the General Medical Council after a Privy Council order, and that the legal qualification was L.M.S. (Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery), and that this entitled the holder to practice in any of His Majesty's dominions, including Great Britain and Ireland, except where excluded by local law. It was then found that the regulations of the General Medical Council had not been conformed with, and this was rectified by—

(1) The registration of students; this not having been properly carried out before.
(2) The re-writing of the Calendar and bringing it into line with modern requirements and with the old standard of the College in 1885, which standard was the means of its being recognized in England.

Improvements in the Teaching, &c.—To remedy the defects in the College much has been done:—

(1) A scheme for the proper working of the College and for the provision of laboratory, &c., in order that the teaching might be modern and up to date, has been laid before the Government.

(2) A lecturer on Physics at Rs. 1,000 has been appointed, the Registrar taking over temporarily the duties of lecturer on Pathology and the work of Pathologist in the General Hospital without remuneration, thus liberating enough money to pay for the lecturer on Physics.

(3) By the introduction of proper courses of instruction in—

Physics.
Organic Chemistry.
Extension of the Inorganic Chemistry.
Practical Inorganic and Organic Chemistry.
Extension of the Biology courses—more practical work.
Embryology.
Physiological Chemistry and practical work.
Pathological Chemistry and practical work.
Practical Toxicology.
More complete course of Practical Surgery.

(4) By the appointment of Dr. J. de Silva, who is a skilled Bacteriologist, as lecturer on Bacteriology and temporary lecturer on Physics.

(5) By improving the preservation of the anatomical bodies, so that they can be kept without any sign of decomposition for upwards of two months, thus allowing ample time for the proper dissection of the body.

(6) Revision of the specimens in the Pathological Museum and the preparation of a provisional catalogue.

(7) Improvements in the course of training of the apothecary students.

(8) By many improvements in the office work of the College.

College Prizes.—To stimulate the students, the following prizes have been presented to the College by generous donors, chiefly through the kind influence of Drs. Sinnatamby, Attygalle, and De Silva :—

(1) "The De Silva Medal," for Physics, by J. Clovis de Silva, Esq.
(2) "The Sanmugam Gold Medal," for Physiology, by T. Sanmugam, Esq.
(3) "The Nielsen Medal," for Practical Anatomy, by C. Leth Nielsen, Esq.
(4) "The Tyagaraja Medal," for Materia Medica and Therapeutics, by N. Tyagaraja, Esq.
(5) "The Loos Medal," for Pathology, by Mrs. Chalmers.
(6) "The Dharmasiriwardena Gold Medal," for Midwifery, by A. S. Fernando Jayasekera, Esq.
(7) "The Mathew Gold Medal," for Clinical Surgery, by C. Mathew, Esq.

License and Apothecary Certificate Examinations.—The examinations have been brought into line with modern requirements and definite rules formulated, so that every student may definitely know what is required of him before he is allowed to present himself for an examination.

The results of the examinations are now to be published in two classes : 1st, in order of merit ; 2nd, alphabetically ;

In order to stimulate the students, the Government has kindly given the following prizes :—

Preliminary.

(1) The Medical Preliminary Government Scholarship.
(2) Medical Preliminary Medal.

First Professional.

(3) First Professional Medal.

Second Professional Medal.

(4) Second Professional Government Scholarship.
(5) Second Professional Medal.

Third Professional.

(6) The Diploma Medal.

Apothecaries.

(1) Apothecaries' Preliminary Scholarship.
(2) Apothecaries' Preliminary Medal.
(3) Apothecaries' First Examination Scholarship.
(4) Apothecaries' First Examination Medal.
(5) Apothecaries' Certificate Medal.

Students' Library.—A very few books have been obtained by fees drawn from the students. The library is open for reading purposes from 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. Books are, however, urgently needed for this library. Few as the books are, still the students find them very useful, and apparently much appreciate the kind gift of Mr. A. Simon Fernando Wijeygooneratna, Muhandiram.

College Publications.—In order to meet the needs of the students a series of practical manuals called Ceylon Medical College "Syllabus Series" has been started, and volume I., on Practical Physiological Chemistry, price Re. 1, has been published. It is hoped that during the next year one or two more of these practical volumes will follow.

Admission of Non-Medical Students.—In order to stimulate the knowledge of Science, which is sadly lacking in this Island, certain classes of the College have been thrown open to the general public upon payment of fees. These include Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Physiology, Embryology.

Original Work. — Some original work in connection with certain branches of medical knowledge has been begun by certain students in the College.

The Internal Working of the College.—This still leaves much to be desired, but a scheme has been forwarded to the Government to place the College on a firm basis and to provide a Council.

The Number of Students.—It appears that no proper record of the number of the students actually working in College was kept till last October. The May list was made on the old plan, and it was found that this was not accurate. During the year nine new medical students entered the College and nine apothecary students. In October, when the list was carefully made, there were—

Medical Students	76
Apothecary Students	52
Total ...	128

Fees.—The total amount of fees collected during 1901 was Rs. 12,991·44, which were arranged as follows :—

	Rs. c.
Credited to revenue	11,975 64
Preliminary examination fees	357 0
Library fees	658 0
Total ...	12,991 44

The total fees in 1898 were	7,272 0
Do. 1899 do.	7,703 0
Do. 1900 do.	11,208 0

Thus, the fees paid to revenue in 1901 showed an increase of Rs. 767 over the fees of 1900, and a total increase of Rs. 1,783 over the total fees in that year, while the increase over 1899 was Rs. 4,272, and over 1898 Rs. 4,703. In fact in three years the fees have nearly doubled.

Correspondence.—The correspondence of the College has increased very considerably, coming not merely from Ceylon, but India, England, the Straits Settlements, and Hongkong.

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(13) REPORT of the Medical Officer in charge of the Lady Havelock Hospital, Mrs. M. N. Fysh, M.B. London.

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report for 1901.

The total number of patients treated in this hospital during the year was 1,030, as against 934 in 1900, the number being larger than in any previous year. Of this number, 256 were children under ten, compared with 228 the year before, 113 being boys and 143 girls.

The total number of deaths was 71, giving a rate of 6·8 per cent.

There were 11 cases of enteric fever, with 2 deaths, giving a rate of 18·18 per cent. The diagnosis was in each case verified at the Bacteriological Institute by means of Widal's test. There were 32 cases of dysentery, with 5 deaths, giving a rate of 15·62 per cent. There were 47 surgical operations, with 2 deaths.

The number of cases of diseases peculiar to women was 148, as compared with 80 in the previous year. The total number of Mohammedans was 49.

There were 34 paying patients, as compared with 21 the year before, and only 14 in 1899. Of the 34, 19 were Europeans, 9 Burghers, and 6 Sinhalese.

The Nursing Staff and Training School.—Miss Wollen has continued her work as matron of the hospital to my great satisfaction, and since July, 1901, has been ably assisted by Miss Elinor Bell of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, who then took up duty as assistant matron in place of Miss Croft, who resigned in February.

The work of training the pupil nurses has proceeded satisfactorily. Three pupils were examined in July, and obtained certificates. One nurse only was moved before completing her training, and she was sent to the Kandy hospital in May.

The Branch Hospital, Borella.—The total number of patients treated in this hospital in 1901 was 298. Two died, one being a case of tertiary syphilis, greatly emaciated, with perforation of the palate and ulceration of the rectum. The other was a child prematurely born in the hospital (seven months), who lived only one day.

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(14) REPORT of the Medical Superintendent of the De Soysa Lying-in Home, Dr. M. Sinnatamby, M.D. Brux., F.R.C.S.

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report of the above institution for the year 1901.

The total number of patients treated during the year was 499, as against 521 in 1900 and 162 in 1890. Of the total number treated, 466 were discharged cured, 1 removed by relations relieved, 4 died, and 19 were remaining at the end of the year. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 0·80, as against 2·11 in 1900 and 3·08 in 1890. Of the 4 deaths recorded during the year, 1 was due to anchylostomiasis, 1 to dysentery, 1 to puerperal eclampsia, and 1 to hæmorrhage seven days after delivery (secondary post-partum hæmorrhage). Of 6 cases of puerperal eclampsia admitted, 1 proved fatal, giving a percentage of 16·66. The case of hæmorrhage occurred seven days after delivery. It came on suddenly, when the patient attempted to walk. Post-mortem examination proved that the hæmorrhage was from the placental site. The other two deaths were due to general diseases. One interesting fact worthy of note is that very few patients survive labour complicated with anchylostomiasis in its advanced stage. Of 487 admissions during the year, 475 were admitted before delivery and 12 after delivery. Of the 475 admitted before delivery, only 7 were admitted before commencement of labour.

In the following tables I have followed the classifications adopted in the Madras Maternity Hospital in a modified form :—

Table I.—Classification of Obstetric Cases.

Class.	Division.	Subdivision.	Admitted.
Natural ...	Purely natural ...	*Occipito*-anterior ...	291
	Variety... ...	*Occipito*-posterior ...	10
			301

Class.	Division.	Subdivision.	Admitted.		
Difficult	Tedious	Natural powers, over 24 hours	1	1	
	Laborious	Forceps	90		
		Podalic version (placenta prævia)	6		
		Craneotomy (face)	1		
		Craneotomy (hydrocephalus)	1		
	Obstructed	Flat pelvis (forceps)	1		
		Kyphotic pelvis (forceps)	1	100	101
Preternatural	Inverted	Breech	8		
		Foot	1	9	
	Transverse	Arm (version)	1		
		Shoulder (version)	1	2	
	Compound	Head and hand	3	3	14
Complex	Plural births	Twins (version 2, forceps 2)	9		
	Premature	(Version 5)	10		
	Abortion	—	18		
	Descent of the funis	With head (forceps)	2		
	Anti-partum Hemorrhage	Accidental (4)			
		Placenta prævia (6)			
	Post-partum Hemorrhage	Primary (7)			
		Secondary (1)			
	Retained placenta	Simple retention (7)			
		Morbid adhesion (7)			
	Ruptures	Rupture of cervix (3)			
		Rupture of cervix and vagina (1)			
		Rupture of perinæum (10)			39
		Delivered before arrival	—	—	12
		Spurious	—	—	20
			Total		487

Table II.—Classification of the Diseases complicating Pregnancy at the time of Delivery.

General diseases	Anchylostomiasis	10
	Dysentery	8
	Syphilis: Primary	10
	Syphilis: Secondary	6
	Phthisis pulmonalis	2
	Malarial fevers	8
	Eclampsia	6
	Parangi	1
	Leprosy	1
	Pneumonia	1
Diseases of circulatory system: Morbus cordis		2
Respiratory diseases	Asthma	3
	Pleurisy	1
Digestive system: Diarrhœa		15

Table III.—Mortality Table.

Mothers	Recovered	483
	Died	4
Children	Born alive	456
	Born dead	40

Table IV.—Obstetric Operation.

Class.	Division.	Subdivision.			
Forceps	Difficult	Brow	1		
		Head	92		
	Complex	Twins	5		
		Prolapse of cord	2		
	Preternatural	Head and hand	3		103
Version podalic	Complex	Placenta prævia	6		
		Twins	3		
	Premature births	Small head	6		15
Craneotomy	Difficult	Face	1		
		Hydrocephalus (head)	1		2
Evacuation of uterus	Abortion	Removal of ovum and placenta	—		4
Separation and removal of placenta	Complex	Morbidly adherent placenta	—		7
Acceleration of labour by water bags	Complex	Placenta prævia	1		
		Puerperal eclampsia	2		3
			Total		134

Table V.—Presentation and Position classified.

Vertex ...	First	...	330
	Second	...	38
	Third	...	22
	Fourth	...	5
Breech ...	First	...	4
	Second	...	3
	Third	...	1
Face ...	First	...	1
Brow ...	First	...	1
Transverse ...	Dorso anterior	...	2
Complex ...	Descent of funis	...	2
	Twins: Both vertex	...	5
	Twins: Breech and vertex	...	3
	Twins: Breech and foot	...	1
Placenta prævia	...	...	6
Compound, head and hand	...	...	3
Premature	...	...	10
Abortion	...	...	18
Delivered before arrival	...	...	12
Spurious	...	...	20
	Total ...		487

The admissions have more than trebled within the last ten years. One noteworthy feature was the admission of 8 patients belonging to the Mohammedan community.

The Lying-in Home as a training institution has been doing good work. During the year under review five paying and five native pupil midwives were admitted; five of the former and four of the latter received certificates on passing the required examination.

European systems of conducting labour will be appreciated more keenly if native pupil midwives were trained and sent to different villages all over the Island to replace the ignorant village midwives. This could be effected by encouraging village women to apply for admission into our training institution. Colombo has a sufficient number of midwives, and in future applications from residents other than in Colombo only should be entertained. Notices to medical officers and headmen in different parts of the Island should be issued to recommend women for the training institution. If sufficient inducement is held out by guaranteeing travelling expenses and the usual monthly stipend, I am sure within a short time a good number of midwives can be trained and sent to different parts of the Island, which will prove a great blessing to suffering humanity. All difficult cases of labour are now left to the tender mercies of ignorant village midwives, whose brutal treatment has on more than one occasion been prominently brought to my notice.

The equipment allowed proved quite inadequate to the requirements of the institution. The accommodation for nurses requires to be increased. Provision has been made to build two rooms, one to be utilized as an operating room and the other for treatment of septic cases.

The staff of the institution consists of a Medical Superintendent and a matron. The increase in the admission of paying patients has sorely taxed the energy of the matron. It is impossible for a single matron to attend to the paying and pauper patients of this institution. I will again urge the necessity of appointing an assistant matron to this institution.

The dispensing and a portion of the clerical work are done by an officer of the Ceylon Medical College, who receives Rs. 10 a month charged under Wages. The question of appointing a resident dispenser has become a necessity, as the officer of the College is only available at certain hours on week days. There are no paid attendants or paid nurses attached to this institution, and all cleaning and scrubbing and washing have to be done by the pupil midwives.

I cannot close this report without bearing testimony to the efficient work done by the matron.

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(15) REPORT of the Director, Bacteriological Institute, Dr. Joseph S. de Silva, M.B., D.P.H.

FOR the greater part of the year 1901 I helped Dr. H. M. Fernando, the late Director, in carrying out the work that devolved upon this institute. From the beginning of March, soon after my arrival in Ceylon, I have been in daily attendance, not only doing the routine work, but undertaking some research work as well.

The routine work comprises the examination and analyses of various materials for Government and other institutions and private medical practitioners. The examinations are mainly in aid to the elucidation of the nature and in the diagnosis of different diseases. During the year the undoubted existence of diphtheria in the Island was conclusively proved after complete and thorough investigation; this fact had hitherto been a matter of considerable doubt owing to the want of positive proof.

The following is a list of analyses carried out at this institute during the year:—

(1)	Examinations of sputa for the detection of the tubercle bacillus ...	145
(2)	Examinations of blood for Widal's reaction (for typhoid fever) ...	178
(3)	Examinations of secretions for the cholera bacillus ...	7
(4)	Examinations of secretions for the detection of the diphtheria bacillus ...	3
(5)	Examinations of other specimens	18

Of these, 41 specimens of sputa, 56 of blood for Widal's reaction, 2 of secretions for the diphtheria bacillus, and 6 other specimens were sent by private medical practitioners, the rest being all from Government institutions.

The Government institutions for which work was undertaken are the following:—

(1) General Hospital, Colombo.
(2) Lady Havelock Hospital, Colombo.
(3) Infectious Diseases Hospital, Colombo.
(4) Borella Convict Hospital, Colombo.
(5) Police Hospital, Colombo.
(6) Lunatic Asylum, Colombo.

In all nineteen different private medical practitioners took advantage of the help provided by this institute.

The work of 1901 shows a decided increase on that of the previous year, the year of the foundation and origin of the institute. Further, there is every evidence to show that this work will increase much more in the future. As private medical practitioners see the advantages of the aid offered to them, the number who seek such aid is sure to be greater as time goes on. No charges were made for the work undertaken for such practitioners or other departments during the year.

A new assistant, Mr. Arthur C. de Silva, was appointed in July, in succession to Mr. H. J. Fernando, L.M.S., who was transferred to the Kandy hospital as House Surgeon. The Directorship of the institute from its inception up to the end of the year was held by Dr. H. M. Fernando as an honorary appointment, and in addition to his other responsible duties.

From August Dr. Van Houtum, a Boer prisoner of war, with authority from Government, has been carrying on investigations on leprosy, a disease widespread in the Island, and the bacteriological aspect of which is yet obscure. The results of the investigation will be published at an early date.

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(16) REPORT of the Chief Medical Officer, Prisoners of War Camp at Diyatalawa, Mr. T. F. Garvin, M.B., C.M.

1.—GENERAL.

(*a*) *Strength.*

ON the 31st December, 1900, the number of prisoners of war in the Diyatalawa Camp was 4,256. Since then two batches arrived, the first of 590 on the 10th January, 1901, and the second of 103 on the 31st May, 1901. The strength of the camp at the end of each month and the daily averages were as follows:—

Month.	Strength at end of each Month.	Daily Average for the Month.
January	4,493	4,380
February	4,398	4,482
March	4,345	4,363
April	4,385	4,361
May	4,466	4,378
June	4,466	4,470
July	4,479	4,470
August	4,451	4,457
September	4,224	4,313
October	4,144	4,174
November	4,091	4,098
December	3,995	4,006

From time to time prisoners of war were sent to the convalescent depôt at Mount Lavinia for change of air and scene, or were transferred to the subsidiary camps at Ragama, Urugasmanhandiya, and Hambantota.

(*b*) *Climate and Meteorology.*

A meteorological observatory was established in January, and complete observations have since been taken and recorded. The following is a summary of the observations of most interest:—

Month.	Adopted Maximum Temperature of Air for Month.	Highest Maximum in Shade.	Mean Maximum in Shade.	Lowest Minimum in Air.	Mean Minimum in Air.	Mean Degree of Humidity (Saturation = 100).	Rainfall.	Average Sunshine per Day.	Mean Amount of Cloud.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	In.	Hours.	
January	66	77·5	73·8	50·7	58·2	74	2·00	—	—
February	69·2	80·8	76·7	53·5	58·2	71	3·54	—	5
March	69·9	80·7	77	50·5	58·4	68	3·71	—	4·5
April	71·6	82	78·8	57	61	71	9·21	—	5·7
May	73·5	85·5	80·8	56	61·9	63	4·20	9	4
June	71·8	82·8	78·7	52	61·4	63	3·31	8	5
July	72·9	84	80·2	55·2	61·2	55	—	9	4
August	74·1	85·2	82·1	53	60·9	52	0·21	9·5	4
September	72	83·2	79·3	58·8	61·2	64	5·31	6·9	5·2
October	71	83·8	78·4	54	60·1	65	4·10	7·6	5
November	68·8	80·8	75·4	52·6	59·8	72	4·37	6·9	6
December	66·8	78·5	73·2	52	58·2	73	4·13	6·5	5·5
For the year 1901	70·6	85·5	77·8	50·5	60	66	54·09	8	5

Rainfall.—The total rainfall for the year was 54·09 inches.

Humidity.—The average humidity of the atmosphere for the year was 66 per cent. of saturation.

(*c*) *Sick Rate.*

The total number of sick treated in the various hospitals in the camp during 1901 was 1,153. Of this number, 273 remained over on the 31st December, 1900, and 880 fresh cases were admitted during 1901.

The following table shows the average strength of the camp from month to month, the numbers admitted to hospital, and the ratio of sick to the average strength per 1,000 :—

Month.	Average Strength of Camp.	No. of all Cases admitted to Hospital.	Ratio of all Sick to Average Strength per 1,000.
January ...	4,380	123	28·08
February ...	4,482	59	13·16
March ...	4,363	78	17·83
April ...	4,361	86	19·72
May ...	4,378	73	16·67
June ...	4,470	113	25·28
July ...	4,470	51	11·40
August ...	4,457	65	14·58
September ...	4,313	62	14·37
October ...	4,174	61	14·61
November ...	4,098	50	12·20
December ...	4,006	59	14·72

(*d*) *Mortality Rate.*

The total number of deaths during 1902 was 32, and of this number 31 occurred in the hospital and 1 in the camp. The single death in camp was due to heart disease, and occurred quite suddenly. Thirty-one deaths in the hospital resulted as follows :—12 from enteric fever ; 19 from all other diseases.

The following table shows the ratio of all deaths to the average strength of the camp per 1,000 :—

Month.	Average Strength of Camp.	No. of Deaths from all Causes.	Ratio of all Deaths to Average Strength of Camp per 1,000.
January ...	4,380	3	0·67
February ...	4,482	6	1·31
March ...	4,363	7	1·60
April ...	4,361	2	0·45
May ...	4,378	2	0·45
June ...	4,470	—	—
July ...	4,470	3	0·67
August ...	4,457	3	0·67
September ...	4,313	—	—
October ...	4,174	3	0·71
November ...	4,098	1	0·24
December ...	4,006	2	0·50

Taking 4,329 as the daily average strength for the whole year, the mortality rate is 7·39 per 1,000, and excluding enteric deaths only 4·62 per 1,000.

2.—MEDICAL.

(1) *Staff.*

Professional.—The professional staff at the end of the year consisted of myself as Chief Medical Officer, L. A. Prins, L.M.S. (Ceylon), F. Keyt, L.M.S. (Ceylon), H. M. Leembruggen, L.M.S. (Ceylon).

Nursing.—The nursing staff at the end of the year consisted of Nurses Van Dadelszen and Nell. Sister Lucy, who was in full charge, left on the 31st March, 1901, and Nurse Gray retired in December.

The orderlies employed were reduced in number as the health in the camp improved. In January 36 of them were employed, at the end of the year only 15.

(2) *Hospitals.*

At the end of 1900 the available hospital accommodation consisted of 395 beds, as follows :—

	Beds.
Boer Hospital, Ward I.	25
Do. Ward II.	25
Do. Ward III.	8
Do. Ward IV.	25
Convalescent Hospital	24
Isolation Hospital	10
Segregation Hospital	42
Huts 37, 38, 39, 40	200
Total ...	359

By the end of 1901 the following were abandoned :—

Huts 37, 38, 39, 40	200
Wards III. and IV., Boer Hospital	33
Segregation Hospital	42
Total ...	275

and the number of beds in wards I. and II. of the Boer hospital were reduced to 18 each, and those in the isolation hospital to 8, and those in the convalescent hospital to 20, thus leaving 64 available beds for patients.

(3) *General Health.*

The general health of the camp steadily improved during the year, and at its end it could not be better.

(4) *Outdoor Dispensary.*

The total number of cases treated at the outdoor dispensary was 3,995 new cases and 5,064 old ones, making a total of 9,059 visits, or an average of about 25 per day.

(5) *Diseases treated in the Hospital.*

The total number of cases treated in the various hospitals during the year was 1,153. Of these, 31 died, 1,074 were discharged, and 48 remained under treatment.

Dysentery.—The total number treated was 72, of which 60 were admitted during the year. Three of these died, a mortality of 4·16 per cent. A large proportion of the cases were simple; those that died were of a grave character.

Malarial Fevers.—The total number treated was 108. All recovered. They belonged to the class of intermittents and remittents in nearly equal proportions, and a large proportion were recrudescences of old malaria contracted in South Africa. Some undoubtedly developed in the camp, in and about which the number of anopheles was surprisingly small. The cases were relatively numerous in February, March, and April; since then the numbers diminished, and in November and December the admissions were only one each month.

Debility.—No less than 156 cases of debility were treated, 155 being new admissions. One of these cases died. These cases constitute no less than 13 5 per cent. of all the patients during the year.

Nervous Diseases.—There were in all 24 cases of nervous diseases treated, and of these one, a case of cerebral apoplexy, died. There were two cases of mania and five of melancholia. The former were sent to the Lunatic Asylum, where one died. The cases of melancholia were mostly of a pronounced religious character.

Circulatory Diseases.—There were 6 cases, one of which—a case of valvular disease of the heart—died.

Respiratory Diseases.—Total treated 42. Of these, two died, one a case of pneumonia and the other a case of empyema.

Digestive Diseases.—Total treated 188. Of these, four died, one each from cancer of liver, cancer of stomach, peritonitis, and appendicitis.

Venereal Diseases.—There were remarkably few cases of these. A few prisoners of war contracted gonorrhea, and were treated at the dispensary.

Mumps.—In all 26 cases of mumps occurred in the camp. All terminated in recovery.

Enteric.—The total number of enterics treated during the year was 359. Of these, 111 were admitted during the year and 248 remained over in December, 1900. The number of deaths was 12, *i.e.*, a percentage of 3·3 of the total number treated, or 10·9 of the total admitted during the year. The last case of enteric occurred on the 29th November. Since then there has been no admission under this head.

Operations.—The following is a list of the operations done during the year:—

Operation for strangulated hernia	1
Operation for radical cure of hernia	1
Incision and drainage of hydatid (suppurative) of liver	1
Operation for radical cure of hydrocele	1
Operation for phimosis	2
Incision and drainage of hepatic abscess	1
Incision and drainage of large abscesses	8
Ligature and incision of hemorrhoids	2
Sequestrotomy	1
Removal of non-malignant tumor...	4

Of these, the case of hydatid of liver and one of large abscess died. The rest recovered, and were at the end of the year convalescent.

III.—SANITARY.

Drainage.—No new drainage works of any extent or influence were undertaken since the date of my last report. The camp is at present very satisfactorily drained, and the soil kept free of humidity.

Water Supply.—The supply of water has been ample, and the quality as ascertained by repeated analysis good.

Food.—The daily ration has been more than ample.

Removal of Excreta.—The system in vogue, detailed in last report, is working satisfactorily.

The general sanitary state of the camp has been satisfactory.

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(17) REPORT of the Medical Officer, Prisoners of War Camp at Ragama, Capt. W. P. Gwynne, R.A.M.C.

I.—GENERAL.

THE Boer Camp at Ragama was opened on 8th January, 1901, when 250 men and officers arrived from Diyatalawa:—

	Men.	Officers.
Second batch, January 10	21 ...	4
Third batch, March 12	45 ...	5
Fourth batch, August 4	6 ...	6
Fifth batch, September 15	4 ...	—
Sixth batch, October 14	35 ...	—

The strength of the camp on—	Number.
January 31	284
February 28	283
March 31	333
April 30	327
May 31	323
June 30	318
July 31	314
August 31	315
September 30	305
October 31	331
November 30	322
December 31	316

Seventeen prisoners were released on medical grounds and nine for other causes. There are about twenty prisoners of war on parole at Jaffna, Kandy, or Nuwara Eliya.

II.—SANITARY.

Drainage.—There are surface cement drains all over the prisoners' enclosures, and they have proved most satisfactory, having been tested by heavy rain.

Water Supply.—The water is pumped from two wells close to the railway line into seven reservoirs, holding 6,460 gallons in all. The water is of good quality, as tested by three analyses during the year, and is sufficient for all requirements. It is distributed over the camp by stand-pipes. Two of the old cooly camp reservoirs have been utilized as swimming baths for the prisoners of war.

On the 14th December charcoal and sand chatty filters were instituted in the camp, two filters for each hut and two for each dining-room. This was done on account of the deposit of iron in the water from the reservoirs and pipe.

On 3rd November the following diet was recommended :—Beef or mutton ¾ lb., instead of 1¼ lb.; peas or beans, dried, 4 oz., to make up for the loss of meat. The remainder of the ration to be as before. Since the 10th December, as no fruit was allowed in the camp from that date, ½ oz. lime juice daily has been issued. The food is of good quality.

Removal of Excreta.—The latrines are worked on the dry-earth system. A pint of the following solution is put into each bucket every day : Corrosive sublimate 1 in 1,000, with ten parts of chloride of sodium, the solution being coloured with methyl blue. The buckets are emptied twice daily, and the excreta burnt in the incinerator, which is acting well. The urine is conveyed by cement drains into pits in which broken bricks and coke have been placed.

Ablution.—A large ablution room has been provided in each camp with concrete flooring sloping to a central drain. Tubs and buckets have been provided for washing purposes.

Dwellings.—These consist of cadjan huts with galvanized iron roofs and concrete floors. Each hut accommodates 55 prisoners, and is 100 feet in length and 25 feet in breadth.

Ventilation.—The upper portion of the side walls of the huts consist of cadjan tats, which are raised during the day, allowing thorough ventilation. All the beds and bedding are put out in the sun daily in fine weather, and clothes lines are provided for hanging out blankets, towels, clothing, &c.

Clothing.—This is issued liberally to the prisoners of war according to requirements and medical recommendation.

Recreation.—Swimming baths and horizontal and parallel bars have been provided for this purpose.

Climate and Meteorology.—The climate of Ragama is on the whole very good. Meteorological observations were taken from 15th January.

Rainfall.

Month.	Rainfall. Inches.	Greatest Fall any one Day. Inches.	No. of Days on which Rain fell.
February	2·55	·94	8
March	5·58	1·52	11
April	10·13	1·97	21
May	6·20	1·78	20
June	10·56	2·08	26
July	8·84	2·14	17
August	·89	·42	7
September	3·96	1·88	13
October	6·84	1·74	16
November	27·44	5·29	23
December	2·23	·97	8

The largest rainfall on any one day was 5·29 inches on 11th November. Rain fell on 170 days out of 317. The total rain registered was 84·22 inches.

Month.	Mean Temperature of Air.	Highest Maximum.	Mean Maximum.	Mean Minimum.	Lowest Minimum.	Mean Humidity.
January	—	92·1	88·9	71	66·9	—
February	85	93·4	90	71·4	67·8	73
March	85·4	93·9	91·2	72·4	67·7	72
April	86·1	93·2	91·2	73	71·6	74
May	85·5	92·3	90	74·1	70·7	72
June	82·5	90	87	73·6	70·4	80
July	82·1	88·2	86·4	76·6	70	82
August	82·3	92	88·8	73·5	71	80
September	84	93·4	89·2	71·9	70	78
October	82	90·4	87·3	71·4	68	78
November	81·6	89·6	85	68	66·8	72
December	84	91·2	88	67·4	69	80

III.—MEDICAL.

Hospital.—There is one hospital consisting of a ward with accommodation for 20 patients. There were 148 cases treated in hospital up till the end of December. Of these, 40 cases were dysentery of a mild form, which yielded easily.

The largest number in hospital on any one day was 14; the smallest 3. Percentage of sick to prisoners for the year was approximately 3·5. One death only occurred, due to enteric fever.

There have been three cases of enteric fever, all of which can be traced to having owed their origin to Diyatalawa.

There have been two cases of mumps, brought from the ship the prisoners landed from.

There have been twenty-one cases of ague treated in hospital, a mild form, and all in patients who had previously suffered from the disease elsewhere, and none acquired here.

A large number of patients attended hospital for "inflammation external meatus ear." Latterly there have been fewer cases of the above.

The hospital staff consists of myself in charge, an apothecary, and nurse orderlies from among the prisoners of war. These orderlies perform their duties to my entire satisfaction. Many prisoners have been recommended for change to Mount Lavinia, Jaffna, Hambantota, or Diyatalawa, and some for parole at their own expense.

The hospital supplies have been to my entire satisfaction. The invalid diets have been well cooked and served.

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(18) REPORT of the Medical Officer, Prisoners of War Camp at Mount Lavinia, Mr. V. van Langenberg, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

General.—The strength of the camp on the 31st December, 1901, was 139. Transfers of prisoners of war have taken place six times during the year on the following dates, the average stay of a prisoner of war in this camp being about four months.

Date of Departure.		Date of Arrival.	
February 21	25	April 20	50*
April 20	43	April 23	97†
June 5	50	June 7	50
August 5	50	August 7	62
October 7	50	October 9	50
November 11	50	November 13	30
February 23	25		

* From ss. "Atlantian." † From Diyatalawa.

General Health.—No case of serious illness has occurred in the camp, and the general health has been very satisfactory. The number treated at the outdoor dispensary for each month is as follows:—

January	21
February	35
March	27
April	110
May	301
June	212
July	184
August	277
September	229
October	189
November	113
December	59
Total ...	1,051

The daily average for the year was 4·81.

The diseases treated were of minor importance, the chief complaints being dyspepsia and diarrhœa. A few mild cases of malarial fever and dysentery also came under treatment, and were generally cured in two or three days.

Five prisoners of war, who were not benefited by the change, were allowed to return to Diyatalawa.

Hospital.—A small hospital of three beds was opened on the 29th October, and is located in the guard room of the permanent military barracks. There were four cases treated in hospital up to the end of the year. Cases, however, which require prolonged hospital treatment continue to be sent to the General Hospital, Colombo. Twenty such cases were transferred during the year, among whom were 3 cases of enteric fever (relapses ?), 2 of dysentery, 1 of appendicitis, 2 of abscess of the liver, 1 of hydatid cyst of the lung, 1 of cancer of the stomach, and 1 of pernicious anæmia.

Deaths.—Two deaths occurred in the camp during the year: (1) Uræmia (chronic Bright's disease); (2) meningitis, result of over-exposure to the sun.

Water.—The water is good, and is obtained from a well near the camp. It is filtered before being issued to the prisoners of war.

Food.—The food is of good quality, and the complaints have been very few and of no consequence. The cooking is done by native cooks, and the prisoners of war seem very satisfied with it.

Latrines and Urinals.—The latrines are worked on the dry-earth system. The buckets containing the solid excreta are emptied once a day, and before being returned are washed and charged with a solution of Jeye's or Macdougall's fluid. Each latrine has a galvanized iron trough for urine fitted in it, and the urine is carried by means of a pipe to an open drain, which empties itself into a pit filled with broken brick and dressed with sulphate of iron.

Buildings.—The huts occupied by the prisoners of war, four in number, are lofty and well ventilated. Two huts accommodate 25 each and two 50 each. There is also a large dining-hall fitted with ten tables and seating accommodation for 100 men.

Baths, &c.—Every facility is afforded the prisoners of war for fresh water bathing, and they are provided with an excellent bathing-place with fourteen cement baths. They also bathe in the sea, but they have been informed that the coast is dangerous.

Drainage.—Two well-built cement surface drains carry away the slops and storm water from the camp, and have proved satisfactory.

Exercise and Recreation.—The prisoners of war are allowed to roam about at will on the seashore, a mile of which is at their disposal, between the hours of 6 and 9 in the morning and 4 and 6·30 in the evening. Football and quoits are favourite outdoor games.

Clothing.—Clothing is issued liberally. An inspection of "kit" is made once a week.

Staff.—The staff consists, besides myself, of an apothecary and a hospital orderly, a prisoner of war.

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(19) REPORT of the Medical Officer, Prisoners of War Camp at Urugasmanhandiya, Mr. V. van Langenberg, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

GENERAL.

THE camp at Urugasmanhandiya was opened on the 11th September, 1901, when 4 officers and 172 men arrived from Diyatalawa, and this number was added to from time to time. The strength of the camp on the 31st December, 1901, was 356 (officers 4, men 352).

SANITARY.

Situation.—The camp, which is 4 miles from the Kosgoda railway station on the road to Elpitiya, is pitched on high ground, well above the surrounding paddy fields.

Drainage.—The slops and storm water are carried away by large surface drains, which have proved very satisfactory.

Buildings.—The huts occupied by the prisoners of war are built of mud and wattle, with thatched roofs and floors of rammed earth. The side walls are about 3 ft. high, the upper portion consisting of cadjan tats, which can be raised or lowered as required. The huts are lofty and well ventilated. Each hut is about 120 ft. long and 15 ft. wide, and accommodates 46 men. There are four separate huts for the men to dine in.

Water.—The drinking water is obtained from a well near the camp. It is of good quality as reported by analysis, and there is a plentiful supply. The water is pumped into water carts and is distributed round the camp.

Food.—The food is of good quality, and the cooking, which is done by native cooks, is excellent. The complaints have been very few and of no consequence. Alcoholic drinks are allowed and are sold in the camp at very moderate prices. Each prisoner of war is permitted to buy 1 glass of spirits or 2 pints of beer or stout a day.

Latrines and Urinals.—There are two sets, one at the eastern and the other at the western end of the camp. The latrines are worked on the dry-earth system. The buckets are emptied once a day, and the solid excreta buried in pits at a great distance from the camp. Each urinal is fitted with a galvanized iron trough, and the urine is conveyed by means of a short pipe to an open cement drain, which empties itself into a pit filled with broken brick and dressed with sulphate of iron.

Baths and Wash-houses.—There is an ample supply of water for bathing purposes. The bathroom has a cement floor impermeable to fluids. There are two wash-houses for the washing of clothes, provided with tubs, buckets, and tables.

Exercise and Recreation.—Prisoners of war are free to go anywhere within a radius of 3 miles from the camp, and this privilege is freely availed of. In addition, special permits to Kosgoda and other places in the vicinity are granted to a certain number every day. Football, cricket, and quoits are favourite outdoor games. A school was opened early in December, and is very popular.

Clothing.—The men are well provided with clothing.

Climate and Meteorology.—The climate is on the whole good. Meteorological observations were begun on the 29th October. The highest maximum temperature recorded was 88, the lowest 81; the highest minimum was 78, the lowest 66. The total rainfall was 6·73 inches. The rainfall was not estimated till early in December.

MEDICAL.

General Health.—The general health has been very good, and I think that the comparative freedom which the prisoners of war enjoy here in no small measure accounts for this satisfactory state of affairs. The numbers treated at the outdoor dispensary were—

September	173
October	187
November	142
December	151
Total ...	653

making a daily average of 5·83. The diseases treated were of minor importance.

Hospital.—The hospital consists of two wards accommodating ten patients. The number treated in hospital up to the end of the year was 46, the admissions each month being as follows :—

September	9	November	11
October	8	December	18

The largest number in hospital at any one time was five, and the smallest number one. There have been no deaths.

Segregation Camp.—The Ceylon Mounted Infantry hill and the huts standing on it will be used as a segregation camp should any infectious disease break out in the camp.

Staff.—The staff consists, besides myself, of an apothecary, a nurse orderly from among the prisoners of war, and two native attendants.

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(20) REPORT of the Medical Officer, Prisoners of War Camp at Hambantota, Mr. A. Chinniah.

General.—The Boer camp at Hambantota was opened on the 19th September, 1901, when a batch of prisoners of war was sent from Diyatalawa, numbering 57, of whom 32 were officers and 25 Burghers; since then 2 officers left. The jail is converted into a camp. The situation of the camp is on a high ground and well suited for the purpose.

Water Supply.—The water is supplied by a contractor from wells dug at Indiwewa, about ¾ mile from the camp. The water for drinking is filtered.

Baths.—The prisoners of war freely use sea baths. Two zinc baths are supplied in a bath-room for the officers, and a separate cement bath for the Burghers, also four hand tubs for washing purposes to the officers and two for Burghers.

Drainage.—The arrangement is satisfactory.

Food.—The food is wholesome and nutritious. The daily ration is the same as supplied at Diyatalawa, but mutton is supplied twice a week. The food is cooked by coolies employed for the purpose and supervised by prisoners of war.

Removal of Excreta.—The excreta are removed twice daily and thrown into the sea. The latrines are worked on dry-earth system, Jeye's or Macdougall's fluid being used for each bucket, four buckets for each section, and two urine buckets for officers and one for Burghers.

Dwellings.—Four rooms and nine cells for officers and three big rooms for Burghers are allowed, the space being sufficient for each individual. They are also given two separate dining-rooms, one for each. The rooms are sufficiently ventilated.

Exercise and Recreation.—They are at full liberty to move about from 5 A.M. to 8 P.M. Consequently they have ample exercise, also recreation, such as swimming and walking.

Clothing.—Extra clothes are supplied here freely by Government to those who require the same.

Staff.—I took over charge of this camp on the 15th November, 1901, from Dr. Leembruggen, and I had to dispense.

General Health of the Camp, on the whole, is very satisfactory.

Outdoor Dispensary.—The total number treated was 255, old cases 92 and new cases 163.

STATISTICS.

Table I.—Estates Medical Aid: Receipts and Expenditure in the District and Civil Hospitals during 1901.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
District Hospitals.		
1. Diets: paid by estates at 30 cents a day ...	47,514 40	
2. Diets: paid by Government for "others" at 50 cents a day	39,297 0	
3. Funeral expenses of "others"	955 35	
4. (*a*) Medicines sold and prescriptions compounded at dispensaries ...	7,828 96	
(*b*) Collections at dispensaries ...	1,281 47	
(*c*) Medicines used by "others" in hospitals	16,459 78	
(*d*) Medicines used by "others" at dispensaries ...	16,193 30	
5. Paid by estates for visits ...	18,870 50	
6. Sale of drugs, unserviceable articles, &c., from Civil Medical Stores ...	2,498 23	
7. Recoveries for maintenance of "others" ...	2,526 40	
		153,425 39
Civil Hospitals.		
1. Paid by estates for labourers at 30 cents a day ...	17,764 30	
2. Paid by estates for visits ..	2,932 0	
		20,696 30
Grand Total ...	—	174,121 69
Export Duty ...		134,800 97
Deficit ...	—	308,282 16
Total ...	—	617,204 82

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
District Hospitals.		
1. Diets: for estate labourers and "others" ...	130,781 9	
2. Medicines supplied from Civil Medical Stores ...	41,806 19	
3. Funeral expenses of estate labourers and "others" ...	3,407 27	
4. Salaries of District Medical Officers, allowances, &c. ...	118,368 96	
5. Departmental expenditure ...	3,154 64	
6. Maintenance and repairs to buildings	136,994 64	
7. Rent of outdoor dispensaries	10,588 50	
8. Transport of medicines and other miscellaneous charges	2,860 76	
9. Equipment	22,313 65	
10. Wages of apothecaries, attendants, &c.	42,910 7	
11. Contingencies ...	7,181 30	
12. Printing	3,006 17	
13. Nursing service ...	4,787 55	
14. Exchange compensation ...	2,207 97	
		530,368 76
Civil Hospitals.		
1. Diets: estate labourers ...	17,930 35	
2. (*a*) Medicines used by above in hospitals ...	6,551 54	
(*b*) Medicines used by estate labourers at dispensaries	555 52	
3. Funeral expenses of estate labourers	106 13	
		25,143 54
1. Value of medicines supplied to district dispensaries ...	26,380 87	
2. Value of medicines, &c., supplied to estate dispensaries ...	35,311 65	
		61,692 52
Total ...	—	617,204 82

Table H.—Statement of Expenditure under the Medical Aid Ordinance during 1901.

	Number of Patients.	Number of Days in Hospital.	Other than Estate Labourers.	Number of Days in Hospital.	Provisions and other Necessaries.				Equipment.	Funeral Expenses.	Wages of Apothecaries, Attendants, &c.	Contingencies.	Medicines supplied from the Civil Medical Stores.	Total Expenditure.	Grand Total.
					Diets.	Extra Articles of Diet, Stimulants.	Other Extras.	Total Provisions.							
District Hospitals.					Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Dikoya ...	518	15,463	240	88	9,270 21	41 46	293 20	9,604 86	938 45	402 50	1,748 0	397 73	2,423 43	15,515 7	
Lindula ...	939	18,666	372	2,438	10,183 35	26 52	526 5	10,915 90	1,693 34	263 55	2,547 13	320 68	3,535 35	19,546 55	
Kelebokka ...	319	7,742	167	1,525	3,568 0	9 90	48 70	3,626 60	793 60	120 0	1,344 0	440 97	1,240 5	7,571 22	
Uda Pussellawa ...	232	5,042	152	1,792	3,442 8	24 91	89 41	3,556 40	406 34	165 91	1,380 0	444 50	2,052 56	7,985 71	
Haputale ...	337	6,208	420	7,021	6,694 14	140 76	270 51	7,105 41	930 96	—	2,256 0	308 67	2,250 71	12,849 75	
Lunugala ...	337	10,861	106	1,924	3,921 12	54 60	56 37	4,032 9	446 63	120 0	1,589 99	128 17	1,910 32	8,227 20	
Kurawanella ...	1,109	37,923	1,174	21,371	23,471 69	56 24	606 82	24,134 75	2,628 78	240 0	3,232 6	598 84	3,226 1	34,760 44	
Maskeliya ...	644	12,033	141	2,678	6,239 50	13 83	249 9	6,503 22	1,103 90	230 40	1,890 0	422 76	1,994 2	12,194 30	
Doltota ...	302	5,461	134	1,858	2,649 70	1 34	30 24	2,681 28	638 43	—	1,611 16	134 41	1,447 33	6,522 55	
Rakwana ...	444	8,015	581	6,009	5,517 55	121 51	207 50	5,846 56	776 51	173 0	1,337 50	237 37	2,227 75	10,592 69	
Balangoda ...	620	20,437	673	13,360	16,147 94	43 16	980 92	17,172 2	1,210 49	230 50	2,015 16	366 29	2,480 72	23,475 9	
Nawalapitiya ...	552	13,635	477	3,812	7,341 7	—	125 34	7,466 41	1,405 20	341 00	1,133 0	480 14	2,806 45	13,738 80	
Avisawella ...	817	20,207	547	5,144	8,876 22	135 18	490 0	9,502 40	2,549 20	575 64	1,890 0	859 27	2,893 61	17,870 12	
Neboda ...	793	12,819	32	637	4,887 46	16 25	607 36	5,321 7	845 58	128 50	1,938 20	242 20	1,909 84	10,385 39	
Teldeniya ...	206	5,113	266	3,407	2,925 98	45 99	219 47	3,191 44	385 79	156 25	1,805 50	131 28	1,946 55	7,596 81	
Ramboda ...	228	7,493	149	3,762	5,065 84	22 67	97 80	5,786 31	670 39	125 0	1,854 0	297 43	1,347 60	10,080 73	
Deniyaya ...	408	8,562	226	2,247	4,119 48	163 90	162 89	4,446 27	555 38	294 42	1,524 23	261 34	1,297 29	8,378 89	
Maturata ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,373 60	—	150 0	382 27	716 75	2,621 82	
Dumbula ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 0	1,125 33	—	598 50	143 93	1,882 87	3,466 63
Pussellawa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 0	1,264 36	—	652 50	79 33	1,840 2	3,848 21
Civil District Hospitals ...	3,121	70,373	14,771	190,572	—	—	—	—	17,950 35	—	106 13	—	—	6,551 54	24,588 2
Total ...	12,017	294,713	20,548	269,146	124602 11	989 22	5,161 76	148,711 44	21,785 6	3,513 40	32,526 87	6,951 40	48,357 75	261,845 99	
District Dispensaries.															
Elkaduwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 73	—	480 0	9 8	1,517 27	2,032 8	
Madulsima ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 12	—	120 0	9 34	631 65	776 11	
Mappane ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 86	—	120 0	13 59	878 4	1,016 49	
Agrapatana ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 74	—	678 0	12 72	868 9	1,563 55	
Watawala ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30 66	—	648 0	31 7	974 25	1,683 98	
Bogawantalawa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48 72	—	516 0	9 50	2,363 86	2,938 8	
Dolosbage ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	576 50	13 0	1,293 78	1,883 28	
Koslanda ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 9	—	120 0	8 8	932 24	1,069 41	
Haldummulla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 55	—	120 0	7 10	660 94	802 59	
Rattota ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79 40	—	578 96	7 7	1,333 88	1,999 31	
Kotmale ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 18	—	648 0	0 81	423 4	1,076 3	
Galagedara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 20	—	516 0	15 26	1,085 48	1,642 94	
Bandarawela ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 80	—	120 0	2 5	864 87	991 70	
Rangalla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29 0	—	287 74	0 48	449 75	766 97	
Passara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 28	—	150 0	7 29	1,171 69	1,334 26	
Gammaduwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 87	—	480 0	16 21	847 13	1,347 21	
Watagoda ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 20	—	144 0	1 15	684 76	831 11	
Aranayaka ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30 90	—	1,380 0	1 25	960 31	2,372 46	
Udugama ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40 78	—	480 0	7 20	1,701 81	2,229 79	
Kadugannawa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120 0	2 75	1,265 75	1,388 50	
Elpitiya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 73	—	582 0	18 24	695 5	1,321 2	
Pandalu-oya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 59	—	120 0	4 85	477 47	611 82	
Kandy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	528 0	—	1,746 16	2,274 16	
Kitulgala ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29 37	—	120 0	5 83	847 2	1,002 39	
Nanu-oya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27 28	—	150 0	11 35	402 23	591 16	
Tumeombe ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29 83	—	480 0	5 83	657 8	1,170 76	
Watteguma ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29 83	—	120 0	9 40	647 27	806 50	
Estate Dispensaries ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35,311 65	35,311 65	
Civil Dispensaries ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	555 52	555 52	
Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	528 59	—	10,383 20	229 81	62,248 4	73,389 64	
Grand Total ...	12,017	294,713	20,548	269,146	124602 11	989 22	5,161 76	148,711 44	22,313 65	3,513 40	42,910 7	7,181 30	110605 77	335,235 63	335,235 63

General.—Salaries and Allowances of Government Medical Officers, &c. ...	...	118,368 96
Exchange Compensation ...	...	2,207 97
Nursing Service ...	...	4,787 55
Salaries of Extra Clerks, &c. ...	...	3,154 64
Maintenance and Repairs to Buildings ...	...	136,924 64 281,969 19
Transport of Medicines and other Miscellaneous Charges ...	...	2,860 76
Rent of Outdoor Dispensaries ...	...	10,588 50
Printing ...	...	3,006 17
		617,294 82

Table III.—ESTATE DISPENSARIES.

			Rs. c.
Abbotsford, &c.	...	Nanu-oya	... 276 0
Ambalawana	...	Deltota	... 453 10
Agar's Land	...	Balangoda	... 276 19
Attabage, &c.	...	Pussellawa	... 309 53
Annfield	...	Dikoya	... 244 89
Avington	...	Yatiyantota	... 106 96
Avisawella	...	Avisawella	... 266 30
Bambarabotuwa	...	Ratnapura	... 306 78
Beverley	...	Morawaka	... 624 46
Cabragalla	...	Koslanda	... 402 9
Campion	...	Bogawantalawa	... 315 28
Chesterford, &c.	...	Veyangoda	... 160 28
Clunes	...	Dehiowita	... 297 9
Clodagh	...	Matale	... 331 0
Cocagalla	...	Lunugala	... 279 47
Concordia	...	Nuwara Eliya	... 932 97
Condegalla	...	Ramboda	... 136 91
Debatgama	...	Aranayaka	... 230 97
Daisy Valley	...	Kurunegala	... 100 0
Degalessa	...	Karawanella	... 352 73
Delwita	...	Kurunegala	... 345 20
Delta	...	Pussellawa	... 150 4
Dewalakanda	...	Karawanella	... 206 8
Digalla	...	Dehiowita	... 187 34
Diyagama	...	Agrapatana	... 238 44
Drayton	...	Dimbula	... 283 10
Duckwari	...	Rangala	... 384 44
Dunedin	...	Karawanella	... 318 32
Dunsinane	...	Pundalu-oya	... 201 85
Edarapola	...	Kegalla	... 344 76
Eadella	...	Polgahawela	... 191 35
Eila	...	Karawanella	... 299 41
Elfindale	...	Watawala	... 272 18
El Teb	...	Passara	... 300 73
East Holyrood	...	Dimbula	... 349 6
Ganepalla	...	Karawanella	... 308 42
Galatura	...	Ratnapura	... 237 92
Gikiyanakanda	...	Neboda	... 331 30
Glen Alpin	...	Badulla	... 182 95
Glenlyon, &c.	...	Agrapatana	... 282 92
Glassel	...	Dehiowita	... 344 86
Goorookeli	...	Deltota	... 365 59
Hauteville	...	Agrapatana	... 429 50
Hemmingford	...	Avisawella	... 454 92
Halwatura	...	Panadure	... 476 52
Halgolla	...	Yatiyantota	... 300 0
Hayes	...	Morawaka	... 200 72
Helboda	...	Pussellawa	... 396 16
High Forest	...	Maturata	... 398 36
Katugastota	...	Katugastota	... 249 11
Katooloya	...	Madulkele	... 376 48
Lavant	...	Karawanella	... 267 96
Laxapana	...	Maskeliya	... 486 75
Lebanon, &c.	...	Madulkele	... 722 94
Lynsted	...	Bogawantalawa	... 137 49
Mahadova	...	Lunugala	... 161 89
Mocha	...	Maskeliya	... 399 19
Mooloya	...	Kandy	... 754 53
Moray	...	Maskeliya	... 184 64
Morankanda, &c.	...	Madawalatenna	... 180 76
Mipitikanda	...	Karawanella	... 176 0
Mudamana	...	Kitulgala	... 208 27
Nahalma	...	Avisawella	... 126 48
Nilambe	...	Deltota	... 360 99
Norwood	...	Hatton	... 386 80
North Matale	...	Matale	... 474 67
Osborne, &c.	...	Hatton	... 171 85
Pantiya	...	Neboda	... 267 68
Penrith	...	Avisawella	... 333 53
Pitakanda	...	Kurunegala	... 334 0
Panawatta	...	Yatiyantota	... 332 46
Pallekele	...	Kandy	... 274 93
Polatagama	...	Karawanella	... 259 40
Queensberry	...	Kotmale	... 507 88
Ragalla	...	Uda Pussellawa	... 361 30
Rassagala	...	Balangoda	... 717 7
Rayigama	...	Horana	... 250 0
Roeberry	...	Lunugala	... 177 33
Rondura, &c.	...	Kitulgala	... 277 50
Rookwood	...	Hewaheta	... 36 24
Sapumalkanda	...	Dehiowita	... 254 28
Spring Valley	...	Badulla	... 360 53
St. Leonard's	...	Nuwara Eliya	... 465 41
Sarnia	...	Badulla	... 527 81
Sunnycroft	...	Veyangoda	... 611 72
Tangakele	...	Lindula	... 387 28
Theresia, &c.	...	Bogawantalawa	... 405 93
Troy	...	Karawanella	... 425 0
Udabage	...	Kitulgala	... 380 66
Unugalla, &c.	...	Badulla	... 383 43
Ury, &c.	...	Passara	... 401 16
Uva	...	Madulsima	... 106 49
Venture	...	Norwood	... 390 33
Vellai-oya	...	Watawala	... 378 43
Vogan	...	Neboda	... 250 0
Waharaka	...	Kegalla	... 172 54
Warwick, &c.	...	Ambawela	... 420 49
We-oya	...	Karawanella	... 503 42
Westhall	...	Kotmale	... 221 94
Waverly	...	Agrapatana	... 449 22
Weywelhena	...	Badulla	... 552 23
Woodend	...	Dehiowita	... 25 33
Yataderiya	...	Kegalla	... 617 96
Yatawatta	...	Matale	... 217 12
Yogama	...	Dehiowita	... 378 30
Yoxford	...	Watagoda	... 544 49
		Total	... 35,311 65

Table IV.—Statement showing the different Towns where outbreaks of Cholera occurred during 1901, giving the Dates and Duration of each outbreak, the Number of Cases, and classifying them into different Races.

	Number of Cases and Deaths.		Date of First Appearance.	Date of Last Case.	Of these													
					Sinhalese.		Moors.		Tamils.		Immigrants.		Malays.		Others.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
WESTERN PROVINCE.			1900.	1901.														
Negombo ...	3	2	Dec. 25	Jan. 2	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
			1901.															
Ragama Camp ...	1	1	Jan. 12	Jan. 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Do. ...	2	2	March 16	March 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Do.	2	2	Nov. 11	Nov. 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	1
Do. ...	1	1	Dec. 9	Dec. 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	
Total ...	9	8			2	1	—	—	1	1	6	6	—	—	—	—	9	8
NORTHERN PROVINCE.																		
Achchuvaly ...	44	23	Dec. 1	Dec. 31	—	—	—	—	44	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	23
Kayts and Karumben ...	51	37	Dec. 11	Dec. 31	—	—	—	—	51	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	37
Total ...	95	60			—	—	—	—	95	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	60
PROVINCE OF UVA.																		
Alutnuwara ...	27	15	Nov. 18	Dec. 9	8	4	19	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	15
Taldena ...	1	1	Nov. 29	Nov. 29	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Welimada ...	18	11	Dec. 4	Dec. 24	18	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	1
Total ...	46	27			26	15	20	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	27
Grand Total ...	150	95			28	16	20	12	96	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	95

Table V.—Return of Cases of Smallpox, Modified Smallpox, and Chickenpox that occurred in Ceylon during 1901, and which were reported to the Civil Medical Department.

Station.	Total treated.				Total died.			
	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Total.	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Total.
Western Province.								
Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta ...	149	53	182	384	35	—	1	36
Gangodawila	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
Kotte	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
Waturapola	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	2
Wellawatta	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
Migahawatta	5	2	—	7	1	—	—	1
Butpitiya	6	1	—	7	2	—	—	2
Eppamulla	4	—	—	4	1	—	—	1
Hendala	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Mugurugampola ...	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
Ja-ela	4	—	1	5	1	—	—	1
Hanwella	2	—	19	21	—	—	—	—
Beruwala	2	5	17	24	1	—	—	1
Akurugoda	2	3	—	5	—	—	—	—
Mahamulla	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
Henamulla	6	5	—	11	1	1	—	2
Mathupitiya	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Panadure	—	—	43	43	—	—	—	—
Bandaraganna	7	5	8	20	—	—	—	—
Medagama	2	4	2	8	—	—	—	—
Moratuwa	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	—
Gariyagama	1	—	4	5	—	—	—	—
Henaratgoda	3	—	19	22	—	—	—	—
Veyangoda	1	—	17	18	—	—	—	—
Mirigama	3	—	46	49	1	—	—	1
Kochchikada	7	—	—	7	2	—	—	2
Negombo	10	2	3	15	5	—	—	5
Baruhupola	3	2	—	5	2	—	—	2
Kadawatta	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	—
Aturugiriya	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
Kelaniya	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—
Avisawella	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	—
Hemiford estate	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Kalutara	—	—	24	24	—	—	—	—
Total ...	225	86	419	730	58	1	1	60
Central Province.								
Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kandy ...	—	—	123	123	—	—	—	—
Gampola	—	—	11	11	—	—	—	—
Matale	—	—	311	311	—	—	—	—
Mulhalkele	—	—	13	13	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya	—	—	34	34	—	—	—	—
Katugastota	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Paldeniya	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—
Hanguranketa	—	—	38	38	—	—	—	—
Jail Hospital, Kandy	—	—	41	41	—	—	—	—
Dikoya	13	—	14	27	1	—	1	2
Lindula	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
Kelebokke	3	1	2	6	—	—	—	—
Maskeliya	1	2	23	26	1	2	—	3
Deltota	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Teldeniya	—	—	13	13	—	—	—	—
Nawalapitiya	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Maturata	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Dimbula	—	2	4	6	—	—	—	—
Elkaduwa	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Agrapatana	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Watawala	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Bogawantalawa	—	—	13	13	—	—	—	—
Dolosbage	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	—
Rattota	—	—	16	16	—	—	—	—
Kotmale	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Galagedara	—	—	22	22	—	—	—	—
Gammaduwa	—	—	20	20	—	—	—	—
Watagoda	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Kadugannawa	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Pundalu-oya	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Total ...	20	5	741	766	2	2	1	5
North-Central Province.								
Kekirawa	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—

Table V.—*continued.*

Station.	Total treated.				Total died.			
	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Total.	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Total.
Northern Province.								
Kankesanturai ...	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Delft ...	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Pallai ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Kayts ...	8	4	—	12	2	—	—	2
Vallvettitturai ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total ...	9	4	8	21	2	—	—	2
Southern Province.								
Balapitiya ...	3	—	13	16	1	—	—	1
Baddegama ...	—	—	36	36	—	—	—	—
Beralapanatara ...	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Batapola ...	—	—	44	44	—	—	—	—
Dodanduwa ...	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Elpitiya ...	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Galle ...	5	—	43	48	1	—	—	1
Hikkaduwa ...	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—
Hakmana ...	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Kotagoda ...	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Katukurunda ...	—	—	31	31	—	—	—	—
Matara ...	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—
Hambantota ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Nagoda ...	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Weligama ...	—	—	13	13	—	—	—	—
Total ...	8	—	214	222	2	—	—	2
Eastern Province.								
Kanthalai ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva.								
Badulla ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Bandarawela ...	—	3	56	59	—	—	—	—
Haldummulla ...	—	1	8	9	—	—	—	—
Haputale ...	—	—	23	23	—	—	—	—
Madulsima ...	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Welimada ...	2	4	21	27	2	—	—	2
Baduluwela ...	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	—
Total ...	2	8	123	133	2	—	—	2
North-Western Province.								
Kurnegala ...	—	1	17	18	—	—	—	—
Polgahawela ...	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Puttalam ...	5	8	—	13	2	—	—	2
Total ...	5	9	21	35	2	—	—	2
Province of Sabaragamuwa.								
Aranayake ...	—	—	22	22	—	—	—	—
Balangoda ...	1	2	4	7	—	—	—	—
Godakawela ...	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	—
Hunuwella ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Kalawana ...	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
Karawanella ...	—	—	13	13	—	—	—	—
Kegalla ...	—	—	150	150	—	—	—	—
Kitulgala ...	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Mahawalatenna ...	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
Helundeniya ...	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Parakaduwa ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Rakwana ...	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Rambukkana ...	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—
Ratnapura ...	6	—	7	13	4	—	—	4
Total ...	7	2	234	243	4	—	—	4
Grand Total ...	276	114	1,762	2,152	72	3	2	77

Table VI.—Statement showing Particulars of Vaccination in the Island during 1901.

Province.	Primary Vaccination.							Re-vaccination.				Percentage of Successful to Total Inspected.	
	Age.			Results.				Results.					
	Infants.	Children.	Adults.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total No. vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total No. vaccinated.	Primary Vaccination.	Re-vaccination.
Western	259	39,014	4,580	36,383	1,492	5,978	43,853	4,738	1,149	1,931	7,818	96·06	80·48
Central	44	8,952	744	8,699	464	577	9,740	1	—	—	1	94·93	100
Northern	—	8,073	504	7,405	698	474	8,577	380	194	—	574	91·38	66·20
Southern	66	17,623	1,482	15,549	2,157	1,465	19,171	325	251	121	697	87·81	56·42
Eastern	87	5,796	654	5,576	705	256	6,537	94	—	—	94	88·77	100
North-Western ...	176	9,707	412	7,722	570	2,003	10,295	456	210	311	977	93·12	68·46
North-Central ...	—	4,019	539	3,894	429	235	4,558	132	19	4	155	90·07	87·45
Uva	73	3,394	104	3,223	114	234	3,571	178	90	130	398	95·72	66·41
Sabaragamuwa ...	—	9,573	444	7,640	685	1,692	10,017	631	230	501	1,362	91·77	73·28
Total ...	705	106151	9,463	96,091	7,314	12,914	116319	6,935	2,143	2,998	12,076	92·92	76·37
Number vaccinated on Estates by Estate Vaccinators ...	40	12,648	6,204	17,142	826	924	18,892	778	560	371	1,709	95·40	58·14
Number vaccinated in the District Outdoor Dispensaries	56	1,374	105	1,337	119	79	1,535	2	1	1	4	91·82	66·66
Number vaccinated in the Civil Outdoor Dispensaries ...	92	14,680	588	11,930	2,536	894	15,360	29	17	7	53	82·47	63·04
Grand Total ...	893	134853	16,360	126500	10,795	14,811	152106	7,744	2,721	3,377	13,842	92·13	73·99
In 1900 ...	900	106449	15,169	98,871	10,827	12,820	122518	6,359	2,001	1,724	10,084	90·13	76·06

Table VII.—Arrivals of Steamers, Sailing Ships, and Native Craft, with Native Traders and Immigrant Coolies, in the Port of Colombo, from January 1 to December 31, 1901.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Steamers ...	214	217	268	238	220	221	195	298	198	199	187	107	2,562
Sailing Ships ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Native Craft ...	58	55	86	40	37	25	31	34	22	31	21	34	474
Traders.													
Men	2,696	5,398	4,566	4,899	3,894	4,871	6,154	4,872	6,250	5,891	4,638	4,229	60,408
Women	250	348	435	410	484	460	485	430	510	437	364	338	4,951
Children	132	318	296	323	401	299	389	345	447	364	272	267	3,844
Infants	58	75	120	145	119	103	117	86	141	107	91	74	1,236
Total ...	3,127	6,139	5,417	5,777	4,898	5,733	7,145	5,733	7,348	6,799	6,415	4,908	70,439
Coolies.													
Men	977	1,117	1,882	2,309	3,657	3,997	4,178	2,988	2,752	2,006	1,633	1,395	28,891
Women	340	382	657	783	1,304	1,587	1,620	1,078	986	656	458	365	10,216
Children	220	220	381	438	854	1,089	1,096	719	588	326	255	168	6,354
Infants	128	106	190	206	397	496	558	415	315	205	125	99	3,240
Total ...	1,665	1,825	3,110	3,736	6,212	7,169	7,452	5,200	4,641	3,193	2,471	2,027	48,701
Vessels placed in quarantine	56	35	48	22	27	30	33	25	29	29	30	33	397
Number of Cases of Smallpox sent to Hospital ...	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
Number of Cases of Smallpox isolated on Board ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Cases of Chicken-pox sent to Hospital ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Number of Cases of Chicken-pox isolated on Board ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Cases of Measles sent to Hospital ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Number of Cases of Measles isolated on Board ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera.													
Number sent to Hospital ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number died on Board ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number remaining on Board	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

For Tables VIII. and IX., see the Ceylon Blue Book, 1901, pages AA 37 and AA 46, Nosological Return and Return separating the Malabars into those sent in by the Police, &c.

Table X.—Return of Lepers treated in the Hospitals and Outdoor Dispensaries in the Island during 1901, excepting those treated in the Leper Asylum at Hendala and the Leper Wards at Kalmunai Hospital.

Western Province.

Institution.	No. treated.
Negombo Hospital	1
Avisawella Hospital	1
Panadure Hospital	8
Horawella Dispensary	3
Matugama Dispensary	1
Hendala Dispensary	18
Kadawatta Dispensary	1
Maradana Female Dispensary ...	15
	48

Central Province.

Nalanda Dispensary	1
Paldeniya Dispensary	1
Agrapatana Dispensary	2
Nawalapitiya Dispensary ...	1
Hanguranketa Dispensary ...	1
	6

Southern Province.

Galle Hospital	15
Tangalla Hospital	1
Balapitiya Hospital	1
Udugama Dispensary	1
Nagoda Dispensary	1
	19

Northern Province.

Point Pedro Hospital	2
Mannar Hospital	1
Kankesanturai Dispensary ...	3
	6

Eastern Province.

Institution.	No. treated.
Mahaoya Dispensary	2
Karunkoditivu Dispensary ...	3
Paddiyiruppu Dispensary ...	4
Kalmunai Dispensary	28
	37

North-Western Province.

Kurunegala Hospital	2

Province of Uva.

Badulla Hospital	3
Haputale Hospital	1
Alutnuwara Hospital	2
Bibile Dispensary	1
	7

Province of Sabaragamuwa.

Balangoda Hospital	5
Karawanella Hospital	1
Rakwana Hospital	1
Kegalla Hospital	2
Godakawela Dispensary	1
	10
Grand Total ...	135

Table XI.—Cost of Establishment, 1901.

	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments	278,330 1	
Exchange Compensation	11,725 5	
Allowances.		
House allowance to Assistant Principal Civil Medical Officer	840 0	
House allowance to Surgeon in charge, General Hospital	840 0	
House allowance to First Assistant Medical Storekeeper	146 37	
Medical College.		
Registrar, Medical College	6,000 0	
Allowance to Lecturers	9,000 0	
Salary of Lady Doctor	3,580 92	
House allowance to Lady Doctor ...	600 0	
Scholarship for Female Students ...	1,000 0	
Pay of head servant	240 0	
Pay of carpenter and cooly	330 0	
Laboratory Assistant	480 0	
Servant, Medical Museum	150 0	
Female attendant, dissecting room ...	180 0	
		313,442 35
Other Charges.		
Remuneration to private medical practitioners ...	5,074 15	
Bookbinding, office furniture, and petty expenses ...	1,180 76	
Boatmen for Health Officer, Colombo ...	1,511 15	
Animal Vaccination, Western Province ...	*4,642 95*	
Do. Central Province ...	*1,439 48*	
Do. Southern Province ...	*1,535 75*	
Do. Northern Province ...	*548 28*	
Do. Eastern Province ...	*797. 9*	
Subscription to Colonial Medical Library ...	500 0	
Appliances to illustrate lectures	1,715 90	
Purchase of glass almirahs, &c., for the Medical College	278 81	
Stationery	4,050 72	
Rent of Colonial Surgeon's Office, Jaffna ...	150 0	
Do. Kandy ...	660 0	
Do. Kurunegala ...	300 0	
Rent of Temple House	1,276 25	
Rent of Medical Officer's quarters, Chilaw ...	240 0	
Rent of Vaccine Stations, Colombo ...	2,160 0	
Horse allowance to Principal Civil Medical Officer	420 0	
Horse allowance to Colonial Surgeon, Western Province	420 0	
Carriage allowance to Chief Inspector of Vaccination, Western Province	420 0	
Horse allowance to Medical Officer (Police) ...	420 0	
Relief to Medical Officers in solitary stations	222 67	
Travelling expenses of Medical Officers, &c., General	27,273 69	
Travelling expenses of Medical Officers, &c., in the Provinces	18,869 7	
		76,106 73
Hospitals and Dispensaries	—	723,315 89
General.		
Purchase of medicines and instruments ...	178,005 71	
Purchase of medicines in India	575 20	
Do. Ceylon	5,574 75	
Transport of medicines	9,575 21	
Articles for Civil Medical Stores	6,135 76	
Repairing instruments	85 0	
Contingencies	870 76	
Petty expenses	90 0	
		200,912 39
Harbour Service.		
Harbour service	—	1,803 22
Plague precautions	—	12,835 82
Grand Total ...	—	1,328,416 40

Table XII.—Statement of Expenditure of the several Government Hospitals, Asylums, &c., for 1901.

Hospitals, &c.	Total Number of Patients treated.	Average daily Sick.	Diets.	Extra Articles of Diet. Stimulants.	Extra Articles of Diet. *Other Articles.	Total.	Equipment.	Funeral Expenses.	Wages and Allowances of Nurses.	Wages of Dispensers, Attendants, &c.	Contingencies.	Total.
I.—ASYLUMS.			Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Lunatic Asylum, Jawatta	—	—	57,754 76	210 25	4,252 84	62,217 85	8,891 51	121 86	—	11,906 5	4,134 61	87,271 88
Leper Asylum, Hendala	—	—	29,735 25	130 46	3,433 37	33,299 8	3,885 2	392 48	—	4,306 97	2,524 3	44,407 58
Total ...	—	—	87,490 1	340 71	7,686 21	95,516 93	12,776 53	514 34	—	16,213 2	6,658 64	131,679 46
II.—De Soysa Lying-in Home	—	—	2,001 4	55 0	107 83	2,163 87	274 87	45 70	—	870 0	792 57	4,147 1
III.—CIVIL HOSPITALS.												
Colombo	—	—	50,412 98	2,180 12	5,634 94	58,228 4	6,235 28	637 40	—	11,783 8	8,926 65	85,810 45
Seamen's, Planters', Anthonisz, Passengers', and Cargill's Wards	—	—	10,158 82	1,426 19	5,500 78	17,085 79	1,871 8	—	—	4,090 42	4,205 2	27,252 31
Lady Havelock Hospital	—	—	4,934 48	113 31	1,460 89	6,508 68	1,200 75	240 71	—	3,510 0	1,264 92	12,725 6
Negombo.	—	—	4,071 8	13 85	57 48	4,142 41	402,39	186 50	—	1,488 0	442 52	6,661 82
Kalutara	—	—	3,923 94	7 1	47 54	3,978 49	566 55	160 50	—	1,416 91	351 95	6,474 40
Panadure	—	—	2,779 43	10 9	139 10	2,928 62	401 18	243 0	—	911 84	124 76	4,609 40
Kandy	—	—	20,580 3	379 72	1,736 24	22,695 99	2,817 88	968 30	—	5,285 38	1,167 44	32,934 99
Katugastota	—	—	1,052 68	—	0 24	1,052 92	75 96	2 0	—	606 0	50 21	1,787 9
Gampola	—	—	5,047 35	14 81	153 71	5,215 87	882 98	157 84	—	1,518 0	330 65	8,105 34
Nuwara Eliya...	—	—	8,480 61	219 88	362 0	9,062 49	875 49	342 0	—	1,792 0	860 7	12,932 5
Matale	—	—	7,791 36	15 93	590 92	8,398 21	820 11	228 76	—	1,588 20	849 24	11,884 52
Mulkalkele	—	—	3,404 88	7 70	102 49	3,515 7	406 7	48 96	—	2,139 25	260 78	6,370 13
Mullaittivu	—	—	1,949 98	—	121 97	2,071 95	305 38	16 0	—	936 0	184 94	3,514 27
Vavuniya	—	—	2,067 71	0 3	37 58	2,105 32	182 82	46 0	—	886 0	151 10	3,371 24
Point Pedro	—	—	2,317 25	3 91	57 79	2,378 95	152 49	8 75	—	704 39	97 33	3,341 91
Mantota	—	—	1,507 12	—	59 14	1,566 26	145 52	66 0	—	900 0	221 41	2,899 19
Galle	—	—	10,247 53	62 4	445 78	10,755 35	2,063 92	73 0	—	2,774 33	927 73	16,594 33
Balapitiya	—	—	3,110 30	88 67	67 91	3,266 88	205 15	186 0	—	780 96	122 91	4,561 90
Matara	—	—	4,760 94	20 45	77 89	4,859 28	735 32	61 50	—	1,200 0	654 58	7,510 68
Tangalla	—	—	1,070 57	1 38	19 22	1,091 17	132 85	24 0	—	752 0	188 56	2,188 58
Hambantota	—	—	1,398 3	32 10	152 69	1,582 82	102 32	52 0	—	750 0	302 50	2,789 64
Batticaloa	—	—	1,854 43	35 56	119 73	2,009 72	326 29	46 50	—	1,226 75	284 31	3,893 57
Trincomalee	—	—	1,866 18	25 50	30 89	1,922 57	138 25	44 98	—	827 80	90 86	3,024 46
Kalmunai	—	—	3,262 37	—	552 27	3,814 64	410 75	44 15	—	1,392 12	416 31	6,077 97
Kurunegala	—	—	9,554 41	243 59	315 51	10,113 51	1,031 50	378 58	—	2,226 0	578 79	14,328 38
Puttalam	—	—	3,075 47	88 0	228 35	3,391 82	280 30	167 70	—	1,071 0	217 97	5,128 79
Marawila	—	—	4,677 27	3 36	84 68	4,765 31	587 81	204 0	—	1,020 0	141 56	6,718 68
Chilaw	—	—	2,097 36	2 18	36 84	2,136 33	120 42	76 50	—	756 0	279 35	3,368 60
Anuradhapura	—	—	4,579 71	10 38	44 76	4,634 85	788 53	224 50	—	1,230 0	222 76	7,100 64
Badulla	—	—	9,461 81	243 74	666 29	10,371 84	3,226 50	300 0	—	3,215 0	1,020 69	18,134 3
Ratnapura	—	—	6,737 61	13 54	493 17	7,244 32	240 43	194 89	—	1,268 53	309 26	9,257 43
Kegalla	—	—	5,226 46	8 47	332 30	5,567 23	1,005 77	331 75	—	1,224 0	345 14	8,473 89
Total ...	—	—	203,460 15	5,271 46	19,731 9	228,462 70	28,738 4	5,762 77	—	61,269 96	25,592 27	349,825 74

Table XII.—Statement of Expenditure of the several Government Hospitals, Asylums, &c., for 1901—*contd.*

Hospitals, &c.	Total Number of Patients treated.	Average daily Sick.	Diets.	Extra Articles of Diet.		Total.	Equipment.	Funeral Expenses.	Wages and Allowances of Nurses.	Wages of Dispensers, Attendants, &c.	Contingencies.	Total.
				Stimulants.	Other Articles.							
IV.—Field or Parangi Hospitals.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Dandugama	—	—	2,886 28	39 14	71 93	2,997 35	167 82	32 50	—	996 0	184 81	4,378 48
Nikaweratiya...	—	—	2,890 58	14 61	92 86	2,998 5	280 24	54 0	—	1,851 50	193 2	5,376 81
Alutnuwara	—	—	2,357 15	—	50 49	2,407 64	331 8	106 77	—	2,068 0	138 97	5,052 46
Medagama	—	—	2,989 46	12 8	68 32	3,069 86	303 61	120 0	—	1,413 50	140 43	5,047 40
Buttala	—	—	3,173 37	27 10	455 44	3,655 91	428 10	120 0	—	1,460 24	201 74	5,865 99
Kolonna	—	—	4,766 3	6 68	139 27	4,911 98	357 42	39 25	—	1,550 38	251 61	7,110 64
Godakawela	—	—	3,390 71	117 93	292 72	3,801 36	316 13	9 20	—	1,049 0	181 75	5,357 44
Mahaoya	—	—	693 39	0 81	25 78	719 98	365 29	31 0	—	655 50	82 11	1,853 88
Total ...	—	—	23,146 97	218 35	1,196 81	24,562 13	2,549 69	512 72	—	11,044 12	1,374 44	40,043 10
V.—Immigrant Hospitals.												
Dambulla	—	—	4,105 62	45 37	326 15	4,477 14	335 56	40 75	—	900 0	270 75	6,024 20
Mannar	—	—	1,473 82	9 50	54 60	1,537 92	143 24	35 25	—	678 0	138 84	2,533 25
Puliyady-irrakkam	—	—	1,248 70	—	32 71	1,281 41	160 31	14 0	—	543 60	84 70	2,084 2
Pesalai	—	—	291 49	2 66	6 54	300 69	69 93	8 7	—	267 35	74 3	720 7
Mihintale	—	—	2,235 58	8 44	19 12	2,263 14	265 45	40 0	—	966 0	496 85	4,031 44
Total ...	—	—	9,355 21	65 97	439 12	9,860 30	974 49	138 7	—	3,354 95	1,065 17	15,392 98
VI.—Nursing Service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38,978 36	—	—	38,978 36
VII.—Branch Hospital, Borella	—	—	2,107 33	3 0	195 34	2,305 67	248 61	10 75	—	508 63	156 49	3,230 15
VIII.—House of Observation, Galle	—	—	185 43	—	—	185 43	38 52	—	—	582 50	212 19	1,018 64
IX.—Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta ...	—	—	3,788 27	57 45	906 35	4,752 7	580 21	131 20	—	2,143 0	487 4	8,093 52
Total ...	—	—	6,081 3	60 45	1,101 69	7,243 17	867 34	141 95	38,978 36	3,234 13	855 72	51,320 67
Grand Total ...	—	—	331,534 41	6,011 94	30,262 75	367,809 10	46,180 96	7,115 55	38,978 36	95,986 18	36,338 81	592,408 96

POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL AND DIRECTOR OF TELEGRAPHS FOR 1901.

Preface.—In the preparation of this report it has appeared advisable, instead of putting the reader to the trouble of turning to appendices for tabulated figures, to present them with the text accompanied by such comments as seem pertinent.

Mails.—The rapid growth of the business done by the Ceylon Post Office is illustrated by the statements which follow. The weight of mails despatched from Ceylon to the United Kingdom for ten years was :—

Year.	By P. & O. Packets.		By Orient Packets.		By French Packets.		By German Packets.		By Bibby Line.		Total.	
	Letters and Post Cards.	Other Articles.	Letters and Post Cards.	Other Articles.	Letters and Post Cards.	Other Articles.	Letters and Post Cards.	Other Articles.	Letters and Post Cards.	Other Articles.	Letters and Post Cards.	Other Articles.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1892 ...	4,009	10,338	2,008	5,489	753	1,286	318	544	—	—	7,088	17,657
1893 ...	4,509	13,142	2,306	6,269	598	1,154	393	778	—	—	7,806	21,283
1894 ...	4,627	13,249	2,492	6,041	625	1,310	389	989	50	505	8,183	22,094
1895 ...	4,851	14,030	2,769	7,378	565	1,076	297	620	98	439	8,580	23,543
1896 ...	5,174	15,556	3,086	9,504	584	1,431	583	1,283	37	64	9,464	27,838
1897 ...	5,217	17,056	3,230	9,992	859	2,466	736	2,116	—	—	10,092	31,630
1898 ...	5,482	17,977	3,512	11,774	997	2,477	784	1,990	55	115	10,830	34,333
1899 ...	6,836	20,217	4,925	14,043	561	1,160	841	2,508	15	38	13,178	37,966
1900 ...	6,506	19,153	4,721	13,730	1,164	3,283	1,126	3,098	—	—	13,517	39,264
1901 ...	7,211	20,817	5,399	14,240	1,485	4,014	1,774	4,479	—	—	15,869	43,550

It will be seen that in ten years the weight of letters and post cards has increased 124 per cent. and the weight of other articles 146 per cent. The table is of further interest as showing how increasing advantage is taken of the French and German steamers.

For the first time it is possible to give an estimate of the number of articles which passed through the post in Ceylon in the year under review. The figures, excluding parcels, which are dealt with below, are :—

Class.	Posted in Ceylon.			Received from other Countries.	Total.
	At Colombo.	At other Stations.	Total.		
Letters prepaid	3,129,826	6,050,796	9,180,622	2,898,354	12,078,976
Letters franked	689,106	1,541,960	2,231,066	—	2,231,066
Post cards	613,762	1,156,906	1,770,668	354,418	2,125,086
Printed matter	2,264,122	913,712	3,177,834	1,370,552	4,548,386
Samples and patterns ...	—	—	—	38,306	38,306
Total ...	6,696,816	9,663,374	16,360,190	4,661,630	21,021,820

Parcels.—The next table shows the parcel business done at the General Post Office for eight years :—

Year.	Inland.						Foreign.			Grand Total.
	Posted at the General Post Office.				Received in Transit to other Offices.	Total.	Despatched.	Received.	Total.	Inland and Foreign.
	Ordinary.	Value-payable.	Service.	Total.						
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1894	55,858	18,348	—	74,206	29,881	104,087	10,426	26,626	37,052	141,139
1895	55,252	20,970	11,377	87,599	31,187	118,786	14,607	36,244	50,851	169,367
1896	52,974	22,842	13,802	89,618	29,415	119,033	11,500	34,239	45,739	164,772
1897	54,717	28,994	14,771	98,482	21,771	120,252	12,645	43,785	56,430	176,683
1898	55,947	30,005	14,296	100,248	22,160	122,408	13,868	45,167	59,035	181,443
1899	58,581	30,898	13,920	103,399	24,112	127,511	16,148	55,498	71,646	199,157
1900	59,827	33,028	16,938	109,793	39,372	149,165	17,288	64,858	82,146	231,311
1901	63,001	39,347	19,533	121,881	47,085	168,966	21,704	71,370	93,074	262,040

Ordinary inland parcels increased only 12 per cent., while value-payable parcels rose by 114 per cent. in the same time. Foreign parcels increased by 150 per cent.

The following is a detailed statement of parcels exchanged with the United Kingdom, India, the British Colonies, and Foreign Countries for ten years :—

[For Statement see next page.]

The fact is noteworthy that the number of value-payable parcels from India to Ceylon has in ten years multiplied 7½ times, while ordinary parcels from India have risen to ten times their number. The fear that the value-payable system between India and Ceylon would interfere with trade has not been justified by the result, and I hope it will not be long before the system is extended to the parcel exchange with the United Kingdom.

The total number of parcels passing between Ceylon and other countries was in 1901 nearly six times the number sent and received ten years before. The total number of parcels which passed through the post was :—

	Ordinary.	Value-payable.	Total.
Inland	225,206	56,114	281,320
Indian	19,725	40,849	60,574
United Kingdom	26,253	—	26,253
Other Countries	6,247	—	6,247
Total ...	277,431	96,963	374,394

On value-payable parcels Rs. 505,554 was collected and remitted to the senders, Rs. 190,040 to senders in Ceylon, and Rs. 315,514 to senders in India. The Customs duty collected on all parcels from abroad amounted to Rs. 64,933·07.

It is convenient here to note the improvements and extensions effected in the Parcel Post Service.

The rates between India and Ceylon were reduced by nearly 50 per cent., and a fair division of the postage between the two administrations was agreed to, resulting in an addition to the Ceylon revenue.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's service to the Straits Settlements and China was supplemented by using the steamers of the Messageries Maritimes and the Norddeutscher Lloyd Companies, so as to provide a weekly, instead of a fortnightly, service to the Far East.

An overland parcel service *viâ* Italy and France was established, shortening, for the extra charge of 1*s.* or 75 cents a parcel, the time of transit by a week.

An additional service with France and through France to the rest of Europe was arranged by the Messageries Maritimes steamers *viâ* Marseilles, and by the same agency to certain French Colonies.

Services were inaugurated between Ceylon and the Dutch East Indies and with Natal, the latter serving the rest of British South Africa.

At the commencement of the year India announced the establishment of a parcel service with the United States of America, and the Ceylon Post Office took the opportunity of exchanging parcels through India *viâ* Switzerland and France with America.

Direct exchange of insured parcels was arranged with Tasmania and New Zealand, with the Straits Settlements and Shanghai (for German Agencies in China), with Egypt, and with France and Germany. Prior to 1901 parcels could be insured only to India and London and to certain places *viâ* London.

Returned Letter Office.—The work of the Returned Letter Office is shown thus :—

Year.	Total No. of Letters received.	Total No. of Letters returned to Senders.	No. of Letters destroyed.	Property found. Value.
				Rs.
1892 ...	69,654	65,846	3,808	2,656
1893 ...	69,820	65,450	4,370	6,137
1894 ...	74,335	61,149	13,186	3,483
1895 ...	113,758	101,865	11,893	5,624
1896 ...	127,195	110,182	19,769	14,928
1897 ...	134,570	114,930	27,783	8,622
1898 ...	146,806	122,063	24,743	11,213
1899 ...	161,618	129,250	32,368	8,955
1900 ...	170,320	141,399	28,981	12,655
1901 ...	171,027	156,820	14,207	8,557

The number of returned packets naturally advances with the increase of postal matter. It is satisfactory to observe that the proportion of letters destroyed was much lower in 1901 than in any previous years. Articles of value were found in the returned letters to the following amounts :—

	Rs. c.
Money Orders	3,055 65
Postal Orders	98 0
Cheques	5,366 77
Cash	30 35
Stamps	6 38
Total ...	8,557 15

With the exceptions of Rs. 5 cash and Rs. 3·17 in stamps, the whole of this property was returned to the owners. Four sales of unclaimed articles were held in the year, realizing Rs. 255·83.

Parcel Post Exchange with India, United Kingdom, British Colonies, and Foreign Countries since the Year 1892.

Year.	India.				United Kingdom.						Malta and Gibraltar.		Gibraltar.		Egypt.		Mauritius.		Hongkong.		Straits Settlements.		Victoria.		New South Wales.		South Australia.		Queensland.		Western Australia.		Tasmania.		New Zealand.		Germany.		France.		Natal.		Netherlands India.		Grand Total.		
	Ordinary.		Value-Payable.		All Sea.		Overland.		P. and O. Company.																																							
	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched and Received.
1892	2469	1125	546	5389	3880	778	—	—	33	422	8	17	—	—	17	72	6	—	45	53	507	383	o	o	o	o	o	o	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	7766	8381	16147
1893	2035	3104	777	8152	4466	8850	—	—	23	314	6	6	—	—	15	99	16	2	45	45	508	408	o	o	o	o	o	o	10	10	4	—	23	4	85	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	9181	21218	30399
1894	3845	4025	962	12629	4637	8988	—	—	50	202	15	17	—	—	17	76	32	13	59	50	526	382	o	o	o	o	o	o	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	10426	26626	37052
1895	4798	4991	847	18711	4774	11212	—	—	49	212	25	33	—	—	24	314	102	31	51	34	506	395	o	o	o	o	o	o	—	—	—	—	—	—	102	127	—	—	—	—	—	—	14607	36244	50851
1896	4847	4753	742	16473	5346	11659	—	—	38	204	31	32	—	—	26	183	127	47	70	72	452	495	107	48	218	50	43	8	28	10	33	53	10	—	48	43	76	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	11500	34239	45739
1897	4991	7455	508	23102	5432	11653	—	—	57	196	29	47	—	—	31	222	230	65	112	108	513	602	64	66	140	73	23	22	24	18	45	18	12	—	187	—	67	138	—	—	—	—	—	—	12645	43785	56430
1898	5858	7434	635	24072	5728	11872	—	—	58	172	12	60	—	—	48	257	250	76	115	113	508	689	113	82	70	100	33	21	33	18	60	15	—	—	281	23	66	163	—	—	—	—	—	—	13868	45167	59035
1899	6408	8576	733	31125	6743	13777	—	—	48	144	22	46	—	—	67	232	361	115	157	187	742	740	106	101	172	98	44	19	42	12	80	8	—	—	317	165	106	153	—	—	—	—	—	—	16148	55498	71646
1900	6796	10528	629	36522	7275	15587	—	—	53	124	14	36	—	—	40	211	443	71	128	127	796	947	111	80	153	72	43	25	52	16	100	9	—	—	381	158	94	345	—	—	—	—	—	—	17288	64858	82146
1901	8507	11218	770	40079	8755	16490	81	927	64	88	21	22	6	5	71	368	690	120	140	96	824	947	245	126	196	77	119	29	54	24	104	20	18	4	478	97	137	414	88	185	322	31	14	8	21704	71370	93074

* Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and Queensland.

	Despatched.	Received.
1892 ...	63	159
1893 ...	168	124
1894 ...	141	244
1895 ...	184	329

Money Orders.—The next three tables show the money order business done, the second and third being amplifications of the first :—

Money Order Business from 1892 to 1901, inclusive.

Year.	Inland.		Indian.		United Kingdom.		Colonial & Foreign.		Grand Total.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1892 ...	118442	3238129	31716	1162917	2597	65843	2998	167766	155753	4634655
1893 ...	128324	3347480	35278	1200393	2801	80669	2881	164622	169284	4793164
1894 ...	135895	3079216	41159	1622805	2951	76800	3433	181680	183438	4960501
1895 ...	150406	3473928	52165	2013110	2777	81069	3563	189418	208911	5757525
1896 ...	161789	3825490	67886	2369964	3670	103212	3640	179762	236985	6478428
1897 ...	178295	4208559	75930	2826341	4756	118179	3440	158941	262421	7312020
1898 ...	190476	4559862	79788	2919819	6133	133459	4272	184021	280669	7797161
1899 ...	193998	4625778	86400	2812400	7184	151318	4616	214333	292198	7803829
1900 ...	233251	5320346	110024	3726274	7646	160414	5297	247573	356218	9454707
1901 ...	239171	5231615	112932	3539698	9760	299137	5539	270578	365402	9341034

Money Order Business with India from 1896 to 1901, inclusive.

Year.	Ordinary.				Telegraph.				Value-payable Parcel Orders.				Grand Total.	
	Issued.		Paid.		Issued.		Paid.		Issued.		Paid.		Issued and paid.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1896 ...	32847	1329564	3711	113163	10588	684165	850	58337	19554	179731	336	5004	67886	2369964
1897 ...	34762	1448343	3961	117132	15206	1010053	1078	66196	20453	178429	470	6188	75930	2826341
1898 ...	36653	1460483	4382	119962	15873	1066567	1189	75272	21107	189804	584	7371	79788	2919819
1899 ...	38508	1444450	4320	114386	14331	949108	1093	65649	27435	231061	713	7746	86400	2812400
1900 ...	49227	1800394	4072	111257	22277	1433106	1720	89911	32140	284508	588	7098	110024	3726274
1901 ...	50639	1742709	5396	162797	18622	1215692	1548	102985	36005	308404	722	7110	112932	3539698

[For Statement regarding Money Order Business with British Colonies and Egypt see page 5.]

The average advance in the value of the business for ten years is 10 per cent. per annum. The value for 1901 was Rs. 113,500 less than for 1900, a drop of 1 per cent., but 1900 was an abnormal year, and the increase of 1901 over 1899 was very close on 20 per cent. The uncertain factor is the telegraph money order business with India, which is presumably affected by the immigrant labour market.

The commission paid on money orders issued in 1901 amounted to Rs. 62,400, and orders on Government service were issued free, the commission on which amounting to Rs. 9,131 was earned but not paid.

In the course of the year a direct money order exchange was arranged with Natal, serving British South Africa, and largely availed of by the prisoners of war in Ceylon.

A material improvement effected was the issue of money orders on the United Kingdom, the colonies, and foreign countries at every post office in Ceylon, the public being thus saved the trouble of sending a local money order to the General Post Office to purchase a foreign money order.

The number and value of postal orders sold in ten years are shown in the following table :—

Postal Orders sold, and Commission earned, from 1892 to 1901, inclusive.

Year.	Number of Orders at										Total Number of Orders.	Total Value.	Commission.
	50c.	Re. 1	Re.1·50	Rs. 2	Rs.2·50	Rs. 3	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs.7·50	Rs. 10			
												Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1892 ...	984	2658	1483	2616	2211	2301	1356	3985	247	1415	19256	64388 50	846 86
1893 ...	1105	2825	1515	2928	2256	2586	1362	4022	249	1424	20272	66564 50	884 67
1894 ...	1141	3223	2294	3796	2615	3060	1665	4459	277	1493	24023	76506 50	1028 27
1895 ...	1450	2990	2030	5850	5614	3500	1750	5340	364	1090	29078	89425 0	1185 92
1896 ...	1485	3602	1856	4311	2791	3608	1854	5671	350	2032	27560	92268 0	1216 20
1897 ...	1590	3738	2021	4332	3142	3899	2028	5867	443	2424	29484	100790 0	1321 9
1898 ...	1644	3815	2103	4379	3213	3918	2128	6142	453	2648	30433	105406 50	1373 62
1899 ...	1864	3790	2127	4769	3681	4294	2083	6369	465	2774	32216	116406 0	1448 13
1900 ...	1831	4033	2416	5098	3784	4511	2507	6624	463	2879	34146	117172 0	1531 16
1901 ...	1772	4625	2388	5586	3088	4699	2733	6867	489	3082	36229	124086 50	1622 82

Money Order Business with British Colonies and Egypt from 1892 to 1901, inclusive.

Year.	Victoria.		New South Wales.		South Australia.		Queensland.		Western Australia.		Tasmania.		New Zealand.		Mauritius and Seychelles.		Hongkong.		Straits Settlements.		British North Borneo.		Egypt.		Natal.		Grand Total.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1892 ...	93	5250	209	10470	42	3780	92	8855	43	2655	11	645	—	—	29	1289	30	1043	2449	133779	—	—	—	—	—	—	2998	167766
1893 ...	116	5955	213	11460	58	4440	121	9255	37	2040	11	1065	5	360	43	2472	30	1193	2185	122527	—	—	62	3855	—	—	2881	164622
1894 ...	105	3120	156	8250	56	3945	311	12780	38	3375	17	510	29	1440	27	1154	24	776	2523	136174	—	—	147	10156	—	—	3433	181680
1895 ...	126	4170	190	9045	50	2720	289	17550	37	2595	19	510	58	3765	14	631	28	993	2599	137794	—	—	153	9645	—	—	3563	189418
1896 ...	104	3435	193	11445	66	4140	138	7080	77	6060	109	1830	61	3765	16	587	28	799	2696	131404	4	97	148	7620	—	—	3640	179762
1897 ...	104	3630	160	7455	51	2865	144	12015	77	4335	148	2115	67	5940	34	2022	34	1357	2441	107374	13	428	167	9405	—	—	3440	158941
1898 ...	125	3975	175	8010	46	2520	203	12675	72	4215	196	3375	53	2010	16	1151	71	2471	3085	132706	26	1118	204	9795	—	—	4272	184021
1899 ...	170	5540	191	9810	63	4395	173	13980	100	5565	214	3160	59	2445	30	896	107	3566	3170	143992	26	829	313	20055	—	—	4616	214333
1900 ...	129	5115	156	5985	36	1670	189	19545	380	8490	195	2820	73	2595	46	1134	88	1864	3731	183300	23	875	251	14280	—	—	5297	247673
1901 ...	166	6178	211	9425	49	2986	184	14663	265	9228	185	3659	117	4770	77	2253	116	6277	3668	181626	19	883	322	19806	160	8824	5539	270578

The average increase of business in this line is very close on 10 per cent. per annum, and the advance is steady.

Post Office Savings Bank.—The progress of the Post Office Savings Bank is satisfactory, the number of accounts existing at the end of each year showing how remarkably steadily the number of depositors is increasing. The advance in ten years is 160 per cent. The increase in population is 18. The number of accounts is the index of the utility of such an institution, and the facts that the amount to the credit of the depositors has risen at the same rate as the number of accounts open, and that the average balance to the credit of a depositor has remained substantially the same, show that the legitimate object of a Post Office Savings Bank, the encouragement of thrift among the poorer classes, is being fulfilled.

The following tables show the business done in the last ten years and a statement of accounts for the year 1901 :—

Post Office Savings Bank Business in the last Ten Years.

Year.	Number of Offices.	Deposits.			Withdrawals.		Average Balance to each Account.	Cost of Establishment.	Depositors' Accounts.			Amount to credit of Depositors.	Amount of Invested Funds.	Amount in hand of the Post-master-General.
		Number.	Amount.	Interest credited to Depositors.	Number.	Amount.			Number opened.	Number closed.	Number remaining open.			
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs. c.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892 ...	127	29628	470840	—	11185	374364	24 87	—	7946	4551	20782	502476	492886	13080
1893 ...	132	31824	532981	—	12079	421813	25 40	—	9104	6015	23871	606417	597229	14760
1894 ...	134	35373	596852	13000	13620	484740	25 72	5300	10983	6884	27970	719352	720584	10070
1895 ...	138	37907	661927	15000	14467	546032	26 70	5800	12240	8858	31352	837228	853551	6277
1896 ...	139	39684	754693	19500	12371	605054	27 47	6309	14683	9376	36659	1026471	1019594	11946
1897 ...	140	37339	742765	20266	18280	680277	20 78	7787	7243	1282	42620	1071898	1083662	11182
1898 ...	143	35631	693886	20766	15243	675501	25 0	6684	5059	1546	46133	1097251	1121185	13676
1899 ...	146	37314	736634	21516	14063	666575	26 14	7016	5009	2326	48816	1168060	1217748	13666
1900 ...	147	37370	772324	29467	14534	712558	28 28	7521	5496	2425	51887	1257293	1344672	17191
1901 ...	149	39169	786261	26260	15893	769925	24 6	7706	5584	2567	54426	1315469	1379726	20301

Post Office Savings Bank.

Dr. Balance Sheet for the Year ending December 31, 1901. *Cr.*

Liabilities.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Assets.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Amount due to depositors on December 31, 1901 :—			Cash at bank on December 31, 1901 :—		
Current Ledger balances ...	1,310,144 63		Trustees' account ...	1,723 60	
Dormant Ledger balances ...	5,862 7		Postmaster-General's account	20,301 61	
Warrants issued, but not paid	6,606 49		Cash in hands of Postmasters on December 31, 1901 ...	3,363 83	
		1,322,613 19	Cash in transit from Postmasters (since received) ...	4,126 42	
Amount due to Postmaster-General on Money Order account	—	4,046 74			30,015 46
Balance held in reserve on December 31, 1901 ...	—	102,479 74	Investments at cost :—		
			Ceylon Government Inscribed Stock ...	366,216 11	
			Indian Government Paper	790,837 42	
			Colonial Stock ...	222,672 4	
					1,379,725 57
			Accrued interest on investments (since received) ...	—	19,398 64
		1,429,139 67			1,429,139 67

Profit and Loss Account.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Interest credited to depositors during the year 1901	26,260 26	Interest on investments due to 1901 received in 1901 ... Rs. 25,779·42	
Salaries and miscellaneous payments ...	8,340 10	Interest on investments due to 1901 received in 1902 ... „ 19,398·64	
Balance profit for the year 1901 ...	11,418 96		45,178 6
		Interest on trustees' account ...	602 35
		Refund of income tax on Colonial Stock dividends	224 76
		Miscellaneous receipts	14 15
	46,019 32		46,019 32

Reserve Fund.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Balance held in reserve on December 31, 1901	102,479 74	Balance in hand on December 31, 1900 ...	91,060 78
		Profit for the year 1901	11,418 96
	102,479 74		102,479 74

In my report for the year 1900 I mentioned the issue of improved deposit books in linen covers and with the rules printed in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil. I believe they are appreciated, and I hope that one effect will be greater regularity in sending books to the Head Office to be written up. The importance of this as a protection to depositors from fraud cannot be too often insisted upon.

Telegraphs.—The next two tables show the nett revenue of the Telegraph Branch on account of message traffic and the number and description of messages despatched for three years :—

Revenue of the Telegraph Branch for the Year 1901.

	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Stamps on message traffic ...	583.018	68		
Recovered on bearing messages ...	5,586	56		
Reply deposits, Inland ...	75,989	42		
Do. Indo-Ceylon ...	1,256	72		
Do. Foreign ...	747	97		
Recovered on undercharged messages	50	95		
Bearing messages to Master Attendant	393	93		
			667,044	23
Credited by Indian Government on account of foreign and Indo-Ceylon reply deposits incoming	2.127	60		
Credited by Indian Government on account of messages transferred from India to Ceylon ...	29,874	70		
Bearing messages from Ceylon ...	8,453	64		
Refunds credited in India ...	163	34		
			40,619	28
Received from the General Manager for maintenance of Railway Telegraphs	23,305	36		
Abbreviated addresses ...	3.200	0		
Supplying extra copies of messages and cooly hire on telegrams	33	19		
Sale of telegraph form books ...	96	38		
Miscellaneous	156	56		
			26,791	49
			734,455	0

	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Payments made to Indian Government on account of message traffic	435,814	69		
Reply deposits to India (outgoing)	1,224	56		
Do. Foreign (outgoing)	714	23		
Paid out on incoming reply deposits messages, Indo-Ceylon, and foreign	2,110	73		
Amount refunded in India ...	155	93		
Paid out on incoming bearing messages from India to Master Attendant	393	93		
			440,412	7
Indian Government on account of incoming bearing messages ...	3,920	22		
Paid on inland reply deposits ...	75,066	50		
			78,986	72
Balance in favour of the Ceylon Government	—		215,056	21
			734,455	0

Number of Telegrams despatched during the last Three Years.

	1899.	1900.	1901.	Comparison. 1900 with 1899.		1901 with 1900.	
STAMPED.							
Inland.							
Urgent	18,966	20,329	21,075	Increase	1,363	Increase	746
Ordinary	269,273	301,688	332,355	do.	32,415	do.	30667
Urgent State	96	46	96	Decrease	50	do.	50
Ordinary State	419	537	630	Increase	118	do.	93
Press	302	282	207	Decrease	20	Decrease	75
Indian.							
Private	40,677	42,002	43,281	Increase	1,325	Increase	1,279
State	158	255	365	do.	97	do.	119
Press	121	99	68	Decrease	22	Decrease	31
Foreign.							
Private	12,923	14,509	15,119	Increase	1,586	Increase	610
State	425	679	898	do.	254	do.	219
Press	66	24	23	Decrease	42	Decrease	1
UNSTAMPED.							
Inland.							
Urgent Free State	6,045	7,718	15,582	Increase	1,673	Increase	7,864
Ordinary Free State	9,434	11,571	15,874	do.	2,137	do.	4,303
Ordinary Bearing	238	254	234	do.	16	Decrease	20
Press Bearing	585	750	860	do.	165	Increase	110
Free	19,246	27,146	28,954	do.	7,900	do.	1,808
Re-addressed	7,044	8,496	7,256	do.	1,452	Decrease	1,240
Indian.							
Private Bearing	512	303	377	Decrease	209	Increase	74
State Bearing	2,376	2,571	2,560	Increase	195	Decrease	11
Press Bearing	157	280	300	do.	123	Increase	20
Free	2,324	4,024	3,547	do.	1,700	Decrease	477
Re-addressed	225	345	268	do.	120	do.	77
Telegraph Money Orders ...	13,587	21,695	18,584	do.	8,108	do.	3,111
Bureau Calls	131	208	232	do.	77	Increase	24
Foreign.							
Private Bearing	37	30	24	Decrease	7	Decrease	6
Press Bearing	—	70	139	Increase	70	Increase	69
Bureau Calls	632	821	832	do.	189	do.	11
Free	391	665	608	do.	274	Decrease	334
Re-addressed	91	79	53	Decrease	12	do.	26
Total ...	406,481	467,476	510,401	Increase	60,995	Increase	42,925

The balance to the credit of Ceylon in 1901 was Rs. 215,056·21, exceeding that of 1900 by Rs. 17,120·76. The number of messages of all kinds handed in for transmission shows an increase in the year of 9 per cent. Inland ordinary paid messages increased by over 10 per cent. An unsatisfactory feature is the rapid increase of urgent free State messages. From the Post Office point of view free messages are of course objectionable, but the unnecessary urgent message is an obstruction to public business, and it is undoubted that a large number of State messages are classed urgent unnecessarily. I think that it is not sufficiently understood that all telegraphic messages are urgent, and that a message paid for at urgent rates does not for that reason go at once, but only at the earliest opportunity. A common complaint is that an urgent message was sent at such a time and took so long in transmission; but the time on the paper is not the time of sending, but the time of booking. At an office like Colombo, which governs the traffic, the classing of a message urgent may be of benefit, but at smaller stations, which can only be worked at intervals, there is not much to be gained.

Telephones.—At the end of 1901 the re-construction of the Telephone System on the metallic circuit was not yet complete, unforeseen difficulties, especially in getting out of the Colombo Fort, having delayed the work. Eleven miles of posts, carrying 216 miles of wire, had been erected, and there remained to be erected, according to the original route estimated for, 1¼ mile of posts and 71 miles of wire. These figures, however, are somewhat under the mark in consequence of unavoidable deviations.

In the report of the Superintendent of Telegraphs, which is presented with this report, full particulars will be found as regards the Telegraph and Telephone Branch.

Revenue and Expenditure.—To sum up the financial result of the year's work, three statements are here presented showing the cash revenue of the Department in 1901, a comparative statement of cash revenue for ten years, and of expenditure for the same period :—

Revenue of the Post and Telegraph Department for 1901.

Particulars.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Sale of Postage Stamps	—	687,516 71
Unpaid Postage Collections	—	7,396 68
Commission on Money Orders :—		
Local	37,000 0	
Indian	22,418 6	
Foreign	3,000 0	
		62,418 6
Sea Conveyance of Mails	—	29,717 77
Telegraph Receipts	—	215,056 21
Telephone Receipts	—	17,909 94
Reimbursements in Aid :—		
Value of Lost Articles	158 24	
Cost of Establishment of Post Office Savings Bank ...	7,705 90	
		7,864 14
Other Collections :—		
Departmental Fines	1,075 50	
Sale of Postal Guides	167 50	
Sale of Mail Notices	68 50	
Subscriptions to "Post Office Daily List" ...	1,132 28	
Sale of Unserviceable Articles	920 73	
Bag Fees	2,000 25	
Unclaimed Balances	109 28	
Lapsed Money Orders	1,699 6	
Miscellaneous	4,435 0	
		11,608 10
		1,039,487 61

Revenue of the Post and Telegraph Department from 1892 to 1901, inclusive.

Year.	Postage Stamps.	Unpaid Postage Collections.	Money Order Commission.	Sea Conveyance of Mails.	Telegraph Receipts.	Telephone Receipts.	Reimbursements in Aid.	Other Collections.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892	421349	7259	34095	764	114953	—	3400	3258	585078
1893	427242	6078	37761	186	120029	—	4500	9293	605088
1894	466493	6684	42758	929	126439	—	5300	5772	654375
1895	516762	6565	49849	5281	131573	—	5800	4457	720287
1896	542082	7727	59464	32	144852	—	6300	7917	768374
1897	615202	7532	58055	100665	168366	16274	7394	5947	979435
1898	644904	8338	66797	24848	188402	16638	6862	6211	963000
1899	607128	6682	64157	35452	183031	16315	6971	3795	923531
1900	656015	7216	79824	19607	197936	16387	7655	20365	1005005
1901	687517	7397	62418	29718	215056	17910	7864	11608	1039488

Expenditure of the Department from 1892 to 1901, inclusive.

Year.	Personal Emoluments. Postal. Rs. c.	Personal Emoluments. Telegraph. Rs. c.	Other Charges. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
1892	165,829 82	101,376 24	315,188 30	582,394 36
1893	184,119 27	106,549 59	360,330 99	650,999 85
1894	215,078 95	116,635 12	359,093 36	690,807 44
1895	224.724 79	121,507 24	407,243 32	753,475 35
1896	232.554 3	125,446 60	556,719 20	914,739 83
1897	240,172 14	140,875 1	457,228 31	838,275 46
1898	228,883 31	147,886 35	555,606 47	932,376 13
1899	252.710 72	152.974 84	558,729 20*	964,414 76
1900	278,284 33	166,462 92	646,676 87*	1.091,424 12
1901	301,994 14	179,061 13	571,620 79*	1,052,676 6

* These figures include special expenditure on Telegraph and Telephone construction.

It will be seen that the receipts in 1901 exceeded the receipts in 1900 by nearly Rs. 34,500, and that the total expenditure in 1901 was Rs. 38,748 less than in 1900, but eliminating expenditure on telegraph and telephone construction the figures are as follows :—

	1900. Rs.	1901. Rs.
Revenue	1,005,005 ...	1,039,487
Expenditure	974 392 ...	1,034,733
Excess Revenue ...	30,613	4,754

The incremental system of salaries continued to cause a steady growth of expenditure, while the expansion of postal work in all directions necessitated increased use of stores.

The increase of revenue was normal under all heads, except in Commission on Money Orders, the decrease in which was chiefly due to a marked fall in the number and value of telegraphic orders to India.

The figures shown above do not fairly represent the financial position of the Post Office. I hoped to be able in this report to give a fairly accurate commercial balance sheet, but with the staff at my disposal it has been found impossible. The postage on official correspondence is moderately estimated as worth Rs. 150,000, and the commission on Service money orders was Rs. 9,000, the charges on inland State telegrams may safely be put down as not less than Rs. 60,000, and to this would be added the cost of construction and maintenance of official telephones. On the other side would be placed the salary of the Postmaster-General and a fair amount for construction and maintenance of public buildings occupied by the Department. Until this is regularly worked out no approximately fair statement can be presented.

Miscellaneous.—The following events and incidents of the year 1901 are of more or less interest :—

During the Royal visit in April last the Department was seriously taxed with additional postal and telegraph work, and it is gratifying to note that, notwithstanding the abnormal pressure, the staff, both in Colombo and Kandy, was able to satisfactorily cope with it.

Two post offices and nineteen receiving offices were added, and telegraph business was added at Vavuniya and Mullaittivu.

The mail coach service between Kalutara and Neboda had to be discontinued owing to the failure of the contractor.

A coach service was established between Talawakele and Agrapatana.

The steamboat service between Batticaloa and Kalmunai failed and a runner service was substituted.

In order to avoid mistakes in sorting, the names of the post offices at Muppana and Ragala were altered to Monaragala and Halgran-oya. Nainamadama was changed to Wennappuwa and Morawaka to Deniyaya.

Complaint was made of the non-delivery of a letter containing a cheque said to have been addressed No. 849, Eastbourne, Colpetty. The word "Colpetty" was not written ; the letter went to England, and was returned as undeliverable. Not only do people omit essential parts of the address, but they sometimes forget to write anything on the envelope !

Certain post cards with prints of naked native women were stopped in the post by my order, not because of their indecency, but because bearing the description "Sinhalese women" under the picture they were held to be libellous.

Improved locks for private letter bags were obtained from England, so as to provide merchants in Colombo with bags which cannot be opened except by the owner and the post office.

On the representation of the Planters' Association and the Chamber of Commerce an order was made to admit the use of private envelopes for district letters, the only conditions being that the covers should be green and that the words "District Letter" should be printed on them. Advantage does not appear to have been taken of this concession.

To accelerate the delivery of telegrams two bicycles were purchased and arrangements made to send messengers by tram car.

British penny stamps were supplied to certain offices in October, 1901, for sale to the public at 7 cents each.

Arrangements were made for the delivery in London and the United Kingdom generally by special messenger of every class of postal packet in consideration of a small additional charge.

The new system of sorting, referred to in my report for 1900, was not fully introduced until the beginning of 1902.

The following changes took place in the staff :—Mr. A. R. Slater, C.C.S., was transferred to the Secretariat, and was succeeded by Mr. T. Harward as Second Assistant Postmaster-General. The public is largely indebted to Mr. Slater for many improvements in the postal service with other countries. Mr. H. J. Lovett arrived from England and assumed duties as Assistant Accountant on the 4th June, 1901.

Six officers died, two retired, eight resigned, and six were dismissed.

I take this opportunity of publicly acknowledging the debt which I owe to the staff and other officers of the Ceylon Post and Telegraph Department for the manner in which they have continued to meet and surmount the difficulties of rapidly increasing work, and for the loyalty with which they have sacrificed recreation and leisure in the endeavour to serve the public with efficiency.

H. L. MOYSEY,
Postmaster-General and Director of Telegraphs.

Colombo, June 18, 1902.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF TELEGRAPHS FOR 1901.

POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS.

OWING to no report on the working of the Telegraph and Telephone Branches of the Department having been written in 1900 for reasons explained at the end of this report, I propose to some extent to include that year's work in this.

2. Owing to the increase of work of recent years the pressure has become so great that I have not been able to devote as much time to the framing of this report as I should have liked, or is warranted by the large recent and prospective developments.

Telegraph Check Office.

3. This has been placed under the Accountant's Branch. As stated in my report for 1899, the supervision exercised by me over the Check Office was very small owing to the pressing nature of my other duties, and the handing over makes practically no difference to the work of my office. I have no doubt that the Accountant will endorse the remarks in my last report on the shorthanded state of the office. I think it would be a more satisfactory arrangement if an Assistant Superintendent were appointed to take charge of the Colombo Telegraph Office, the general traffic arrangements, and the Check Office.

Reduction of Charges to Europe.

4. These have long been agitated for, and there seems every probability of their being granted by the Cable Companies concerned early in 1902.* The present arrangements for working Madras will permit of a slightly augmented traffic, but if the increase is great, either an additional wire must be put up, or a speedier system of working must be adopted.

Royal Visit.

5. During the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York there was a heavy increase of work entailing special arrangements. The working hours of several of the smaller offices had to be reduced, and some of their signallers taken away to provide the additional men required at Colombo and Kandy. Wheatstone automatic working was established for the first time in Ceylon, with instruments kindly lent by the Technical College, for the transmission of the press messages from Kandy to Colombo, when the traffic was too heavy for duplex working.

The work of the Kandy Office was ten times as great as the average, and that of the Colombo Office was also increased, but not to the same extent, as, owing to there being a public holiday during the Royal visit, the number of business telegrams was much reduced. Much heavier traffic had been expected and arranged for. The special technical arrangements were made under the personal supervision of the Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs. I believe that the arrangements made gave general satisfaction to the Press.

The additional work thrown on the staff generally, at a time when every one else was having a holiday, was cheerfully borne.

Statistics of Traffic and Revenue and Expenditure.

6. These will be furnished by the Accountant's Branch, so I will not do more than say here that the steady increase in traffic and revenue that has been going on for some years now has been maintained, both as regards the inland and the foreign telegrams.

I regret to notice, however, that there has been a great increase in the number of free State telegrams classed urgent, and suggest that Heads of Departments should be asked to warn their subordinates that telegrams are only to be classed urgent when the slight difference in the time taken in transit is a matter of real importance.

The classing of the majority of these telegrams as urgent is probably due to the fact that it is not realized that it causes considerable delay to the ordinary traffic, the senders merely thinking, if indeed they think about the matter at all, that it costs nothing in any case, and may cause the telegram to go through a little sooner.

The expenditure on maintenance owing to the rapid deterioration of the older lines and the increase in mileage from the construction of extensions has also considerably increased, as was only to be expected.

Boer Camps for Prisoners of War.

7. *Ragama.*—As is well known, a special electrical alarm, devised and patented by the Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, was fitted up round the Ragama Camp for the Boer prisoners of war in 1900. Owing to the netting, through which the alarm wires are run, becoming rotten, practically the whole of the arrangement was renewed and extended when the Camp was enlarged in 1901. The fact that not a single escape has been made from inside the netting at Ragama proves sufficiently, without further comment, the efficacy of the arrangement devised by Mr. Macnamara.

A telegraph office was opened at Ragama for the convenience of the officials connected with the camp.

Diyatalawa.—A telegraph office was opened at Diyatalawa in connection with the camp there, and telephone communication established between the camp and the railway station, and also between the offices and quarters of the principal officials in 1900.

Urugasmanhandiya.—A temporary telegraph office was opened here in connection with the Volunteer Camp, the arrangements being made by the Technical College Volunteers; but on it being decided to establish a camp at Urugasmanhandiya for prisoners of war on parole, orders were given that the office and line should be taken over by the Telegraph Department, and the line was reconstructed on a more permanent basis in 1901.

* The reduction has now taken place, the rates being lowered from Rs. 3·12 to Re. 1·95.

Cables.

8. The cables between Ceylon and India worked satisfactorily during the past two years. The cable across the Jaffna lake, however, became faulty on the 16th May, 1901, and arrangements could not be made to repair it until the end of July, when the repairs were executed by Inspector R. H. Thwaites under my supervision, the fault being localized to within a few yards of the Kalmunai cable house, and a short length of new cable substituted. The cable then tested and worked perfectly. The actual cause of the fault, a varying one, was not discovered.

On the 28th September this cable again gave trouble, and was repaired on the 15th October by Mr. Thwaites, who found a fault caused by the cable guards and insulation being pierced either maliciously or by a fisherman spearing fish in the vicinity of the cable. I am inclined to believe the former. The cable, however, did not work well after this fault had been removed, and on a further examination it was found that the guttapercha core near the Ariale cable house had deteriorated. This portion was cut out on the 24th November, and since then the cable has worked well.

During the examination of the cable for these faults it was found that the iron guard wires had in several places become completely rusted for short lengths near the middle of the channel, owing probably to the presence of sulphur or other corrosive springs, as the guards, except in that locality, were perfectly good. The worst parts of these guards were replaced at once, and the rest were left to be done this year, owing to bad weather and the pressure of other work. As Mr. Thwaites had had no previous experience of cable work, the success of the repairs executed by him are most creditable.

During the period that the cable was interrupted telegrams were forwarded to Jaffna by the new line from Anuradhapura to Jaffna.

The cable having once given way, it is probable that other faults will develop before long; and in view of this fact, and the expense of the repairs of the wire from Kalmunai to Pooneryn, which is much exposed to the sea breezes, I have recommended that the line should be diverted and taken from Pooneryn to Paranthan, and from there to Jaffna, with new wire on the posts along the Jaffna Railway. There can be little doubt that this is the course that would have been adopted in the first instance had there then been a line of posts in existence from Paranthan to Jaffna.

Talaimannar Cable House.

9. A small bungalow, similar to a District Engineer's circuit bungalow, should be built at Talaimannar, adjoining or close to the cable hut, to provide accommodation for the Inspectors repairing the wires, and for use as an office in the event of the cables breaking down and necessitating a resort to vibrator working from the cable huts, as on a previous occasion. At present there is only a makeshift cadjan shed on the sand, which has to be extensively repaired annually.

Military Vibrator Circuits.

10. The military continue, by permission of the Postmaster-General, to utilize the Postal-Telegraph wires between Colombo, Kandy, Trincomalee, and Nuwara Eliya, for sending Service telegrams by means of the vibrator. It has, however, been found necessary, owing to the pressure on our lines, to restrict them to certain hours to enable us to use these instruments ourselves, and on the occasion of the Royal visit the privilege had to be partially withdrawn for a few days, the military operators being borrowed by the Department, and arrangements made to transmit urgent military messages free from our offices.

Extensions.

11. In 1900 very large extensions of the telegraph lines were carried out, in fact only in one previous year has that mileage been exceeded, the total length of wire put up in 1900 being 269 miles, while the mileage erected in 1858, the year of the introduction of the telegraph into Ceylon, was 322.

The extensions in 1900 were largely constructed with a view to improving the existing system by the establishment of alternative routes to reduce the liability of whole districts being cut off from telegraph communication through the breaking of a single wire, and to relieve the pressure on existing circuits. Of these, the Jaffna-Anuradhapura line, put up along the North-Central road, has more than justified its existence, as had it not been for this line the whole of the north of the Island would have been cut off by the failure of the Jaffna lake cable, referred to elsewhere.

The Balangoda-Haldummulla line has also proved most useful as an alternative route for up-country telegrams, when the lines from Colombo to Kandy or beyond were interrupted.

The new Colombo to Polgahawela line has relieved the Trincomalee line of the traffic to Veyangoda, Polgahawela, Kurunegala, and Kegalla, and will enable an office to be opened at Henaratgoda. Other extensions were Wattegama to Madulkele, Vavuniya to Mullaittivu. These were established to extend the benefit of the telegraph to new districts.

The following offices were opened in 1900:—Madulkele, Ramboda, Diyatalawa.

12. 1901 was, like 1898, a year of preparation rather than actual construction, many estimates for lines sanctioned, mostly for the Railway, being prepared and the indents for stores forwarded to the Crown Agents. The only new lines completed during the year were:—

(1) The extension of the Madulkele line on from Wattegama to Kandy, 7½ miles, to take the Wattegama Office off the Trincomalee line and put the Madulkele Office direct on to Kandy, the latter office being in a better position to act as a transit office than Wattegama.

(2) Urugasmanhandiya Boer Camp looped into the Colombo-Galle line, 3½ miles of posts and 7 miles of wire.

(3) The Colombo-Nuwara Eliya direct wire looped into the Kandy Office for testing purposes, 8 miles of wire.

(4) The looping of all passing wires into the Polgahawela and Veyangoda Offices for testing purposes for the localization of faults.

(5) A metallic circuit for the Tyer's tablet apparatus between Maradana and Mount Lavinia, 16 miles of wire. Total 3½ miles of posts and 41 miles of wire.

The following new offices were opened in 1901:—Ragama, Mullaittivu, Vavuniya, Urugasmanhandiya Camp.

The works now in hand or already sanctioned for 1902 and subsequent years are :—

Kandy to Deltota
Kandy to Teldeniya } now completed.
Nuwara Eliya to Pussellawa
Kalutara to Neboda.
Colombo to Avisawella, 2 wires (Railway).
Avisawella to Yatiyantota, 1 wire (Railway).
Colombo to Kankesanturai, 1 wire (Railway).
Nanu-oya to Ragala, 1 wire (Railway).
Colombo to Galle, 1 wire (Railway).
Mount Lavinia to Panadure (Railway).
Colombo to Kelaniya (Railway).

The two latter for Tyer's tablet apparatus.

The following reconstructions will also be taken in hand :—Jaffna to Kankesanturai, shifting Postal wire on to the Railway posts ; Colombo to Avisawella, shifting Postal wire on to the Railway posts.

In addition to these, the present Colombo-Nuwara Eliya and Colombo-Kandy circuits will be converted from simplex to duplex working, and will also be fitted with Wheatstone automatic instruments for dealing with special pressure due to interruptions of the circuits or other causes.

The following offices also are to be opened :—Deltota and Teldeniya (now open), Henaratgoda, Neboda, and thirty-one for the Railway Department.

The fact that on the completion of the Railway from Kurunegala to Anuradhapura a wire should be run from Polgahawela to Anuradhapura along the Railway posts to take the foreign telegrams should not be lost sight of. This wire would reduce the liability of the Madras circuit being interrupted considerably, and the existing wire, which runs *viâ* Kandy and Matale, could then be used for the local traffic ; by the erection of an additional wire from Colombo to Polgahawela, this arrangement would enable Jaffna to be given a line with only one intermediate office on it. At present there are many intermediate offices, and Jaffna telegrams are much delayed in consequence.

A start was made on the erection of the Deltota and Teldeniya lines, but these and the Nuwara Eliya-Pussellawa line, which it was hoped would have been completed before the end of the year, were delayed by the stores not being received until December.

Additional Lines required.

13. The following lines are still required as alternative routes in times of interruption or pressure of work :—

(1) Matara to Rakwana, or Hambantota to Madampe and Ratnapura, or Hambantota to Koslanda as alternative route for Galle and south coast telegrams. The frequent interruption of the lines between Colombo and Galle by falling trees or branches, especially during the south-west monsoon, makes it essential for the efficiency of the system that there should be an alternative route. The suggested Matara-Rakwana line would enable offices to be opened at Akuressa, Morawaka, and Deniyaya, which have, I believe, been asked for several times.

(2) Trincomalee to Batticaloa, extension of present line from Batticaloa to Kalkuda. The importance of this line from an Imperial point of view is great. Trincomalee, the headquarters of the East Indian Squadron, is now connected telegraphically by a single wire running through jungle for a distance of 65 miles, interruptions of which lasting from two to three days are by no means unknown. I have been over most of the country through which this line would run, and so far as I could judge there are no insuperable difficulties, but the country should be surveyed in the wet season before the line is put up. The line would have to be taken for about 16 miles along the Dambulla road, and from there cut across country to Muttur or Kinavetti, in order to avoid the inlets of the sea and exposure to sea breezes as much as possible. I have not seen that section, but am told there would be no special difficulties to be overcome. The cost of maintenance of this line will not be great, as it will for nearly the whole length be well protected from the corrosive effects of the sea breezes. This line, in addition to its value for strategic purposes, would act as an alternative route for either Batticaloa or Trincomalee ordinary messages, should the direct lines to one or other of these offices be interrupted, and would also take the direct traffic between the two offices.

With the exception of these two lines, and that from Kurunegala to Anuradhapura, all the special additional wires for which I asked when I took up duties in 1899 have now been constructed, viz. :—Colombo to Polgahawela, Balangoda to Haldummulla, Anuradhapura to Jaffna. The line from Kurunegala to Anuradhapura should follow in the natural course of events after the completion of the Railway.

Store Godown.

14. The want of a good store godown and pole yard is much felt. At present we have only a small room in the basement of the General Post Office, and the Controller of Government Stores is unable to store more than very small stocks of materials for us, consequently the work of the Department has to be carried on in a hand-to-mouth fashion, and only stores for the immediate known wants can be kept in hand, no allowance being made for emergencies, such as big breakdowns or short lengths of new line urgently required. A large galvanized iron godown with a walled yard and sheds for posts round the sides of the yard might easily, I think, be arranged for in the ground now known as the Beira Stores, and a railway siding could be run in there without difficulty.

Maintenance of Lines.

15. In 1900, owing to the time of the subordinate staff being so fully taken up on new work, the maintenance of the existing lines naturally suffered, and it was found impossible for the annual repairs of some sections to be carried out. This may to some extent account for the increase in the number of interruptions in that year and 1901.

In 1901 all existing lines were gone over by repairing parties under Inspectors or Sub-Inspectors, and the necessary repairs and jungle cutting effected.

The maintenance of the lines will never be really efficient until the maintenance and construction subordinate staffs are kept distinct, and the Island divided up into districts under Assistant or Sub-Inspectors for maintenance purposes. These officers would, I believe, by their thorough knowledge of the actual wants of their sections (obtained by frequent inspections) and by the fact that they would be able to see that the office linemen did their work thoroughly, save the cost of the greater part of their salaries by diminishing the waste in material, and reducing the amount of labour required for repairs.

At present all that can be arranged for is that the lines should be gone over once a year by a working party under an Inspector or Sub-Inspector; this makes it difficult for the latter to judge what posts and wire should or should not be renewed, and they often err on one side or the other, the conditions varying greatly even in localities close together, especially on the coast lines.

During 1901 the line from Valluvettitturai to Kankesanturai, which was originally constructed on palmirah rafters for posts and with thin wire, required reconstruction, as it was tottering, and the work was commenced. The Kankesanturai-Jaffna section, which is in the same condition, will be reconstructed on the new iron posts along the railway this year.

The wooden posts from Peradeniya to Gampola were found to be rotting fast, and the process of replacing them by iron ones was commenced from the Peradeniya end.

Much of the wire up-country, which has been in use for many years, is beginning to show signs of rusting and splitting, and should be carefully watched.

The thick iron wire near Silavaturai on the Puttalam-Mannar line, put up in 1897 only, is beginning to give way from rust, and I am afraid that the northern portion of that line, where it is exposed to sea breezes, will be a constant source of expense. This line has not been inspected by a supervising officer since August, 1898.

The Colombo-Avisawella line, which has been a constant source of trouble, will be shortly transferred to the iron posts to be put up on the Kelani Valley Railway, and the good posts and wire removed and used for the Neboda extension and for repairs above Avisawella. The posts on the section Avisawella to Rakwana are, I believe, in very bad condition, but I have not seen them personally since June, 1897. I hope to be able to arrange shortly to have the line put in thorough repair; this, owing to its now being an alternative route for up-country and east coast messages, is a matter of some urgency.

Repairs to the west coast lines were much delayed owing to there being insufficient stocks of wire available. I strongly advocate the gradual replacing of all iron wire by copper or phosphor bronze on these lines; in the long run it will, in spite of occasional thefts, prove not only cheaper, but less liable to interruption. A special vote for this purpose will be utilized this year for completing the replacement on the Mount Lavinia-Kalutara South section.

The number of posts per mile beyond Kalutara, at present only sixteen, should also be increased as soon as funds are available, in order to reduce the number of interruptions by contacts between the wires.

16. Interruptions by contacts on the lines to Kandy are frequent, and the question as to whether the number of posts per mile on this section should not be increased must be seriously considered before any more additional wires are put up. Part of the section from the General Post Office to Maradana Junction having to be realigned last year, the opportunity was taken to replace the existing iron wire, much of which was rusty, by phosphor bronze wire.

The posts between Pallai and Jaffna on the Anuradhapura-Jaffna line were shifted from the road to the Railway line in preparation for carrying the Railway wire.

Linemen.

17. One of those things that militates against the efficiency of the Telegraph System is the low scale of pay allowed for the linemen. These men, who are supposed to be skilled workmen, draw little or nothing more than the ordinary cooly, their wages varying from Rs. 14 to Rs. 20 per month, the average being about Rs. 16, while a cooly gets 50 cents a day. For this the men have to be out in all weathers, in fact, owing to the lines being more subject to damage in rough than in fine weather, they are more often out in the wet than not, and when attached to working parties on repairs or construction, they constantly have to sleep on the ground under trees in malarial districts; consequently it will readily be understood that it is seldom that any but indifferent workers can be got to take up such appointments, and instead of being able to pick and choose, we have to take the first man that offers, without making too particular inquiry into his antecedents. Nearly all the best men I have are old stagers, taken on at a time when the relative value of a lineman's and a cooly's pay was very different to what it is now.

The Military and Electric Light Companies pay their linemen far higher wages than we do, and in Madras the average pay of a telegraph lineman is Rs. 12, while that of a cooly is Rs. 5 only. Further, no accommodation is provided for the men even at offices where they are permanently stationed; the Public Works Department have "lines" for their coolies all along the roads.

Death of a Lineman by Drowning.

The lineman stationed at Hatton when repairing a break in the wire, where it spans the river near the Norwood Office, was swept off his feet and drowned while trying to cross the river, which was in flood at the time. Though he had given notice to the registrar of his intended marriage, he was not legally married at the time, consequently nothing could be done for his wife and child. It seemed a hard case, and I hoped that arrangements might be made to give the woman a gratuity from the Departmental Benevolent Fund, but I was told that nothing could be done for her.

Interruptions of the Post Office Telegraphs.

18. In the records of interruptions kept during the last two years, all cases of imperfect work that have been reported to, or noticed at, the Head Office have been included, and the return is more complete than former ones, in which only actual interruptions were noted, consequently the increase in number is more apparent than real. But I am afraid that there can be little doubt that there has been some increase. This increase has taken place principally on the lines between Colombo and Polgahawela, Colombo and Panadure, Matale and Dambulla, and Anuradhapura and Trincomalee.

These were to some extent due to the working parties renewing the wires in the neighbourhood of Colombo; there were also several faults caused maliciously in that neighbourhood; it was not discovered who had caused the latter.

The figures for the last seven years are as follows:—

Year.	Number of Interruptions.	Aggregate Duration. Hours.	Average Duration. H. M.	Mileage of Wire.	Average Time of Interruptions per Mile of Wire. H. M.
1895*	226	2,124	9.20	1,344	1. 6
1896	206	2,162	10.30	1,493	1.45
1897	136	1,590	11 34	1,592	1. 0
1898	146	1,747	11.58	1,653	1. 5
1899	218	1,666	7.38	1,683	0.59
1900	321	3,388	10.33	2,071	1.38
1901	510	4,286	8.24	2,091	2. 3

* For ten months only, 1st March to 31st December.

Though the number and duration of the interruptions have increased, the time during which offices have been entirely cut off from telegraphic communication has been much reduced, owing to many of the offices now being connected up by alternative routes, by which telegrams are forwarded when the ordinary wire fails.

The most notable interruption in 1900 occurred at Mirigama on the 19th March at 7.30 A.M., when a slack wire caught on the smoke stack of an engine and about a quarter of a mile of posts and wires were pulled down and broken. The Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs and a strong party were quickly on the spot and worked day and night to restore communication, but it was not until 12.30 A.M. on the 21st that complete communication on all lines was restored.

Early in 1901 there was another interruption of all the wires at Mirigama, and it was at first feared that it was due to a similar fault, but was found to be due to a tree falling on and breaking the wires only, and was quickly put right.

Thefts of Wire.

19. During the past year there have been several cases of cutting down and stealing the telegraph and telephone wires, but only two convictions were obtained, both in connection with the telephone wires on Galle Face near the old cemetery. In both these cases the sentences given were light. In one case, that of a boy, six cuts were ordered to be given, and in the second six weeks' imprisonment. If the practice—which apart from the question of theft and the loss to the Department, is most objectionable, owing to its being cause of considerable inconvenience and possible loss to the public—is to be put a stop to, severe measures are necessary.

Some time ago the Military authorities obtained a conviction and sentence of six months' hard labour for the theft of some of their telephone wire; and I believe that they had no thefts for a long time afterwards, though they had been frequent before.

I give below a cutting from a recent number of "The Electrical Review," and while I do not recommend such drastic measures as those adopted by the Negus, I should like to see such punishment inflicted as would have a really deterrent effect:—

"*Abyssinian Telegraphs.*"

"The Paris correspondent of 'The Times' quotes 'The Journal de Djibouti' to the effect "that the Negus has given instructions for the rapid completion of the telegraphic and telephone "lines between the Italian Colony of Eritrea and his capital. The telephone is in great demand "between Addis Abeba and Harar. When first put up the wires were frequently cut by mischief "makers, but the Emperor published a proclamation stating that any one who cuts a wire would "have his hand cut off, and that the district where the injury was done would be condemned "to pay a heavy fine."

Office Maintenance.

20. Many of the instruments now in use have seen their best days, and should be gradually replaced by others of newer and better pattern.

I have for some time wished to introduce double current working on our lines, and the instruments are available, but it has been difficult, owing to the short-handed state of the office, to make the necessary changes. I hope, however, to adopt this method for working on the Galle line before the breaking of the south-west monsoon.

The introduction of duplex and Wheatstone working to Kandy and Nuwara Eliya is adverted to elsewhere.

The leading in arrangements at most of the offices are capable of considerable improvements. At present it is often difficult for a postmaster to test his covered wires easily, the result being that the tests are often not made promptly, and interruptions are unnecessarily prolonged.

Speed of Transmission.

21. No record was kept of the delay to telegrams in transmission on any one day as has previously been done, but from observations made while on inspection I think that the speed has increased.

Complaints.

22. No record of these has been kept, but the number passing through my hands seems less than formerly.

Number of Signallers.

23. The number of signallers is insufficient, the hours worked at some of the outstation offices being excessive, and telegrams are often delayed, even in the Colombo Head Office, owing to there being no one to attend to the instruments; also when men are absent owing to ill-health, it is seldom that reliefs can be sent.

TELEPHONE BRANCH.

The general increase in the work of the Department has necessitated some of the duties formerly attended to by the supervising staff being thrown on the hands of the subordinates. This is especially the case with the Telephone Branch, in which the Head Inspector now attends to much work that should properly fall to an Assistant Superintendent. Such an arrangement does not conduce to the efficiency of the system, as it involves much of the Head Inspector's time, which should be spent in supervising the work of his Assistants and attending personally to complaints from subscribers, being occupied in office work.

Metallic Circuits.

24. More delay has been experienced in the reconstruction of the Telephone System on a metallic circuit basis than was expected, the difficulty experienced in finding suitable routes for taking the increased number of wires into the Exchange, situated as it is in a very narrow street in the heart of the Fort, being considerable. Some of the routes originally selected proved from unforeseen causes unsuitable, and the alignments eventually chosen involved in some cases sanction for encroachments or obtaining special poles and fittings. The congested state of the roads, too, has made it impossible to arrange for the proper staying of the light tubular poles selected, and in some places they have been discarded in favour of wooden posts.

There have also been constant interruptions of the work to enable new renters to be connected, and these extensions have in some cases necessitated higher posts than were originally contemplated when the scheme for the reconstruction was drawn up.

The outdoor work, however, is now nearly completed, and I hope to have the metallic circuits in use before the end of the year.

Maintenance.

25. The time of the staff has been so much taken up with the metallic circuit reconstruction that not as much attention has been paid to the maintenance of the existing lines as I should have liked; fortunately the majority of these have been recently reconstructed, and so the maintenance question has not been a very urgent one.

Complaints.

26. The number of complaints received in 1901 was 445, as against 426 in 1900, the increase being due to the very unsettled weather in the early part of the year, during which there are usually comparatively few interruptions. In complaints all notifications of interruptions or bad work, whether due to faults on the line caused by falling branches or by operations of workmen, or to inattention on the part of the operators at the Exchange, or to fuses burnt out by lightning, are included.

Instruments.

27. Constant complaints are made that the instruments supplied to renters are old-fashioned and not up to date, but as a matter of fact the instruments supplied are of the same type and by the same makers as the majority of the instruments supplied by the Telephone Exchanges in England.

The renters, as a rule, ascribe all faults on the circuits to the instruments, though by far the greater proportion are either line faults or are due to lightning, and in most cases are unavoidable. The number of visits paid by the Inspectors is very high, and averages three or four to each instrument every month.

Revenue.

28. The revenue derived from the Telephone Branch—

	Rs. c.
In 1898 was	16,635 82
In 1899 was	16,045 7
In 1900 was	16,387 0
In 1901 was	17,909 94

showing a small increase; the drop in 1899 was due to all the Government telephones, some of which had hitherto been paid for, being given free.

Expenditure.

29. Details of this are shown in the attached accounts :—

Accounts for 1900.

Expenditure on Capital Account.

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Expenditure up to 31st December, 1899	84,756 29	
Expenditure on extensions in 1900	1,193 12	
	85,949 41	
Deduct amount already written off for depreciation ...	8,364 20	
		77,585 21
Expenditure on metallic circuit account to 31st December, 1899	41,785 17	
Expenditure on metallic circuit account to 31st December, 1900	15,523 25	
		57,308 42
Total ...		134,893 63

Written off for Depreciation.

	Rs. c.
Written off prior to 1900	8,364 20
Written off in 1900, five per cent. on Rs. 77,585·21	3,879 26
Total ...	12,243 46

Balance Sheet for 1900.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Revenue from subscribers ...	16,387 0	Maintenance of lines and instruments ...	8,129 74
Assumed revenue for telephones used by Government Departments ...	7,975 0	Salaries of staff	5,443 81
		Share of general department expenditure, say	3,000 0
		Five per cent. depreciation on capital expended*	3,879 26
			20,452 81
		Balance	3,909 19
Total ...	24,362 0	Total ...	24,362 0

* In calculating the depreciation the expenditure on metallic circuits is not taken into account, as the wires have not yet been brought into use. The gross profit on the year's working is therefore Rs. 3,909·19, being 5·03 per cent. on the capital expenditure to date, less the expenditure on the metallic circuits, which have not yet come into use, or 2·82 per cent. on the total capital expenditure.

Accounts for 1901.

Expenditure on Capital Account.

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Expenditure up to 31st December, 1900	85,949 41	
Expenditure on extensions in 1901	2,871 78	
	88,821 19	
Deduct amount written off for depreciation	12,243 46	76,577 73
Expenditure on metallic circuit account to 31st December, 1900	57,308 42	
Expenditure on metallic circuit account to 31st December, 1901	6,521 42	
		63,829 84
		140,407 57

Written off for Depreciation.

	Rs. c.
Written off up to 1900	12,443 46
Written off in 1901, five per cent. on Rs. 76,577·73	3,828 88
Total ...	16,072 34

Balance Sheet for 1901.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Revenue from subscribers ...	17,909 94	Maintenance of lines and instruments ...	2,759 42
Assumed revenue for telephones used by Government Departments ...	8,325 0	Salaries of staff	5,791 29
		Share of general department expenditure, say	3,000 0
		Five per cent. depreciation on capital expended*	3,828 88
			15,379 59
		Balance	10,855 35
Total ...	26,234 94	Total ...	26,234 94

* In calculating the depreciation the expenditure on metallic circuits is not taken into account, as the wires have not yet been brought into use. The gross profit on the year's working is therefore Rs. 10,855·35, being 14·17 per cent. on the capital expenditure to date, less the expenditure on the metallic circuits, which have not yet come into use, or 7·73 per cent. on the total capital expenditure.

Profits.

30. The large item for maintenance in 1900 reduced the profit on the year's working, which, after allowing for 5 per cent. depreciation on the capital expenditure to date, was only Rs. 3,902·19, against Rs. 9,080·25 in 1899, being 5·03 per cent. on the capital expended to date less that on the metallic circuits not yet brought into use, and 2·82 per cent. on the total capital expenditure.

In 1901 the financial aspect was a more satisfactory one, the gross profit being Rs. 10,855·35, or 14·17 per cent. on capital in use, and 7·73 per cent. on total capital expended, after allowing the usual 5 per cent. for depreciation.

Charges.

31. The greater part of the expenditure on the metallic circuits having now been incurred, it is possible to gauge the financial stability of the Telephone Branch, and from the 7·73 per cent. profit on the total expenditure it may, I think, be considered satisfactory.

Monthly calls on the Exchange from 1896 to 1901.

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
January ...	2,186	3,783	5,696	8,099	5,902	6,449
February ...	1,954	3,965	5,918	7,176	5,790	6,122
March ...	2,261	4,592	6,788	8,397	6,585	6,743
April ...	2,315	3,864	5,480	7,204	5,064	5,222
May ...	2,339	4,456	5,987	8,566	6,346	6,265
June ...	2,335	4,262	6,091	10,000	5,597	5,802
July ...	2,539	4,620	6,801	9,786	5,207	6,482
August ...	2,440	4,603	6,883	9,903	5,080	6,014
September...	3,110	4,659	6,766	7,830	5,157	5,944
October ...	3,133	5,017	6,632	8,106	6,520	7,159
November...	3,172	5,019	6,753	6,243	7,157	7,105
December...	3,285	6,379	6,274	5,454	6,582	6,783
Total ...	31,069	55,219	76,069	96,764	70,987	76,090

	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Number of subscribers to the Exchange ...	79	87	88	86
Number of private lines	25	29	37	35
Number of Police and Prison lines ...	16	16	17	17
Number of telephones used by Railway ...	21	26	25	26
Number of telephones in use in Colombo	167	199	208	217
Total number of telephones in use ...	175	209	229	245
Mileage of telephone posts in use ...	33·5	34·5	38·38	38·50
Mileage of telephone wire in use ...	182·5	202·5	215	218·65
Number of complaints received ...	344	373	426	445
Number of visits paid by Inspectors ...	974	4,086	6,868	7,537

RAILWAY TELEGRAPHS.

32. In my report for the year 1899 I said "The existing telegraph system of the Ceylon Government Railway leaves much to be desired." The same may still be said.

33. *Coast Line.*—Something has been done to relieve the pressure on the Coast line by the installation of Tyer's tablet instruments between Colombo and Wellawatta, and an extension of the system to Panadure and Kelaniya has been sanctioned. The through line from Colombo to Galle has also been sanctioned, and I hope to be able to take its construction in hand shortly, most of the stores required having been delivered.

On the completion of these works the telegraph service for the Coast line should be fairly safe against complete breakdown, but the position of the lines, exposed as they are to the effects of salt breezes and falling cocoanut trees and branches, makes it practically impossible to ever establish a really efficient and reliable service. The Tyer's tablet or some other system of block signalling should be extended throughout the lines.

34. *Main Line.*—Nothing has yet been done to improve the telegraph service on the Main line beyond the sanction of the extension of the Tyer's tablet to Kelaniya; a further extension of block signalling should be sanctioned. With regard to the line above Kandy, I do not think I can do better than repeat what I said in 1899, viz. :—

> Above Kandy there is only a single wire to Bandarawela, 93 miles, touching at twenty-one stations, and divided into three sections. This is obviously insufficient for working the portion of the line on which the majority of goods traffic arrangements have to be made.
>
> The District Superintendent at Nawalapitiya should clearly have through communication with the head offices at Colombo and also with the larger stations higher up. To effect this the Colombo-Kandy direct line should be carried on to Nawalapitiya, and another line run from Nawalapitiya to Nanu-oya touching at Hatton and Talawakele.

35. *Railway Signallers.*—As I said in my last report (1899), the number of railway signallers is insufficient, and they have far too many things to attend to, viz., the telegraph instruments, telephones, and tablet apparatus, sell tickets, &c. The work should be divided up, except at small stations. At present it is impossible for these officers to attend to all their duties efficiently.

36. *Extensions.*—Owing to the new railway lines now in course of construction, the mileage of railway telegraph wire and the number of offices will shortly be nearly doubled, and I consider that it would be absolutely dangerous to attempt to carry on the work without a large increase to my staff. I deal with this matter in greater detail elsewhere in my report.

In connection with these extensions, I recommended the erection of two wires in each case, viz., a through wire touching at all important stations and an omnibus circuit touching at every office, as I thought it would be best to ensure a more efficient service than is provided on the existing lines, but the Railway Department decided that the traffic would not warrant the expense of a second wire, except on the Kelani Valley Railway.

In addition to the posts and wires to be put up along the new railway lines, an extra wire will be run on the existing posts from Colombo to Polgahawela to carry the telegrams between the stations on the Northern Railway and Colombo.

37. *Inspecting Signaller for Railway Telegraph Offices.*—My opinion as to the necessity of this officer is unchanged. All railway telegraph offices should be constantly inspected and the causes of interruptions investigated on the spot and remedied where possible by a competent officer. This I am often unable at present to arrange for.

38. *Interruptions.*—In the record kept this year the interruptions of the railway telephone circuits and the signal indicator wires have been included, as have all cases in which the lines were reported as working imperfectly only, consequently the increase in the number and the duration of the interruptions is more apparent than real.

In a large number of interruptions the cause has not been traced, and many might have been avoided had the strength of my staff enabled me to arrange for more frequent inspections of the lines and offices.

Below will be found in tabular form the record of interruptions of the Railway Telegraph System for the last seven years, previous to which no record appears to have been kept :—

Year.	Total Number of Interruptions.	Aggregate Duration.	Average Duration.	Mileage of Wire.	Average Duration per Mile of Wire.
		Hours.	H. M.		H. M.
1895*	120	819	6·50	349	2· 3
1896	162	1,385	6·30	376	3· 7
1897	132	1,173	8·52	376	3·12
1898	120	1,205	10· 2	376	3· 2
1899	115	805	7· 0	376	2·14
1900	162	1,761	10·52	376	4·41
1901	259	2,498	9·38	400†	6·14

* For ten months only, 1st March to 31st December.

† Approximate only, the actual figures for the inclusion of the telephone and other subsidiary wires not being at hand when the report was written.

Railway Telephones.

39. The present arrangements of the Railway Telephone Service is not satisfactory, and I have recommended that an exchange should be established in the railway yard, to which all the railway offices should be connected. This work if sanctioned will, however, have to await the completion of the metallic circuit work for the Post Office Exchange, as I have at present as much on my hands as I can manage with the staff at my disposal.

Tyer's Tablet Apparatus for Block Working between Colombo and Mount Lavinia.

40. This was not brought into use for the actual working of the trains during the year, but was used as a bell circuit for giving train on line and line clear signals, and for giving the station masters practice in the use of the instruments for block working.

There was much delay in putting the apparatus up, owing, in the first place, to a long correspondence on the suitability of the instruments, and afterwards to the fact that no Inspectors were available for the fixing and maintenance of the system.

Distant Signal Repeaters.

41. These were fitted up at Talawakele station. The pattern adopted by the Railway Department might, I think, be improved on.

Personal.

42. In May, 1900, I was obliged to go home on sick leave, but before I left I was able to see that most of the stores for the extensions sanctioned had been forwarded to their destination and the work put well in hand.

During my absence the works already sanctioned, with the addition of several others, mostly connected with the Boer prisoners' camps, were ably carried out single-handed by the Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, who acted for me while I was on leave. I returned at the beginning of February, 1901, and soon afterwards much of our time was taken up by the arrangements to be made in connection with the Royal visit ; as soon as this was over the Assistant Superintendent went to India in connection with electric alarms for the Boer prisoners' camp there, and almost immediately after his return went on leave on account of urgent private affairs and to recruit his health, which had suffered from the strain of the long spell of double work in 1900. He returned in September, and during the interval I was working without an Assistant.

I wish to record my appreciation of the way in which Mr. J. Robertson, the Telegraph Master, Colombo, has seconded my efforts to maintain and improve the efficiency of the Telegraph Department, especially during the period of the Assistant Superintendent's absence on leave, and more particularly during the time I was away attending to the repairs of the cable and inspecting the lines and offices in the north of the Island, when much work usually attended to by myself or the Assistant Superintendent was satisfactorily dealt with by him.

The work of Mr. R. H. Thwaites and Mr. H. C. Assauw, Telegraph and Telephone Inspectors, is deserving of commendation.

Report for 1900.

43. The annual report of the Telegraph Branch for the year 1900 was to have been written by Mr. Macnamara, who had been acting as Superintendent of Telegraphs for the greater part of the year ; owing, however, to the heavy additional work involved by the Royal visit, he was unable to complete it before going home on leave.

D. MONTAGU, A.M.I.C.E.,
Superintendent of Telegraphs and
Electrician in Ceylon.

Colombo, June 10, 1902.

POST AND TELEGRAPH LIBRARY AND RECREATION CLUB REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1901.

YOUR Committee beg to submit their Report for 1901.

Members.—The number of members on 31st December was, Colombo 185 and outstations 147, total 332. This is an increase on the previous year of 41 members.

Committee Meetings.—Eleven Committee Meetings were held, with an average attendance of 8 members.

Subscriptions.—The total amount collected as subscriptions was Rs. 1,695·74, against Rs. 1,527·62 for the previous year.

Government Donation.—The Committee gratefully acknowledge the continuation of the Government grant of Rs. 400.

Papers.—The following papers, magazines, and journals are subscribed for :—

Local : Observer, Times, Independent, Standard, and Catholic Messenger.

Overland : Black and White, Sketch, Illustrated London News, Penny Illustrated Paper, Graphic, Ally Sloper, Scraps, Tit-Bits, Answers, Moonshine, Punch, Overland Mail, Pick-me-up, Pearson's Weekly, Crampton's Magazine, Windsor Magazine, Strand Magazine, Pearson's Magazine, English Illustrated Magazine, Review of Reviews, Woman at Home, Boy's Own Paper, Idler, Leisure Hour, London Reader, Family Herald, London Journal, Myra's Journal, Weldon's Journal, Young Ladies' Journal, and Chambers' Journal.

Our thanks are due to the editors of the Observer, Times, Independent, Standard, Catholic Messenger, Daily News, and Dinakaraprakasa for continuing to supply us with copies of their papers free of charge.

Books.—A sum of Rs. 660·50 was paid during the year on account of new books. This includes a balance of Rs. 160 paid for the Encyclopœdia Britannica, which was purchased in 1900.

Lawn Tennis.—Considerable interest is again being taken in this game. Prizes were during the year offered by Messrs. Macready and Fox.

At Home.—An "At Home" was held on the 28th December, and a Christmas tree was provided for the amusement of the children invited.

Librarian.—The former Librarian having resigned on 31st May, Mr. G. Fernando was appointed in his place from 1st June.

Finances.—A sum of Rs. 100 was, as usual, transferred to the reserve fund. The balance to credit on 31st December was Rs. 393·35.

Receipts and Expenditure.—The Treasurer submits his balance sheet duly audited and also his estimates for the current year.

Resignation.—Your Committee now beg to tender their resignation, and it is for you to elect new office-bearers.

By order of the Committee,

Post and Telegraph Library,
General Post Office, Colombo.

J. ROBERTSON,
Honorary Secretary.

Dr. Balance Sheet of the Post and Telegraph Library for 1901. *Cr.*

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Balance in bank on 31st December, 1900 ...	578	79	Henry S. King & Co. for Magazines, &c. ...	335	6
Balance in hands of Treasurer ...	17	50	Amount paid for purchase of Encyclopœdia...	160	0
Subscription for 1900 credited in 1901 ...	148	0	Subscriptions to local papers... ...	81	0
Subscription credited during 1901. ...	1,411	99	Librarian's salary	399	96
Subscription for 1901 credited in 1902 ...	283	75	Tennis court cooly's salary	144	0
Donation for 1900 credited in 1901 ...	100	0	Cost of tennis balls ...	51	50
Donation credited during 1901. ...	300	0	Cost of new books	500	50
Donation for 1901 credited in 1902 ...	100	0	Cost of printing catalogues, &c. ...	133	75
Amount recovered on account lost books ...	22	17	Refund on account lost books ...	8	28
Value of pictures, papers, &c., sold ...	3	50	Cost of framing pictures	50	0
Fine on Librarian	0	25	Cost of covers	8	12
Librarian's salary for May forfeited. ...	33	33	Repairing shed at tennis court ...	35	0
			Cost of tennis net	10	0
			Cost of binding books	20	0
			Reparing tennis court roller... ...	10	0
			Half-yearly fees charged by bank ...	7	50
			Cost of "At Home" and Christmas tree ...	250	0
			Petty payments	11	51
			Donation and subscription of 1901 credited in 1902	283	75
			Balance in bank	375	64
			Balance in hands of Treasurer ...	17	71
			Amount transferred to reserve ...	100	0
	2,999	28		2,999	28

Reserve Fund.

	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
Balance on 31st December, 1900 ...	873	4	Balance on 31st December, 1900 ...	993	92
Amount transferred during 1901 ...	100	0			
Interest for 1901	20	88			
	993	92		993	92

Examined and found correct.

T. WHITE, J. DE VOS, } Auditors.

M. B. SENN,
Honorary Treasurer.

Estimate of Probable Receipts and Expenditure for 1902.

	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
Subscription...	1,700	0	Subscription estimated for overland papers ...	400	0
Donation	400	0	Subscription estimated for local papers ...	100	0
			Upkeep of tennis court	200	0
			Librarian's salary	400	0
			Petty expenses	50	0
			Balance	950	0
	2,100	0		2,100	0

M. B. SENN,
Honorary Treasurer.

RAILWAYS.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL MANAGER FOR 1901.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the working of the Ceylon Government Railways for the year 1901.

As I only arrived in the Island on 4th November to take up my duties as General Manager, I am unable to say much from personal experience with regard to the administration of the Railway during the greater part of the year, and therefore my report is chiefly founded on statistics supplied to me by the Accountant of the Railway.

Mr. W. T. Pearce, the late General Manager, left the Island on 27th May, 1901, and between the date of his departure and my arrival the office of General Manager was temporarily filled by Mr. A. G. Perman, the Traffic Superintendent.

As appendices to this report are the Departmental Reports for the year furnished me by the Engineer of Ways and Works, the Locomotive Engineer, the Traffic Superintendent, and the Accountant.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

The original capital cost of open lines is Rs. 53,090,104. The total cost of the Railway, including additions and improvements, up to the 31st December, 1901, has been Rs. 57,970,083, but this does not include the sum of Rs. 2,351,493 spent during the last five years on new works and rolling stock which has been paid out of revenue.

LOAN ACCOUNT.

On the 1st January, 1901, the capital outstanding on loans (sterling debts converted into local currency at the rate of 1s. $4\frac{1}{32}d.$ per rupee) was Rs. 32,229,610, or Rs. 66,150 more than on the 1st January, 1900, due to a slightly lower rate of exchange.

RESULT OF THE YEAR'S WORKING.

	1901. Rs.	1900. Rs.	Increase. 1901. Rs.	Decrease. 1901. Rs.
Gross Receipts ...	7,938,131	8,272,351	—	334,220
Working Expenses ...	4,736,701	4,374,310	362,391	—
Profit ...	3,201,430	3,898,041	—	696,611

I regret to have to report that for the first time since 1883 there is a decrease in the receipts of the Railway, which is fully explained hereafter.

Interest.—The interest paid on loans amounted to Rs. 1,235,178.

Nett Earnings.—After deducting the working expenses and the payment of interest, the nett amount contributed by the Railway to the general revenue of the Colony amounted to Rs. 1,966,252, equivalent to a dividend of 3·39 per cent. on the total capital cost of Rs. 57,970,083.

Percentage of Expenditure to Gross Receipts.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
Maintenance of Ways and Works. ...	15·7	12·5	3·2	—
Locomotive ...	24·7	21·9	2·8	—
Traffic ...	10·4	9·6	·8	—
General ...	1·8	1·6	·2	—
New Works ...	7·0	7·3	—	·3
Total ...	59·6	52·9	Nett 6·7	—

Maintenance.—During the last two years the outlay on renewal of permanent way has been exceedingly heavy, and may be expected to continue so for another two years. The increase in 1901 over 1900 amounts to Rs. 208,922, chiefly incurred in the renewal of 630 tons of steel rails and over 26,000 sleepers. Fortunately there has been a slight drop in the price of rails, otherwise our expenditure would have been still heavier.

Locomotion.—In the Locomotive Department there has been an increased expenditure of Rs. 153,042, of which Rs. 112,243 was in locomotive power, due partly to an increase of engine and train mileage, but principally to increased cost of fuel and lubrication, and partly to considerably more work having been done in repairing engines during the latter half of the year, after arrival of Mr. H. G. Unsworth, the new Locomotive Engineer.

In carriages and wagons an increase of Rs. 35,948 is due to the standard of efficiency having been revised, and to several alterations to the passenger bogie stock to provide additional second class and improved first class accommodation.

Traffic.—Although the working expenses of this Department show an increase of 8 per cent. of the receipts compared with 1900, it must be remembered that the decrease in the earnings is responsible for nearly half, as it is seldom possible to effect any reduction in the traffic charges when a falling off in the receipts, possibly of a temporary nature, is general throughout the line. On the other hand, additional outlay has been necessary to improve the lighting of the stations on the Sea Coast Line and two or three of the Main Line stations, including Kandy, where the installation of the electric light has added largely to the cost of illumination.

The annual increments to the salaries of the clerical staff and the provision of extra staff at under-manned stations also account for an increase of Rs. 10,222. I anticipate that a further increase in the expenditure of this Department will be necessary very shortly to strengthen the staff, both clerical and uniform, at many of the stations, where the hours of duty have outgrown the capacity of the present staff. At the same time I hope to effect reductions in outlay in other directions, and on the whole the total expenditure will, I trust, not exceed the present cost to any great extent.

General Charges.—The nett increase under this head is Rs. 12,884, of which the Accountant's Branch incurred Rs. 8,016, partly owing to the much-needed appointment of an Assistant Accountant and partly to the usual annual incremental increases of salary.

In the Stores Branch an increased outlay of Rs. 5,297 is to a great extent due to provision being necessary to pay the cost of furniture, stores, &c., which had been taken out of stock to meet the requirements of the management during preceding years without payment.

NEW WORKS.

Under the head of "New Works" expenditure amounting to Rs. 552,305 has been incurred, or Rs. 48,152 less than in the preceding year, the following being the most noteworthy, viz.:—

	Rs.
New bungalows for staff at Bandarawela	11,948
Improvements to Slave Island (estimated total cost Rs. 156,000) ...	17,956
Improved lighting of stations	9,875
Improvements at Gampola station	7,268
Bungalows for staff at Nawalapitiya	29,207
Bungalows for staff at Hatton	15,240
Extension of goods shed at Kurunegala	5,529
Improvements to lavatories at stations	18,838
Repairs to Panadure bridge	15,095
Interlocking points and signals...	17,826
New carriage shop at Colombo (half cost paid out of Railway Extension Funds)	43,280
Provision of a goods shed and increased siding accommodation at Ulapane ...	13,739
Construction (by Postal Department) of a new railway wire from Colombo to Ambalangoda	32,600
Improvements to Moratuwa station	5,577
New machinery	9,584
Additional rolling stock	196,992
Fitting existing stock with vacuum brake	20,060
Tyer's Tablet System	5,600
Improvements to sleeping cars	1,864

MILEAGE.

Length of Line.—No extension has been made during the year, consequently the length of the line remains at 297½ miles.

Traffic Train Mileage.

	1900.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
Coast Line ...	469,703 ...	451,353 ...	— ...	18,350
Main Line ...	564,284 ...	558,776 ...	— ...	5,508
Nawalapitiya–Nanuoya Line	166,148 ...	176,937 ...	10,789 ...	—
Nanuoya–Bandarawela Line	58,237 ...	74,865 ...	16,628 ...	—
Matale Line ...	50,594 ...	50,692 ...	98 ...	—
Kurunegala Line ...	19,108 ...	19,486 ...	378 ...	—
Total ...	1,328,074	1,332,109	Nett 4,035	

The decrease on the Coast Line is due to the running of a less number of special goods trains between Colombo and Galle owing to a falling off in the goods traffic. On the Main Line also the decrease in the quantity of goods conveyed necessitated a reduction in the train mileage.

To meet the requirements of the Boer Camp at Diyatalawa, the provision of an extra mixed train each way between Nanu-oya and Bandarawela daily throughout the year (as against only a portion of the preceding year), and the running of extra passenger carriages on the ordinary trains between Nawalapitiya and Bandarawela, made it necessary to work a great many special goods trains to convey the ordinary goods traffic.

Results per Train Mile.

	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.	Increase. Cents.	Decrease. Cents.
Gross earnings per train mile ...	6·23	5·96	—	·27
Total expenditure (including new works paid from revenue) ...	3·29	3·56	·27	—
Profit	2·94	2·40	—	·54

REVENUE.

Ordinary Passenger Traffic.

Comparative Statement of the Number of Ordinary Passenger Tickets issued and the Receipts therefrom in 1900 and 1901.

Number of Ordinary Passengers.				Sections.	Passenger Receipts.			
1900.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.		1900.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
					Rs.	Rs.	s.	Rs.
3,253,847	3,086,345	—	167,502	Coast Line ...	1,124,225	1,053,348	—	70,677
1,618,815	1,497,749	—	121,075	Main Line ...	1,240,790	1,150,884	—	89,906
379,356	367,664	—	11,692	Nanu-oya Line ...	287,634	271,208	—	16,426
101,874	119,549	17,675	—	Bandarawela Line	80,148	83,053	2,905	—
334,222	325,205	—	9,017	Matale Line ...	103,486	100,771	—	2,715
95,493	106,725	11,232	—	Kurunegala Line	46,782	51,394	4,612	—
5,783,607	5,503,228	—	Nett 280,379		2,883,065	2,710,658	—	Nett 172,407

Season Ticket Traffic.

Comparative Statement of the Number of Periodical Tickets issued in 1900 and 1901 and the Receipts therefrom (all Tickets reduced to Monthly Tickets).

1900.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.	Class.	1900.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
No.	No.	No.	No.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
539	498	—	41	First Class	4,369	3,894	—	475
2,022	8,555	6,533	—	Second Class...	9,455	18,667	9,212	—
26,042	24,791	—	1,251	Third Class ...	62,127	60,629	—	1,498
28,603	33,844	Nett 5,241	—		75,951	83,190	Nett 7,239	—

The large increase in the number of second class season ticket-holders is due to the reduction in the rates for ordinary monthly tickets to one-twelfth of the yearly rate from 1st January, 1901. From the same date a specially low rate was granted to Government clerks, and a corresponding reduction in the third class monthly rates was also allowed to Government peons and messengers and children of Government clerks. The decrease in third class tickets is consequent on a large number of season ticket holders, who formerly travelled third class, now travelling second class.

Parcels and other Coaching Traffic.

	1900.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Parcels	153,172	163,530	10,358	—
Mails	54,825	54,825	—	—
Horses	17,196	16,163	—	1,033
Carriages	8,335	7,401	—	934
Dogs, &c.	5,634	5,879	245	—
Bicycles	6,920	7,374	454	—
Private Special Trains	20,878	19,662	—	1,216
	266,960	274,834	Nett 7,874	—

The increase in parcels receipts represents the transport of 20,950 additional parcels, of which 14,000 were despatched from Colombo Terminus alone, the increased despatch from that station being partly due to parcels not now being accepted at Pettah station for transport to Main Line stations. The other principal increases are Maradana Junction 1,338, Fort 1,485, Slave Island 1,605, Moratuwa 2,294, Galle 2,859, and Matara 1,861.

Decreases are shown in the number despatched from Kurunegala, Kandy, Nawalapitiya, and Nanu-oya.

Although the receipts for horses show a decrease of Rs. 1,033, the number conveyed was 63 in excess of previous year, due to a larger number having been transported over shorter distances between up-country stations, probably for Ceylon Mounted Infantry drills, while fewer were carried from Colombo.

Under the head of carriages a decrease has again to be recorded, due doubtless to the more extensive use of bicycles, of which 998 were conveyed in excess of 1900.

Goods Traffic.

	1900.		1901.		Increase, 1901.		Decrease, 1901.	
	Tonnage.	Receipts.	Tonnage.	Receipts.				
	Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs.
Rice	112,180	1,717,377	106,782	1,684.452	—	—	5,398	32,925
Tea	70,837	917,371	66,957	875,407	—	—	3,879	41,964
Coffee	772	16,424	427	9,142	—	—	345	7,282
Cacao	1,818	18,143	2,369	24,140	551	5,997	—	—
Cinnamon ...	232	1,731	293	2,197	61	466	—	—
Cardamoms ...	310	4,765	377	5,739	67	974	—	—
Cinchona ...	172	3,457	163	3,131	—	—	9	326
Cocoanut produce, including Poonac ...	24,392	214,367	29,502	258,824	5,110	44,457	—	—
Fruit, Vegetables, and other 5th class goods ...	11,614	82,628	13,472	96,350	1,858	13,722	—	—
Plumbago ...	15,433	72,943	10,827	51,588	—	—	4,606	21,355
Tea packing ...	15,732	134,684	13,379	115,020	—	—	2,353	19,664
Tobacco	1,584	21,918	1,458	18,602	—	—	126	3,316
Timber, including Staves	7,531	63,504	6,180	36,600	—	—	1,351	26,904
Manure	17,717	126,554	14,612	98,197	—	—	3,105	38,357
Sundry Goods ...	109,694	1,436,421	109,401	1,344,502	—	—	293	91,919
Total ...	390,018	4,842,287	376,199	4,623,891	—	—	—	—
Railway materials and free goods ...	46,265	54,559	60,452	52,452	14,187	—	—	2,107
Total conveyed in Railway wagons ...	436,283	4,896,846	436,651	4,676,343	—	—	—	—
Stone traffic conveyed in Harbour Works wagons	69,468	45,662	83,896	55,498	14,428	9,836	—	—
Total ...	505,751	4,942,508	520,547	4,731,841	Nett 14,796	—	—	Nett 210,667

On the face of it the above table shows a somewhat extraordinary result, inasmuch as the Railway received Rs. 210,667 less than in 1900. although 14,796 more tons were transported. This result is brought about partly by a large increase in the weight of Railway materials conveyed for open lines, for which no freight is charged, and for extensions for which exceedingly low rates are charged, and partly by a considerably larger quantity of stone having been transported for the Harbour Works over a short distance at an exceedingly low rate. Deducting Railway materials and stone traffic, the nett result shows a decrease in ordinary goods of 13,818 tons and Rs. 218,396.

Tea.—The decrease of 3,879 tons is distributed over nearly the whole of the planting districts, the principal decreases being at Wattegama 569 tons, Kandy and Peradeniya 748 tons, Gampola 470, Nawalapitiya 426, Hatton and Watawala 1,112 tons. Matale shows a decrease of only 76 tons, while Nanu-oya and Bandarawela give increases of 73 and 343 tons respectively.

Rice and Tea Packing.—The decreases under these heads are the natural result of the depression in tea.

Coffee.—Of the decrease of 345 tons, Haputale accounts for 67 tons, Bandarawela 133 tons, and Nanu-oya 85 tons.

Cacao.—The principal increases are Kandy 161 tons, Katugastota, Wattegama, and Matale, 47, 57, and 197 tons, respectively.

Cocoanut Produce.—In copperah there has been an increase of 5,535 tons, while decreases of 50 and 432 tons are shown under cocoanuts and cocoanut oil. In poonac a small increase of 56 tons is recorded.

Fruit, Vegetables, and other 5th Class Goods.—The increase of 1,858 tons under this head may be taken, not only as proof of the more extensive cultivation of native fruits and vegetables, but of greater confidence being placed by villagers and petty traders in the security and expedition of rail transport as a means of conveying their produce to the best markets. The district lying between Alawwa, Kurunegala, and Rambukkana has contributed over 1,200 tons of this additional traffic, while the Kandy-Matale District shows an increase of 331 tons. An increase of 98 tons is also shown at Bandarawela, while small increases are general at roadside stations serving Sinhalese villagers throughout the line.

Plumbago.—The depression in this mining industry, which commenced in 1900, continued throughout last year, the quantity transported by rail in 1901 being nearly 12,000 tons less than in 1899.

Tobacco.—The nett decrease of 126 tons is principally at Colombo (121), while small decreases recorded at Kandy, Watttegama, and Matale are counterbalanced by increases at Galle and Kurunegala.

Timber, including Staves.—The falling off in the timber traffic has been pretty general consequent on the decreases in tea and plumbago. Of the nett decrease of 1,351 tons, more than half was in wrought timber from Colombo. Under the head of unwrought timber, the principal decrease was at Gintota of 358 tons. Small increases are shown at Kurunegala, Rambukkana, and Matale.

Manure.—Of the total quantity of manure carried in 1901, over one-fifth, or 2,782 tons, was conveyed from Colombo Terminus and Wharf to Kelaniya, as compared with 3,116 tons in 1900, so that the actual decrease in the quantity transported to other stations amounts to 2,771 tons. This decrease is notwithstanding a reduction in the rate per ton per mile over the section above Nawalapitiya to the same rate as that charged on the Main Line below Nawalapitiya from 1st January, 1901, and is possibly due to the crusade against the manuring of tea by those who contend that it is one of the causes of over-production and consequent low prices.

General Goods.—The reduction of Rs. 91,919 in the receipts taken in conjunction with a nett decrease in weight of only 293 tons is explained by the fact that the previous year's traffic included all the materials transported from Colombo to Diyatalawa for the construction of the Boer Camp. The decrease in the goods tonnage carried from Colombo and Wharf to Diyatalawa alone amounts to 2,891 tons, and this largely accounts for the reduction of 3,720 tons in other third class traffic and 834 tons in other second class goods. These decreases are, however, nearly counterbalanced by increases in salt 1,121 tons, arrack 346, beer 344, kerosine oil and bulk petroleum 621, and in other sixth class 1,846 tons.

Railway Materials and Stone Traffic.—These two headings account for increases of 14,187 and 14,428 tons respectively, but as already mentioned above they are not profitable freight, the nett increase in receipts contributed by this large increase in tonnage being only Rs. 7,729.

Live Stock.—An increase of Rs. 16,840 is chiefly due to the transport of imported cattle from Colombo to Diyatalawa for the supply of meat to the Boer Camp.

Sectional Results.—The following table gives the results of the working of the several sections of the Railway in 1901 compared with 1900:—

	1900. Rs.	1901. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Main Line: Colombo, Kandy, and Nawalapitiya (including Wharf and Mahara Quarry):				
Receipts	4,940,854	4,723,984	—	216,870
Expenditure	2,018,095	2,212,215	194,120	—
Profit	2,922,759	2,511,769	—	410,990
Nawalapitiya–Nanuoya:				
Receipts	1,121,949	1,084,320	—	37,629
Expenditure	829,545	726,735	—	108,810
Profit	292,404	363,585	71,181	—
Nanuoya–Bandarawela:				
Receipts	307,584	308,707	1,123	—
Expenditure	258,794	288,007	29,213	—
Profit	48,790	20,700	—	28,090
Coast Line:				
Receipts	1,626,488	1,544,847	—	81,641
Expenditure	1,053,838	1,286,702	232,864	—
Profit	572,650	258,145	—	314,505
Matale Line:				
Receipts	174,954	171,370	—	3,584
Expenditure	136,100	157,856	21,756	—
Profit	38,854	13,514	—	25,340
Kurunegala Line:				
Receipts	100,522	104,903	4,381	—
Expenditure	77,938	71,186	—	6,752
Profit	22,584	33,717	11,133	—
Total all lines:				
Receipts	8,272,351	7,938,131	—	334,220
Expenditure	4,374,310	4,736,701	362,391	—
Profit	3,898,041	3,201,430	—	696,611

NOTES ON SECTIONAL RESULTS.

Main Line: Colombo to Kandy and Nawalapitiya.

Receipts.—Passengers show a decrease of Rs. 89,906 and goods Rs. 152,243, while the principal increases are in parcels Rs. 4,263, stone for Harbour Works Rs. 8,963, live stock Rs. 8,895, and miscellaneous Rs. 4,601.

Expenditure.—Under the head of Maintenance, an increase of Rs. 124,465 is chiefly due to extensive relaying of rails and sleepers. In locomotive power also there has been a large increase in expenditure, partly owing to higher cost of fuel and oil and partly to more extensive repairs to engines. The outlay on upkeep of carriages and wagons has also been heavier by Rs. 19,432, and in traffic expenses an increase of about Rs. 15,000 is shown, the causes of which have already been stated in my remarks on the general expenditure. The only decrease is in new works by Rs. 66,968.

Nawalapitiya-Nanuoya Line.

Receipts.—The result of last year's working is a great contrast to the large all round increases reported in 1900. In passengers and goods traffic decreases of Rs. 16,426 and Rs. 33,826 have to be recorded, against which increases to the total of about Rs. 13,000 are shown in parcels, live stock, and miscellaneous.

Expenditure.—Fortunately, however, the working expenses have been considerably reduced, the decrease in maintenance alone being about Rs. 90,000 owing to less relaying having been done last year, and a reduction of Rs. 28,763 is also shown under new works. Small increases have been incurred in running charges in both locomotive and traffic owing to the working of 10,789 additional train miles.

Nanuoya-Bandarawela Section.

Receipts.—The reduction in the receipts for the transport of ordinary traffic, which has been general throughout the Railway System, has been compensated for on this section by the continuance of the Boer Camp at Diyatalawa during the whole of last year. Passenger earnings show an increase Rs. 2,905, parcels Rs. 600, live stock Rs. 3,051, and miscellaneous Rs. 3,959; the only decrease being Rs. 9,731 in goods, due to the large quantity of material conveyed in the preceding year for the construction of the Camp.

Expenditure.—Of the increase of Rs. 29,213, maintenance of permanent way absorbed Rs. 15,605, traffic working about Rs. 4,000, and repairs to carriages and wagons Rs. 2,345. The expenditure under the head of New Works was also heavier by Rs. 7,699, owing to the provision of additional houses for the staff at Diyatalawa and Bandarawela and to the construction of a triangle for the turning of engines at Pattipola.

Matale Line.

Receipts.—Of the decrease of Rs. 3,584, Rs. 2,715 is due to falling off in passengers and Rs. 1,433 to decreases in goods. There were small increases in parcels, horses, carriages, and dogs, live stock, and miscellaneous traffic.

Expenditure.—There was an increase of Rs. 13,253 in maintenance of permanent way and Rs. 14,326 in locomotive power. There was a decrease of Rs. 8,185 in new works.

The train service on this branch is a more liberal one than the earnings warrant, especially on Sundays. Steps are being taken to reduce the number of Sunday trains, and unless the traffic receipts show a marked improvement, I fear there will be no alternative but to curtail the week day service also.

Kurunegala Line.

Receipts.—The traffic returns on this short branch show a better result than on any other section of the line. In passengers there has been an increase of Rs. 4,612, while the falling off in ordinary goods traffic has been considerably less in proportion than on any other parts of the Railway, the decrease in receipts being only Rs. 390, despite a decrease of 5,240 tons in the quantity of Railway material received last year for the Northern Extension. The principal increases were in copperah 3,080 tons and in fruit and vegetables 400 tons, while the largest decreases were 600 tons in plumbago and 356 tons in cocoanuts and cocoanut oil.

Expenditure.—There were decreases of Rs. 8,696 in maintenance of ways and works, Rs. 2,675 in locomotive power, and increases of about Rs. 700 in traffic expenses, Rs. 329 in repairs to carriages and wagons, Rs. 401 in general charges, and Rs. 3,155 in new works on account of extension of the goods shed at Kurunegala.

Coast Line.

Receipts.—A decrease of Rs. 70,877 in ordinary passenger receipts is partly due to trade depression and partly to a large increase in the issue of cheap second class monthly season tickets, although the actual increase in season ticket receipts is only Rs. 6,958. The principal decreases in the number of ordinary passengers in the season ticket zone are Pettah 23,927, Fort 9,553, Lunawa and Moratuwa 7,023, Panadure 4,864, Kalutara North and South 12,901. From other causes (chiefly slackness in the plumbago trade) stations between Kalutara and Galle show a decrease of 86,933 passengers, and on the Matara Branch 25,102 passengers.

From goods traffic the receipts have been lower by Rs. 22,881 than in 1900, the most noteworthy decreases in tonnage being at Kalutara 506, Alutgama 371 tons, Hikkaduwa 506, Dodanduwa 476, Gintota 633, and Galle 2,062. Of these decreases, about 2,500 tons were in plumbago and 1,557 tons in rice from Galle. There was also a large falling off in timber from Gintota. At Moratuwa an increase of 310 tons is probably due to the provision of a goods shed and other facilities for dealing with goods traffic. There has also been an increase in goods forwarded from stations on the Matara Line, to which Matara alone contributed 1,242 tons.

Expenditure.—Extensive renewals of rails and sleepers have necessitated an increased expenditure of Rs. 154,294 in maintenance, and the outlay under the head of New Works and additional rolling stock has also been abnormally heavy (Rs. 44,910 in excess of previous year), due to the provision of additional passenger carriages to relieve the overcrowding of suburban trains, an extra telegraph line to facilitate the working of the traffic, interlocking of points and signals to secure greater safety in working, and additional and improved lavatory accommodation at the principal stations, &c. Rs. 15,000 had also to be spent in repairs to Panadure bridge.

May 21, 1902.

G. P. GREENE,
General Manager.

CASUALTIES.

Loss of life or serious injury resulted to the following natives when trespassing on the Railway line in defiance of the special notices exhibited and in spite of the efforts of the patrols and others of the Railway Staff to prevent trespassing and to prosecute trespassers :—

January 14.—A boy between Maradana and Pettah.
January 18.—A woman near Henaratgoda.
January 29.—A man between Ragama and Henaratgoda.
February 5.—A boy between Ambalangoda and Hikkaduwa.
February 19.—A man between Maradana Junction and Kelaniya.
February 27.—A man near Ragama.
March 11.—A boy between Nawalapitiya and Galboda.
April 12.—A third class passenger between Kotagala and Talawakele.
April 16.—A man near Kelaniya bridge.
April 30.—A man in Rambukkana yard.
May 7.—A man between Rambukkana and Polgahawela
May 25.—A man between Maggona and Beruwala.
June 21.—A man near Dehiwala.
July 5.—A man near Maradana Junction.
August 10.—A man near Pettah.
August 12.—A man near Henaratgoda.
August 21.—A man near Maradana Junction.
September 2.—A boy between Mirigama and Ambepussa.
October 30.—A man between Kandy and Peradeniya New.
November 9.—A boy between Hikkaduwa and Ambalangoda.
November 16.—A man near Rambukkana.

Accidents to Members of the Railway Staff:

March 5.—Goods shed cooly at Wharf burnt by the bursting of a drum of sulphuric acid.
March 8.—Gateman of Nanu-oya road gate, near Peradeniya Junction, run over and killed.
June 28.—A fireman injured in Galle yard by coming in contact with a carriage.
August 30.—Fireman Thornton fell off his engine near Kelaniya and was killed.
November 28.—Patrol Linna run over and killed between Peradeniya Junction and Gampola.
December 1.—A platelaying cooly run over and killed between Talawakele and Watagoda.

In each of the above cases no responsibility rests with the Railway Department.

Calendar of Events.

January 1.—Freight on manure above Nawalapitiya reduced to Main Line rates.
January 1.—Issue of cheap season tickets to Government clerks and peons.
January 19.—Collision between Down Mail and a train of empty coaches near Maradana Junction bridge.
January 25.—Arrival of Mr. E. H. Wade, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, from leave of absence.
February 2.—Serious collision between a return empty special and 5.35 P.M. Up train at Slave Island.
February 14.—Mr. A. Paton Gray, District Engineer, promoted to Assistant Engineer of Ways and Works.
April 12.—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York and suite travelled to Kandy by special train.
April 15.—Return of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York from Kandy by special train.
May 17.—Arrival and assumption of duties of Mr. H. G. Unsworth, the new Locomotive Engineer.
May 27.—Departure of Mr. W. T. Pearce, General Manager, to England on three months' leave prior to retirement.

Mr. A. G. Perman assumed duties as Acting General Manager.
Mr. T. A. Wylie assumed duties as Acting Traffic Superintendent.
Mr. E. H. Wade assumed duties as Acting Accountant.
Mr. W. L. Byrde assumed duties as Acting Assistant Traffic Superintendent.

May 28.—Collision between 6.40 A.M. Down train and a train of empty coaches in Colombo yard.
June 7.—Earthslip near Talawakele, Up Mail delayed two hours.
June 14.—Rockslip between Ballany and Kadugannawa, Down Mail delayed nearly one hour.
June 15.—Derailment of tender of engine of 4.30 P.M. Down train from Nanu-oya between Kotagala and Talawakele.
August 3.—Rockslip between Alagalla and Kadugannawa, Down Mail delayed over two hours.
November 1.—Departure to England on leave of absence of Mr. J. Howison, District Superintendent, Nawalapitiya.
November 4.—Arrival and assumption of duties of Mr. G. P. Greene as General Manager.

Mr. A. G. Perman resumed duties as Traffic Superintendent.
Mr. T. A. Wylie resumed duties as Accountant.
Mr. E. H. Wade resumed duties as Assistant Traffic Superintendent.
Mr. W. L. Byrde resumed duties as District Superintendent.

December 1.—Tyer's Electric Train Tablet System brought into use between Maradana and Wellawatta.
December 17.—Arrival of Mr. W. R. F. Lukis, Assistant Locomotive Engineer, from leave of absence.

REPORT OF THE RAILWAY ACCOUNTANT FOR 1901.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith Tables Nos. 1 to 44 in which full particulars are given of the receipts, expenditure, and work done by the Railway (including capital outlay on extensions under construction) during the year ending 31st December, 1901.

Valedictory.—By the retirement on pension, of Mr. W. T. Pearce from the position of General Manager on the 27th May after twenty years' service, the Railway staff as a whole and the staff of the Accountant's Department in particular lost a good friend and a considerate chief, who always took a keen interest both in the work and amusements of his subordinates, and did all in his power to promote their welfare.

Personal.—Mr. E. H. Wade, the Assistant Traffic Superintendent, again acted as Accountant from 27th May to 4th November, 1901, while I had charge of the Traffic Department during the time the Traffic Superintendent held the appointment of Acting General Manager.

Establishment.—Although the appointment of an Assistant Accountant was sanctioned in the latter part of 1900, the office was not filled until 28th August, 1901, when Mr. W. C. Davey arrived from England, where he was previously in the service of the Great Western Railway.

The Season Ticket Branch was strengthened in January by the appointment of an additional junior clerk at Rs. 360 per annum; but in consequence of a reduction in the second class season ticket rates from the 1st January, 1901, the business of this branch was still further increased, and notwithstanding this addition to the staff, it has not been possible to keep pace with the work, the returns being greatly in arrear at the end of the year.

Accommodation.—The need of additional office room has become a matter of urgency. It is with the greatest difficulty that the work of the Department is being carried on in the limited space now available, and valuable time is frequently lost owing to records not being easily accessible. Many of the clerks have barely elbow room, while myself and my Assistant are cooped up in a small room 21 ft. by 11 ft., half of which is taken up by furniture.

The scheme for a new central station includes spacious accommodation for the Head Office staff; but as this cannot be carried out for some time, the enlargement of the present building or the provision of supplementary office accommodation close by seems unavoidable, and will I trust be taken in hand before the opening of the Railway Extensions now under construction, as it is almost a matter of impossibility to make room for any additional staff in the existing offices.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure of my Department amounted to Rs. 79,998, an increase over 1900 of Rs. 8,015, of which more than half was under the head of Salaries, due to the ordinary annual increments and to the above-mentioned additions to the establishment. The remainder of the increase was principally on account of tickets and stores supplied to stations, which on other railways form part of the expenditure of the Traffic Department.

Financial Transactions.—The total receipts and payments dealt with during the year amounted to Rs. 12,977,489, or Rs. 22,129 in excess of 1900.

Railway Stores and Materials.—The freight charges (calculated at Engineer's rate) written off on coal, permanent way material, and other stores conveyed for the Locomotive and Maintenance Departments amount to Rs. 159,078, as compared with Rs. 94,460 in the previous year. This free transport of Engineer's stores and materials in traffic wagons represents a loss in the goods vehicle earnings in 1901 of Rs. 175 per truck, over and above the free use which the Locomotive Department have of upwards of 125 wagons every Sunday for the transport of firewood, and which puts a large proportion of these trucks out of traffic from Friday to Monday of each week, thereby frequently causing delay to ordinary goods traffic.

Check Office.—The staff of this branch is sufficient only to examine the monthly revenue accounts of stations and to get through the work of checking all passenger tickets, parcels way-bills, goods consignment notes, and invoices, when every man is on duty full time. Consequently, when the office is closed on the occasion of Government holidays, and men are absent on sick or privilege leave, or engaged in the preparation of special statistical returns, the ordinary work falls into arrears, and cannot be brought up without extra assistance. For this reason it was again necessary to employ four temporary clerks for a period of four months last year. The desirability of strengthening the permanent staff of this branch is thus clearly demonstrated, and I have had no alternative but to ask for the appointment of two additional junior clerks.

Ticket Irregularities.—I am glad to be able to report a diminution in the number of cases detected by the Travelling Ticket Inspector and his staff of persons travelling on the railway without proper tickets, the total being 1,504, or 104 less than in 1900; while the number of prosecutions was only 24, compared with 52 in the preceding year. Convictions were obtained in 19 cases, and in another the person was found to be insane, and was committed to the Lunatic Asylum.

The total amount of the excess fares collected at all stations was Rs. 17,960·16, of which 10 per cent. was recovered at Kelaniya, the examining station for Down Main Line trains running into Colombo, and Rs. 720·66 was the result of detections made by the Travelling Ticket Inspector and his two assistants.

The large increase in the issue of cheap monthly season tickets between Colombo and suburban stations has been accompanied by a considerable increase in irregularities in the use of these periodical tickets, and it has consequently been found necessary to strictly enforce the forfeiture of the deposit on all tickets not surrendered within three days of the date of their expiration.

I am convinced that the present staff of travelling examiners is insufficient to efficiently patrol the whole line, as their absence from the Coast Line for a few days for the purpose of examining trains on the Main and Branch Lines undoubtedly results in an increase in the number of persons overriding and travelling in a higher class than that for which they hold tickets. I am therefore asking for provision to be made in the Estimates for 1903 for the appointment of additional examining staff.

Coaching Vehicle Mileage.—Seeing that the receipts from coaching traffic show a decrease of Rs. 157,293 compared with the previous year, an increase of 24,005 coaching vehicle miles seems at first sight to call for some explanation. A careful scrutiny of the sectional mileage figures compared with the sectional earnings shows, however, that the Traffic Department has kept a close watch upon the working of the passenger traffic. The principal decreases in the passenger earnings have been on the Main Line below Nawalapitiya and on the Coast Line; and while an increase in the number of suburban season ticket-holders to the extent of 262,050 passenger journeys has prevented any reduction in the vehicle mileage of local trains, a decrease of 75,765 vehicle miles has been effected on other parts of the Seaside Line and 23,362 on the Main Line.

It is on the up-country sections of the line, where bogie passenger vehicles only can be worked, that difficulty is experienced in dealing with fluctuations of traffic. On the section between Nawalapitiya and Nanu-oya a decrease of Rs. 16,426 in the passenger receipts could not be compensated for by a reduction in the number of passenger carriages, in fact the vehicle mileage had to be increased to the extent of 41,567 miles to provide through carriages for the Bandarawela Line; while on the latter section an additional train daily each way to serve the requirements of the Boer Camp resulted in an increase of 105,145 coaching vehicle miles, against an increase of only Rs. 3,845 in the receipts.

Goods Vehicle Mileage.—The falling off in the ordinary goods traffic to the extent of 13,818 in tonnage and Rs. 218,396 in receipts would in ordinary course have resulted in a much larger decrease than 160,657 in the goods vehicle mileage, but unfortunately a very much larger quantity of Railway material had to be transported than in the preceding year, bringing about a nett increase in goods tonnage (excluding stone conveyed in Harbour Works trucks) of 368 tons. The principal decreases in the goods vehicle mileage were on the Coast Line 139,181 miles and on the Main Line 80,278 miles.

Average Load of Goods Vehicles.—A slight decrease of three tons is shown in the total tonnage carried per goods vehicle, the load moved in 1901 being 481 tons. The average load conveyed per goods truck per mile shows a slight increase, the weight carried being 3·520 tons compared with 3·476 tons in 1900. This result, taken in conjunction with a small decrease in the proportion of dead weight hauled to paying load, is most satisfactory, seeing that the Traffic Department is still unprovided with the means of keeping a proper check upon the movements of its rolling stock.

Average Load of Passenger Carriages.—The result of the large increase in the passenger vehicle mileage worked over the Nawalapitiya-Bandarawela section as shown above is a decrease in the average number of passengers conveyed per vehicle of ·95, the average in 1901 being only 11·37 passengers compared with 12·32 in 1900.

Goods Unit Earnings.—A decrease in the average receipts per ton of goods per mile from cents 13·95 in 1900 to cents 13·60 in 1901 is the result of the transport of a larger quantity of Railway material as mentioned above. Deducting all free goods, the receipts per ton per mile of ordinary goods averaged cents 14·56.

Passenger Unit Earnings.—The average receipts per mile per ordinary passenger shew a slight improvement, viz., cents 2·54 in 1901, or ·07 more than in 1900. This is due to increases of 10,800 and 11,583 respectively in the number of first and second class passengers conveyed, while in third class there have been decreases of 157,967 ordinary passengers and 147,586 coolies.

Gross Ton Mile Results.—Many causes have contributed to the nett decrease of Rs. 2·06 in the profit per 1,000 gross ton miles, viz., from Rs. 11·81 in 1900 to Rs. 9·75 in 1901. The drop in the receipts from Rs. 25·05 to Rs. 24·16 accounts for cents 89, while the increased expenditure, principally due to heavy repairs and renewals of permanent way and to enhanced cost of locomotive power (full explanation of which will be found in the General Manager's report), is responsible for an increase in the cost of working of Re. 1·17. The large increase in the quantity of Railway material and the unprofitable increase in the coaching vehicle mileage on the upper section of the line are two of the chief contributory causes, and these have already been explained.

May 19, 1902.

T. A. WYLIE,
Accountant.

Table 1.—Abstract of Chief Statistical Figures relating to the Working of the Railway in 1901 compared with 1900.

Details.		1900.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
Original capital cost, open lines ...	Rs.	53,087,875 ...	53,090,104 ...	2,229 ...	—
Cost to December 31, including additional accommodation ...	,,	57,958,225 ...	57,970,083 ...	11,858 ...	—
Capital outstanding on January 1 ...	,,	32,163,460 ...	32,229,610 ...	66,150 ...	—
Total miles open on December 31 ...	Miles	297⅛ ...	297⅛ ...	— ...	—
Average miles open during the year ...	,,	297⅛ ...	297⅛ ...	— ...	—
Train miles run (traffic only) ...	,,	1,328,074 ...	1,332,109 ...	4,035 ...	—
Train miles run (service)	,,	18,681 ...	23,913 ...	5,232 ...	—
Gross tons hauled one mile ...	Tons	330,272,713 ...	328,551,173 ...	— ...	1,721,540
Gross receipts	Rs.	8,272,351 ...	7,938,131 ...	— ...	334,220
Colonial Classification — Total expenditure, including new works and additional rolling stock paid from revenue ...	,,	4,374,310 ...	4,736,701 ...	362,391 ...	—
Colonial Classification — Profit	,,	3,898,041 ...	3,201,430 ...	— ...	696,611

	Details.		1900.		1901.		Increase.		Decrease.
Colonial Classification	Profit per cent. on original outlay	Per cent.	7·34	...	6·03	...	—	...	1·31
	Profit per cent. on original cost, including additional accommodation, to December 31	,,	6·72	...	5·52	...	—	...	1·20
	Profit per cent. on capital outstanding on January 1	,,	12·12	...	9·93	...	—	...	2·19
	Interest paid on loans	Rs.	1,233,619	...	1,235,178	...	1,559	...	—
	Nett earnings after payment of interest	,,	2,664,422	...	1,966,252	...	—	...	698,170
	Nett earnings per cent. of original capital cost, excluding additional accommodation	Per cent.	5·02	...	3·70	...	—	...	1·32
	Nett earnings per cent. of original capital cost, including additional accommodation	,,	4·06	...	3·39	...	—	...	·67
	Percentage of total expenditure to gross receipts	,,	52·88	...	59·67	...	6·79	...	—
	Per mile of line open — Receipts	Rs.	27,841	...	26,716	...	—	...	1,125
	Per mile of line open — Working expenses	,,	14,722	...	15,942	...	1,220	...	—
	Per mile of line open — Profit	,,	13,119	...	10,774	...	—	...	2,345
	Per train mile — Receipts	,,	6·23	...	5·96	...	—	...	·27
	Per train mile — Working expenses	,,	3·29	...	3·56	...	·27	...	—
	Per train mile — Profit	,,	2·94	...	2·40	...	—	...	·54
	Per 1,000 gross ton miles — Receipts	,,	25·05	...	24·16	...	—	...	·89
	Per 1,000 gross ton miles — Working expenses	,,	13·24	...	14·41	...	1·17	...	—
	Per 1,000 gross ton miles — Profit	,,	11·81	...	9·75	...	—	...	2·06
Expenditure on new works and rolling stock added to Capital Account		,,	21,328	...	9,629	...	—	...	11,699
Coaching Traffic	Receipts from passenger traffic	,,	2,959,016	...	2,793,848	...	—	...	165,168
	Receipts from other coaching traffic	,,	266,960	...	274,835	...	7,875	...	—
	Total receipts from coaching traffic	,,	3,225,976	...	3,068,683	...	—	...	157,293
	Number of ordinary passengers carried	Pass.	5,783,607	...	5,503,228	...	—	...	280,379
	Passenger's unit mileage (including season tickets)	,,	125,506,886	...	116,507,342	...	—	...	8,999,544
	Tons of other coaching carried	Tons	7,513	...	7,908	...	395	...	—
	Other coaching traffic, ton miles	,,	473,863	...	508,532	...	34,669	...	—
	Average sum received for carrying one ordinary passenger one mile	Cents	2·47	...	2·54	...	·07	...	—
	Average fare paid per ordinary passenger	Rs.	·50	...	·49	...	—	...	·01
	Average distance travelled per ordinary passenger	Miles	20·19	...	19·36	...	—	...	·83
	Coaching freight, ton miles	Tons	10,514,413	...	9,829,119	...	—	...	685,294
	Do. dead weight, ton miles	,,	167,207,984	...	169,492,588	...	2,284,604	...	—
	Total coaching (freight and dead weight)	,,	177,722,398	...	179,321,707	...	1,599,309	...	—
Goods and Live Stock Traffic	Receipts from ordinary goods traffic (including Railway materials)	Rs.	4,896,846	...	4,675,457	...	—	...	221,389
	Receipts from stone traffic	,,	45,562	...	56,384	...	10,722	...	—
	Receipts from live stock	,,	23,866	...	40,706	...	16,840	...	—
	Total goods receipts	,,	4,966,374	...	4,772,547	...	—	...	193,827
	Ordinary goods carried	Tons	390,018	...	376,199	...	—	...	13,819
	Railway materials and free goods carried	,,	46,265	...	60,452	...	14,187	...	—
	Total goods carried in Railway wagons	,,	436,283	...	436,651	...	368	...	—
	Stone carried in the Harbour Works wagons	,,	69,468	...	83,896	...	14,428	...	—
	Total goods tonnage	,,	505,751	...	520,547	...	14,796	...	—
	Number of live stock carried	No.	33,332	...	40,571	...	7,239	...	—
	Average sum received for carrying one ton of goods one mile	Cents	13·95	...	13·60	...	—	...	·35
	Average freight paid per ton of goods	Rs.	9·77	...	9·09	...	—	...	·68
	Average distance travelled per ton of goods	Miles	70·03	...	66·84	...	—	...	3·19
	Freight tons hauled one mile	Tons	35,617,079	...	35,210,478	...	—	...	406,601
	Dead weight do.	,,	116,933,236	...	114,018,988	...	—	...	2,914,248
	Total weight do.	,,	152,550,315	...	149,229,466	...	—	...	3,320,849
Miscellaneous receipts		Rs.	80,001	...	96,901	...	16,900	...	—
Engines	With traffic trains	Miles	1,328,074	...	1,332,109	...	4,035	...	—
	Assisting traffic trains	,,	199,013	...	203,526	...	4,513	...	—
	Light engines for traffic purposes	,,	54,455	...	49,033	...	—	...	5,422
	Service (including light engines)	,,	19,189	...	24,462	...	5,273	...	—
	Shunting	,,	212,211	...	224,564	...	12,353	...	—
	Total	,,	1,812,942	...	1,833,694	...	20,752	...	—
	Average miles per engine per day, including Sundays	,,	53·99	...	52·19	...	—	...	1·80
	Average earnings per engine	Rs.	89,047	...	79,204	...	—	...	9,843
	Do. per traffic mile	,,	4·57	...	4·33	...	—	...	·24

	Details.		1900.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
Train miles	Coaching	Miles	681,525	703,717	22,192	—
	Goods	,,	646,549	628,392	—	18,157
	Total traffic	,,	1,328,074	1,332,109	4,035	—
	Service	,,	18,681	23,913	5,232	—
	Total	,,	1,346,755	1,356,022	9,267	—
	Average per day, including Sundays (traffic only) ...	,,	3,639	3,650	11	—
	Average earnings per train mile (traffic only) ...	Rs.	6·23	5·96	—	·27
Vehicles	Traffic	Miles	23,019,923	22,883,271	—	136,652
	Service	,,	349,565	409,801	60,236	—
	Total	,,	23,369,488	23,293,072	—	76,416
	Average earnings per coaching vehicle	Rs.	6,530·32	6,076·60	—	453·72
	Average earnings per goods vehicle, excluding stone traffic	,,	5,168·81	4,917·79	—	251·02
	Number of coaching vehicles hauled one mile ...	Vehicles	12,722,316	12,746,321	24,005	—
	Average earnings per passenger vehicle per mile ...	Cents	29·04	27·26	—	1·78
	Average number of passengers per vehicle ...	Pass.	12·32	11·37	—	·95
	Goods and live stock vehicles hauled one mile ...	Vehicles	10,297,607	10,136,950	—	160,657
	Average earnings per goods vehicle per mile (including brakes)	Cents	48·23	47·08	—	1·15
	Average load of a goods vehicle	Tons	3·459	3·473	·014	—
	Average load of a goods vehicle, excluding stone ...	,,	3·476	3·520	·044	—
Load moved per goods wagon (exclusive of live stock)		,,	484	481	—	3
Tons of goods moved one mile per wagon ...		,,	38,388	37,208	—	1,180
Average number of engines ...		No.	92	99	7	—
Average number of vehicles per engine ...		Vehicles	12·83	12·65	—	·18
Average number of vehicles per train ...		,,	17·33	17·18	—	·15

Northern Extension.

Table 2.—Statement of Expenditure incurred under the various main headings of the Work, showing the Amount expended up to 31st December, 1901.

Distinctive Letter.	Description of Work.	Expenditure incurred up to 31st December, 1901. Local.	Expenditure incurred up to 31st December, 1901. Crown Agents.	Total Amount expended to 31st December, 1901.
	Schedule No. 1.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
A	Felling trees and clearing land	24,269 78	—	24,269 78
B	Earthwork { Rock ... ... / Earth	39,660 97	—	39,660 97
		168,953 62	—	168,953 62
C	Bridges	176,716 97	1,002 66	177,719 63
D	Culverts	76,210 6	—	76,210 6
E	Permanent way	163,436 68	829 38	164,266 6
F	Switches and crossings	2,070 16	—	2,070 16
G	Fencing	2,940 7	92,815 44	95,755 51
H	Level crossings	20,748 11	—	20,748 11
I	Metalling roads	6,629 57	—	6,629 57
J	Stations	113,091 71	73,970 5	187,061 76
K	Miscellaneous works	10,871 64	14,678 51	25,550 15
L	Contingencies :—			
	General charges on construction works ...	150,786 96	5,249 3	156,035 99
	General stores	62,468 30	63,279 7	125,747 37
	Medical expenses	13,199 74	—	13,199 74
	Extraneous charges	31,695 77	—	31,695 77
	Schedule No. 2.			
M	Electric telegraph	—	—	—
N	Land and compensation	190,279 15	—	190,279 15
O	Engineering and administration { Preliminary charges ... / Construction charges ...	76,103 87	59,682 87	135,786 74
		108,592 72	12,952 10	121,544 82
P	Wrought and cast iron in bridge superstructures...			
P *a*	Wrought and cast iron in bridge cast iron cylinder piers, and bracings to same, including bolts, nuts, and connections			
P *b*	Wrought and cast iron in wrought iron cylinder piers, including caps, bracings, and all connections	10,670 2	295,513 7	306,183 9
P *c*	Wrought and cast iron in culvert superstructures			
P *d*	Cast iron in flanged pipes, for irrigation culverts			
Q	Permanent way steel rails			
R	Permanent way fastenings	26,859 31	1,726,405 14	1,753,264 45
S	Switches and crossings			
T	Baltic sleepers			
U	Rolling stock	72,007 98	600,816 96	672,824 94
	Contingencies	—	—	—
		1,548,263 16	2,947,194 28	4,495,457 44

Kelani Valley Extension.

Table 3.—Statement showing the main heads of Estimate and Amounts expended to December 31, 1901.

Distinctive Letter.	Description of Work.	Estimated Amount.	Total Amount of Estimate.	Amount expended to Date.	Total Amount expended to Date.
	Schedule No. 1.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
A	Felling trees and clearing land ...	9,320 0		14,277 91	
B	Earthwork	435,369 15		354,394 76	
C	Bridges	403,299 50		215,449 55	
D	Culverts	233,667 50		203,559 68	
E	Permanent way	177,140 0		—	
F	Switches and crossings ...	13,332 0		81,726 60	
G	Level crossings	10,200 0		1,497 79	
H	Metalling and gravelling roads ...	31,134 0		15,145 33	
I	Stations	274,584 92		102,094 86	
J	Miscellaneous works	21,132 94		—	
K	Contingencies	160,918 0		—	
	General charges on construction works ...	—		53,633 66	
	General stores	—		197,899 19	
	Schedule No. 2.		1,770,098 1		1,230,679 33
L	Electric telegraph	23,300 0		—	
M	Land and compensation	233,000 0		307,398 14	
N	Engineering and administration ...	150,000 0		197,920 13	
O	Steel in bridge girders and cast iron in bed plates	210,107 50		51,998 18	
O *a*	Wrought and cast iron in well curbs and cylinders	—		28,358 35	
O *b*	Steel in culvert girders	13,041 0		10,079 9	
P	Permanent way steel rails ...	468,528 0		467,732 38	
Q	Permanent way fastenings ...	76,050 0		65,358 1	
R	Switches and crossings	29,106 0		20,916 2	
S	Karri and Jarrah sleepers ...	230,670 0		164,506 37	
T	Rolling stock	625,000 0		543,609 93	
U	Contingencies	205,880 25		—	
			2,264,682 75		1,857,876 60
			4,034,780 76		3,097,555 93

Uda Pussellawa Extension.

Table 4.—Statement of Expenditure incurred under the various main headings of the Work, showing the Amount expended up to December 31, 1901.

Distinctive Letter.	Description of Work.	Expenditure incurred up to 31st December, 1901.		Total Amount expended to 31st December, 1901.
		Local.	Crown Agents.	
	Schedule No. 1.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
A	Earthwork { Rock	14,866 96	—	14,866 96
	Earth	12,215 31	—	12,215 31
B	Bridges	4,732 79	—	4,732 79
C	Culverts	21,817 9	—	21,817 9
D	Retaining walls	1,310 21	—	1,310 21
E	Permanent way	3,231 96	30 0	3,261 96
F	Switches and crossings	—	—	—
H	Metalling roads	975 45	—	975 45
I	Stations	752 4	1,111 21	1,863 25
J	Miscellaneous	—	—	—
K	Contingencies :—			
	General charges on construction work ...	12,237 93	637 87	12,875 80
	General stores	9,391 78	8,297 6	17,688 84
	Extraneous charges	6,627 34	—	6,627 34
	Schedule No. 2.			
L	Electric telegraphs	18 30	—	18 30
M	Land and compensation	51,427 73	—	51,427 73
N	Engineering and { Preliminary charges ...	42,543 81	4,693 21	47,237 2
	administration { Construction	9,664 50	8,626 6	18,290 56
O	Wrought and cast iron in bridge and culvert superstruction	725 85	12,568 47	13,294 32
P 1	Permanent way steel rails	—	—	—
P 2	Permanent way fastenings	21,371 19	200,790 49	222,161 68
P 3	Switches and crossings	321 86	199 37	521 23
P 4	Karri or Jarrah sleepers	58,209 50	30,447 76	88,657 26
Q	Rolling stock	—	39 81	39 81
R	Contingencies	—	—	—
		272,441 60	267,441 31	539,882 91

Matara Extension.

Table 4.—Statement of Expenditure incurred and brought to Account in 1900.

	Rs. c.
General stores	2,228 17

(This information was not received when the Report for 1900 was prepared.)

Table 5.—General Revenue Account for the Year 1901 (Railway Form).

		Rs. c.			Rs. c.
Maintenance ...	...	1,246,441 39	Passengers ...	...	2,793,847 89
Exchange Compensation	...	409 52	Special trains ...	...	19,662 0
Locomotive Charges :—			Horses ...	...	16,163 34
General Superintendence	...	24,192 29	Carriages ...	...	7,401 11
Exchange Compensation	...	134 84	Bicycles ...	...	7,374 24
Locomotive Power ...	...	1,640,118 12	Dogs and other small animals	...	5,878 97
Exchange Compensation	...	4,396 44	Parcels ...	...	163,530 48
Carriages and Wagons	...	267,331 9	Mails ...	...	54,824 77
Exchange Compensation	...	344 98	Merchandise ...	...	4,731,841 36
Plant and Machinery	...	23,762 77	Live Stock ...	...	40,705 95
Traffic Charges :—			Rent ...	...	29,025 45
General Superintendence	...	55,884 67	Warehouse Rent ...	...	6,997 47
Exchange Compensation	...	1,046 93			
Traffic Charges ...	...	511,529 31	Miscellaneous :—		
Running Staff ...	...	173,823 36		Rs. c.	
Exchange Compensation	...	3,805 52	Ways and Works Dept. ...	31,561 57	
Telegraph ...	...	86,698 17	Locomotive Department ...	10,747 66	
General Charges :—			Traffic do. ...	18,032 39	
General Manager's Department	...	25,139 82	Accountant's do. ...	23 62	
Exchange Compensation	...	644 78	General ...	512 53	
Accountant's Department	...	79,503 50			60,877 77
Exchange Compensation	...	495 3			
Auditor-General's Department	...	3,874 16			
Stores Department	...	25,465 63			
Crown Agents' Allowance	...	1,036 52			
Salary of Consulting Engineers	...	3,753 69			
Charges incurred in England	...	4,563 7			
New Works ...	...	552,305 5			
		4,736,700 65			
Balance	...	3,201,430 15			
Total	...	7,938,130 80	Total	...	7,938,130 80

Table 6.—General Revenue Account for the Year 1901 (Colonial Form).

		Rs. c.			Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments ...	...	1,087,604 92	Coaching ...	...	3,068,682 80
Allowance to Crown Agents	...	1,036 52	Merchandise ...	...	4,731,841 36
Other Charges ...	...	3,084,476 12	Live Stock ...	...	40,705 95
New Works ...	...	552,305 5	Miscellaneous :—	Rs. c.	
Exchange Compensation	...	11,278 4	Rent ...	29,025 45	
		4,736,700 65	Warehouse Rent ...	6,997 47	
Profit on working	...	3,201,430 15	Miscellaneous ...	60,877 77	
					96,900 69
Total	...	7,938,130 80	Total	...	7,938,130 80

Table 7.—Nett Revenue Account for the Year 1901.

Dr.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	*Cr.*	Rs. c.
Interest and commission on Sterling Loans for—			Balance General Revenue Account ...	3,201,430 15
Nanu-oya Railway ...	593,895 37			
Matale Railway ...	162,836 2			
Haputale Railway ...	203,404 31			
Interest and commission on 3 per cent. Sterling Loans for Matara, Kurunegala, Galle, Bandarawela, Main, and Haputale Lines ...	176,702 0			
		1,136,837 70		
Interest and commission on the 4 per cent. Local Loans for Galle, Kurunegala, and Bandarawela Lines ...	—	98,340 0		
Sinking Fund on Nanu-oya Railway Sterling Loan ...	148,707 0			
Matale Railway do. ...	40,586 44			
Haputale Railway do. ...	67,632 35			
Sinking Fund on 3 per cent. Sterling Loans for Matara, Kurunegala, Galle, Bandarawela, Main, and Haputale Lines	58,784 0			
		315,709 79		
Sinking Fund on 4 per cent. Local Loans for the Galle, Kurunegala, and Bandarawela Lines	—	24,666 0		
Balance available for Colonial purposes, *i.e.*, as dividend on capital invested in Railways	—	1,575,553 49		
		1,625,876 66		
		3,201,430 15		3,201,430 15

Table 8.—Statement of Expenditure for Heavy and New Works for 1901.

No. of Estimate.	Nature of Work.	Amount of Estimate.	Head of Service under which charged.	Expenditure to December, 1900.	Expenditure in 1901.	Total Expenditure.	Balance on Estimate.	Over-expenditure.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
—	Three bungalows at Bandarawela...	13,872 0	New Works	—	11,947 81	11,947 81	1,924 19	—
—	Quarters for staff at Diyatalawa	2,398 0 209 77	do.	—	2,607 77	2,607 77	—	—
968	Improvements to Slave Island station	156,000 0	do.	—	17,956 31	17,956 31	138,043 69	—
950	Verandahs to Diyatalawa station...	451 0	do.	—	451 0	451 0	—	—
905	Lines for uniform staff at Alutgama	2,126 0	do.	—	2,123 57	2,123 57	2 43	—
894	Additional accommodation at Weligama	2,300 0	do.	—	2,299 98	2,299 98	0 2	—
896 920	Signal cabins at stations ...	3,883 0	do.	—	3,881 85	3,881 85	1 15	—
—	Lighting of stations ...	10,000 0	do.	—	9,875 46	9,875 46	124 54	—
912	Station Master's House, Ragama	6,049 0	do.	—	6,020 30	6,020 30	28 70	—
916	Extension of platform, Henaratgoda	1,839 0	do.	—	1,680 85	1,680 85	158 15	—
915	Gatehouse, Kurunegala line ...	564 0	do.	—	551 86	551 86	12 14	—
918	Alterations to sidings at Rambukkana	8,238 0	do.	—	8,228 52	8,228 52	9 48	—
904	Lines for uniform staff at Peradeniya Junction ...	3,720 0	do.	—	3,380 15	3,380 15	339 85	—
903	Improvements to Gampola station	7,374 0	do.	—	7,267 75	7,267 75	106 25	—
977	Bungalows for staff at Nawala-pitiya ...	20,000 0 14,492 0	do.	—	29,207 44	29,207 44	5,284 56	—
910	Lines for uniform staff at Rozelle	774 0	do.	—	765 42	765 42	8 58	—
960 902	Bungalows for staff at Hatton ...	21,280 0	do.	—	15,240 10	15,240 10	6,039 90	—
906	Lines for staff at Pattipola ...	1,122 0	do.	—	1,113 10	1,113 10	8 90	—
892	Triangle at Pattipola ...	7,144 0	do.	—	7,033 71	7,033 71	110 29	—
951	Improvements to Assistant Locomotive Engineer's office, Colombo	826 0	do.	—	134 85	134 85	691 15	—
913	Extension of Goods shed, Kurunegala	5,554 0	do.	—	5,529 5	5,529 5	24 95	—
957	Gatehouse at Kalutara North ...	650 57	do.	—	190 18	190 18	460 39	—
889	Improvements to lavatories ...	20,000 0	do.	—	18,838 65	18,838 65	1,161 35	—
891	Alterations to Drivers' quarters at Nawalapitiya... ...	887 0	do.	—	884 54	884 54	2 46	—
893	Water supply for bungalows at Talawakele	3,847 0	do.	—	1,790 93	1,790 93	2,056 7	—
899	Lavatories for head offices ...	6,588 0	do.	—	3,570 32	3,570 32	3,017 68	—
911	Lines for locomotive staff at Bandarawela	2,900 0	do.	—	2,024 30	2,024 30	875 70	—
895	Repairs to Panadure bridge ...	15,141 0	do.	—	15,095 56	15,095 56	45 44	—
975	Interlocking signals ...	20,000 0	do.	—	17,826 2	17,826 2	2,173 98	—
859	New carriage shop at Colombo ...	53,018 0	do.	—	43,280 67	43,280 67	9,737 33	—
932 934	Goods shed at Ulapane ...	15,947 0	do.	—	13,739 12	13,739 12	2,207 88	—
931	Extension of goods shed at Talawakele	9,709 0	do.	—	940 54	940 54	8,759 46	—
—	Construction of a line of telegraphs from Colombo to Ambalangoda	32,600 0	do.	—	32,600 0	32,600 0	—	—
940	Railway stores at St. Sebastian ...	6,000 0	do.	—	5,991 81	5,991 81	8 19	—
992	Converting library into a record office	455 96	do.	—	450 74	450 74	5 22	—
976	Lowering platform at Mount Lavinia	705 0	do.	—	660 97	660 97	44 3	—
937	Retaining wall at Nawalapitiya ...	10,000 0	do.	—	5,570 7	5,570 7	4,429 93	—
995	Weighbridge and house at Moratuwa	3,660 36	do.	—	3,644 52	3,644 52	15 84	—
989	Two iron latrines of four seats each at Drieberg's lane ...	790 0	do.	—	782 0	782 0	8 0	—
985	Iron latrine of four seats at Kelaniya station	350 0	do.	—	346 76	346 76	3 24	—
—	Two semaphore repeaters with triple wires at Talawakele ...	330 0	do.	—	330 0	330 0	—	—
1,093	Extending platform and building a fish depôt at Moratuwa ...	2,000 0	do.	—	1,932 99	1,932 99	67 1	—
988	Fixed signals at Kollupitiya, Dehiwala, and Angulana ...	2,427 0	do.	—	2,407 34	2,407 34	19 66	—
1,063	A Down home signal at Allagalla	482 34	do.	—	230 0	230 0	252 34	—
1,082	An additional door to each of Booking Clerk's bungalows on the Coast line... ...	638 92	do.	—	633 87	633 87	5 5	—
961	A signal cabin at Moratuwa ...	947 0	do.	—	943 32	943 32	3 68	—
—	Verandahs for Haputale and Bandarawela	1,710 0	do.	—	1,710 0	1,710 0	—	—
1,094	Two sets of travelling pulley blocks at Colombo goods shed ...	1,083 0	do.	—	1,082 37	1,082 37	0 63	—
1,075	Extension of platform at Pattipola	1,059 0	do.	—	962 3	962 3	96 97	—

Table 8—*continued.*

No. of Estimate.	Nature of Work.	Amount of Estimate.	Head of Service under which charged.	Expenditure to December, 1900.	Expenditure in 1901.	Total Expenditure.	Balance on Estimate.	Over-expenditure.
		Rs. c.		Rs c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
—	Twelve Ridsdale oil lamps for lighting of Railway carriages ..	362 71	New Works	—	362 71	362 71	—	—
1,106	Construction of a siding at Maradana Junction... ...	2,540 75	do.	—	2,083 79	2,083 79	456 96	—
—	Fifteen high-sided wagons ...	36,000 0	do.	23,520 13	10,866 4	34,386 17	1,613 83	—
869	Two travelling cranes {	15,500 0 }	do.	15,500 0	14,516 50	30,016 50	—	—
		14,516 50 }						
—	Seven bogie carriages ...	82,000 0	do.	39,467 0	42,533 0	82,000 0	—	—
—	New machinery, Locomotive shops	5,200 0	do.	—	2,635 4	2,635 4	2,564 96	—
—	Fitting existing stock with vacuum brake	20,000 0	do.	—	20,060 43	20,060 43	—	60 43
—	Five cattle wagons ...	13,500 0	do.	—	12,357 69	12,357 69	1,142 31	—
—	Forty covered goods wagons ...	112,000 0	do.	—	67,712 3	67,712 3	44,287 97	—
—	Four bogie thirds ...	42,000 0	do.	—	19,492 99	19,492 99	22.507 1	—
—	Two bogie thirds and brakes ...	20,600 0	do.	—	10,795 47	10,795 47	9,804 53	—
—	Two bogie tri-composites ...	26,000 0	do.	—	12,756 0	12,756 0	13.244 0	—
—	One oil tank wagon ...	6,250 0	do.	—	5,964 9	5,964 9	285 91	—
849	New machinery, Ways and Works Department	7,000 0	do.	—	6,949 1	6,949 1	50 99	—
—	Sleeping cars ... {	313 76 }	do.	—	1,863 79	1,863 79	0 97	—
		1,551 0 }						
	Tyer's Tablet system ...	5,600 0	do.	—	5,600 0	5,600 0	—	—
		915,067 64		78,487 13	552,305 5	630,792 18	284,335 89	60 43
872	Bungalow for Station Master, Colombo	9,633 28	Loan account	—	9,629 45	9,629 45	3 83	—

Table 9.—Dates when New Rolling Stock were put into Traffic in 1901.

No. of Vehicles.	Description.	Date put into Traffic.	Carrying Capacity per Vehicle. First Class. Per Vehicle.	First Class. Total.	Second Class. Per Vehicle.	Second Class. Total.	Third Class. Per Vehicle.	Third Class. Total.	Coaching, Tons. Per Vehicle.	Coaching, Tons. Total.	Goods, Tons. Per Vehicle.	Goods, Tons. Total.
1	First and second composite and brake	July 16, 1901	13	13	17	17	—	—	2½	2½	—	—
1	Third-class bogie and brake ...	July 16, 1901	—	—	—	—	40	40	2½	2½	—	—
4	Third class bogie	June 26 & July 8, 25, 1901	—	—	—	—	100	400	—	—	—	—
1	Oil tank wagon	November 22, 1901	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10
15	High-sides	June 6, 30, Aug. 16, & Sept. 12,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	180

Table 10.—Carrying Capacity of Vehicles in 1901.

Class of Vehicles.	No. of Vehicles in 1900	No. of Vehicles in 1901	First Class. Seating Capacity of Vehicles.	First Class. Total.	Second Class. Seating Capacity of Vehicles.	Second Class. Total.	Third Class. Seating Capacity of Vehicles.	Third Class. Total.	Coaching, Tons. Carrying Capacity of Vehicles.	Coaching, Tons. Total.	Goods, Tons. Carrying Capacity of Vehicles.	Goods, Tons. Total.	Horses, No. Carrying Capacity of Vehicles.	Horses, No. Total	Carriages, No. Carrying Capacity of Vehicles.	Carriages, No. Total.	Cattle, No. Carrying Capacity of Vehicles.	Cattle, No. Total.
Royal saloon ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Governor's saloon, bogie ...	1	1	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refreshment cars ...	3†	3	18	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	—	1	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
First and second class bogie composites ...	5	5	21	105	24	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	2	2	12	24	20	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	2	2	16	32	25	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	2	2	15	30	25	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	4	4	18	72	23	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	3	3	14	42	16	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	1	1	18	18	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
First class bogies ...	2	2	29	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	1	1	22	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (Inspection car) ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Second class bogies ...	2	2	—	—	56	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	1	1	—	—	44	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	2‡	6	—	—	40	240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
First, second, and third class and van bogie composites ...	3§	2	7	14	9	18	24	48	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bogie tri-composites ...	1	1	8	8	20	20	24	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	2	2	13	26	17	34	24	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
First and second composites and brake ...	2§	2	13	26	17	34	—	—	2½	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
First and second bogie composites (can be used as sleeping cars) ...	4	4	22	88	20	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sleeping cars ...	3	3	14	42	(sleeping capacity)				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Third class & brake bogie composites	35	35	—	—	—	—	48	1680	3	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. do.	—	1	—	—	—	—	40	40	2½	2½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Third class bogies ...	5‡	1	—	—	—	—	60	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	51	49	—	—	—	—	96	4704	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	—	4	—	—	—	—	100	400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cooly carriages, bogies ...	8	8	—	—	—	—	86	688	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
State carriage (four-wheeled) ...	1*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
First class saloon (do.) ...	5	5	14	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
First class only	11	11	24	264	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
First and second class composites (four-wheeled) {	7	7	8	56	20	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2	2	8	16	20	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Second class (four-wheeled) ...	16	16	—	—	30	480	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Third class (do.) ...	93	93	—	—	—	—	48	4464	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Passenger vans (do.) ...	23	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post Office van and brake (four-wheeled) ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prison vans	1	1	—	—	—	—	22	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horse boxes	22	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	66	—	—	—	—
Carriage trucks	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	17	—	—
Fish trucks	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Covered goods, bodies ...	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	252	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. and vans ...	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	84	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (four-wheeled) {	360	360	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6¾	2430	—	—	—	—	—	—
	199	199	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	2388	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. iron (four-wheeled) ...	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	280	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. vans (do.) ...	32	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3½	112	—	—	—	—	—	—
Low-sided (eight-wheeled, wood) ...	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	48	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (eight-wheeled, iron) ...	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	300	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (four-wheeled, wood) ...	83	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6½	560½	—	—	—	—	—	—
High-sided (do.) ...	108	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6¾	729	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (do.) ...	54	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	828	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (do. iron) ...	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14½	290	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gunpowder vans	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5½	49½	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lime wagons	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6½	136½	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11½	57½	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tea leaf trucks	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6½	6½	—	—	—	—	—	—
Timber trucks	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cattle wagons	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	104
Petroleum oil tank wagons ...	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	40	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Four-wheeled converted into bogie. Put into traffic April 12.
† Third class bogie converted into refreshment car. Put into traffic November 15.
‡ Includes four bogie thirds converted into seconds.
§ One tri-composite brake converted into first and second composite brake.
‖ One condemned and struck off.

Table 11.—Working Expenses of 1901 compared with 1900.

1900.							1901.						
1 Amount.	2 Percentage of Receipts.	3 Percentage of Expenditure.	4 Per Mile Open.	5 Per Train Mile.	6 Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.		1 Amount.	2 Percentage of Receipts.	3 Percentage of Expenditure.	4 Per Mile Open.	5 Per Train Mile.	6 Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.
						WAYS AND WORKS DEPARTMENT.						
						Maintenance of Ways, Works, and Buildings.						
Rs. c.	%	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	%	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
103,962 10	1·2	2·4	349 89	0 7	0 31	General superintendence ...	103,081 94	1·3	2·2	346 93	0 8	0 3
232,335 89	2·8	5·3	781 95	0 18	0 71	Wages ...	239,847 74	3·0	5·1	807 23	0 18	0 7
629,199 33	7·6	14·4	2,117 63	0 48	1 90	Materials ...	813,985 3	10·3	17·1	2,739 54	0 61	0 25
17,349 93	·2	·4	58 39	0 1	0 5	Repairs to bridges and tunnels ...	27,720 16	·3	·6	93 30	0 2	0 1
46,149 87	·6	1·0	155 32	0 3	0 14	Repairs to stations and buildings ...	51,205 40	·7	1·1	172 33	0 4	0 2
8,275 37	·1	·2	27 85	0 1	0 3	Sundry charges ...	10,601 12	·1	·2	35 68	0 1	—
656 85	—	—	2 21	—	—	Exchange compensation ...	409 52	—	—	1 38	—	—
1037929 34	12·5	23·7	3,493 24	0 78	3 14	Total, Ways and Works Department...	1246850 91	15·7	26·8	4,196 39	0 94	0 38
						LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT.						
22,859 82	·3	·5	76 94	0 2	0 7	General superintendence ...	24,192 29	·3	·5	81 42	0 2	0 1
—	—	—	—	—	—	Exchange compensation ...	134 84	—	—	0 46	—	—
22,859 82	·3	·5	76 94	0 2	0 7	Total ...	24,327 13	·3	·5	81 88	0 2	0 1
						Locomotive Power.						
41,408 34	·5	·9	139 36	0 3	0 14	Superintendence ...	45,618 92	·6	1·0	153 53	0 3	0 1
312,093 54	3·8	7·1	1,050 38	0 23	0 94	Wages of enginemen and firemen ...	305,857 44	3·9	6·5	1,029 38	0 23	0 9
67,287 52	·8	1·5	226 46	0 5	0 20	Wages of fuelmen, cleaners, and turners ...	64,218 85	·8	1·3	216 13	0 5	0 2
88,429 71	1·1	2·0	297 61	0 7	0 26	Engine Running. Materials — Oil, tallow, and waste ...	126,198 81	1·6	2·7	424 73	0 9	0 4
228,459 59	2·7	5·2	768 90	0 17	0 69	Materials — Wood — Wood ...	250,384 12	3·1	5·3	842 69	0 19	0 8
18,260 98	·2	·4	61 46	0 1	0 6	Materials — Wood — Handling ...	19,920 82	·2	·4	67 4	0 2	0 1
454,992 28	5·8	10·5	1,531 32	0 34	1 38	Materials — Coal — Coal ...	491,359 49	6·2	10·4	1,653 71	0 37	0 15
20,487 18	·2	·5	68 95	0 2	0 6	Materials — Coal — Handling ...	1,790 52	—	—	6 3	—	—
18,403 20	·2	·4	61 94	0 1	0 6	Materials — Fittings ...	18,212 8	·2	·4	61 30	0 2	0 1
5,447 72	—	·1	18 33	—	0 2	Water ... — Wages ...	5,388 29	·1	·1	18 14	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	Water ... — Materials ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
7,981 52	·1	·2	26 86	0 1	0 2	Sundries, including passage money of staff ...	20,018 98	·3	·4	67 38	0 2	0 1
9,453 44	·1	·2	31 82	0 1	0 3	Engine Repairs. — Superintendence ...	10,033 44	·1	·2	33 77	0 1	—
133,036 36	1·6	3·0	447 75	0 11	0 40	Engine Repairs. — Wages ...	145,210 48	1·8	3·1	488 72	0 11	0 4
121,145 73	1·4	2·8	407 73	0 9	0 37	Engine Repairs. — Materials ...	135,187 40	1·7	2·8	454 99	0 9	0 4
1,094 10	—	·1	3 68	—	—	Engine Repairs. — Sundries ...	718 48	—	—	2 42	—	—
4,290 24	—	·1	14 44	—	0 1	Exchange compensation ...	4,396 44	·1	·1	14 79	—	—
1532271 45	18·5	35·0	5,156 99	1 15	4 64	Total ...	1644514 56	20·7	34·7	5,534 75	1 23	0 50
						Carriages and Wagons.						
20,321 69	·2	·5	68 40	0 1	0 6	Superintendence ...	22,059 58	·3	·5	74 24	0 3	0 1
						Running :—						
15,700 64	·2	·4	52 84	0 1	0 5	Passenger — Wages ...	17,948 42	·2	·4	60 41	0 1	0 1
12,043 55	·2	·3	40 53	0 1	0 4	Passenger — Running stores ...	21,862 28	·3	·5	73 58	0 1	0 1
952 22	—	—	3 21	—	—	Passenger — Fittings ...	1,255 20	—	—	4 23	—	—
9,388 12	·1	·2	31 60	0 1	0 3	Goods ... — Wages ...	9,114 63	·1	·2	30 68	0 1	—
6,231 86	·1	·2	20 97	—	0 2	Goods ... — Running stores ...	6,406 65	·1	·1	21 56	—	—
750 72	—	—	2 53	—	—	Goods ... — Fittings ...	1,022 88	—	—	3 44	—	—
						Repairs :—						
37,914 47	·5	·9	127 60	0 3	0 11	Passenger — Wages ...	31,186 5	·4	·7	104 96	0 3	0 1
51,502 34	·6	1·1	173 34	0 4	0 16	Passenger — Materials ...	76,634 53	1·0	1·6	257 92	0 6	0 2
23,609 86	·3	·5	79 46	0 2	0 7	Goods ... — Wages ...	22,892 75	·3	·5	77 5	0 1	0 1
52,781 38	·6	1·2	177 64	0 4	0 16	Goods ... — Materials ...	56,527 99	·7	1·2	190 25	0 4	0 1
404 20	—	—	1 36	—	—	Sundries ...	420 13	—	—	1 41	—	—
126 64	—	—	0 42	—	—	Exchange compensation ...	344 98	—	—	1 16	—	—
231,727 69	2·8	5·3	779 90	0 17	0 70	Total ...	267,676 7	3·4	5·7	900 89	0 20	0 8
						Plant and Machinery.						
3,730 98	·1	·1	12 56	—	0 1	Superintendence ...	3,330 0	·1	·1	11 21	—	—
1,870 59	—	—	6 30	—	—	Working... — Wages ...	1,749 10	—	—	5 89	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	Working... — Tools ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,446 18	—	·1	11 59	—	0 1	Working... — Materials ...	2,741 69	—	·1	9 23	—	—
6,241 68	·1	·2	21 0	0 1	0 2	Repairs ... — Wages ...	7,083 44	·1	·1	23 84	0 1	—
5,090 97	·1	·1	17 14	0 1	0 2	Repairs ... — Materials ...	8,858 54	·1	·2	29 81	0 1	0 1
20,380 40	·3	·5	68 59	0 2	0 6	Total ...	23,762 77	·3	·5	79 98	0 2	0 1
1807289 36	21·9	41·3	6,082 42	1 36	5 47	Total, Locomotive Department ...	1960280 53	24·7	41·4	6,597 50	1 47	0 60

Table 11—*continued.*

1900.							1901.						
1 Amount.	2 Percentage of Receipts.	3 Percentage of Expenditure.	4 Per Mile Open.	5 Per Train Mile.	6 Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.		1 Amount.	2 Percentage of Receipts.	3 Percentage of Expenditure.	4 Per Mile Open.	5 Per Train Mile.	Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.
						TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.						
						General Superintendence.						
Rs. c.	%	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Superintendence :—	Rs. c.	%	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
34,627 41	·4	·8	116 54	0 3	0 11	Salaries and wages	37,232 25	·5	·8	125 31	0 3	0 2
5,542 16	·1	·2	18 65	0 1	0 2	Allowances	6,065 27	·1	·1	20 41	0 1	—
3,573 35	·1	·1	12 3	—	0 1	Stationery	2,801 29	—	·1	9 43	—	—
1,816 65	—	—	6 12	—	—	Stores	2,593 76	—	—	8 73	—	—
2,748 18	—	·1	9 25	—	0 1	Printing and advertising	3,219 48	—	·1	10 84	—	—
2,591 41	—	—	8 72	—	0 1	Compensation	3,425 12	·1	·1	11 53	—	—
867 39	—	—	2 92	—	—	Passage	547 50	—	—	1 84	—	—
568 64	—	—	1 91	—	—	Exchange compensation	1,046 93	—	—	3 52	—	—
52,335 19	·6	1·2	176 14	0 4	0 16	Total ...	56,931 60	·7	1·2	191 61	0 4	0 2
						Traffic Charges.						
						Station Masters, Clerks, & Head Porters :						
188,075 32	2·3	4·3	632 98	0 14	0 57	Salaries	194,019 49	2·6	4·1	652 99	0 15	0 6
3,065 0	—	·1	10 32	—	0 1	Fixed allowances	3,000 0	—	·1	10 10	—	—
372 44	—	—	1 25	—	—	Overtime	517 11	—	—	1 74	—	—
3,577 98	—	·1	12 4	—	0 1	Relief charges	3,311 43	—	·1	11 14	—	—
3,124 72	—	·1	10 52	—	0 1	Clothing	2,843 50	—	—	9 57	—	—
5,725 90	·1	·2	19 27	0 1	0 2	Sundries (stations)	5,916 83	·1	·1	19 91	—	—
						Pointsmen :—						
38,792 47	·5	·9	130 56	0 3	0 12	Wages	40,859 52	·5	·9	137 52	0 4	0 1
2,936 32	—	—	9 88	—	0 1	Allowances	3,307 22	—	·1	11 13	—	—
2,412 0	—	—	8 12	—	0 1	Clothing	1,826 99	—	—	6 15	—	—
						Porters :—						
46,477 20	·6	1·1	156 42	0 4	0 14	Wages	48,693 31	·6	1·1	163 88	0 4	0 1
52 98	—	—	0 18	—	—	Allowances	121 72	—	—	0 42	—	—
2,970 0	—	—	10 0	—	0 1	Clothing	2,568 25	—	—	8 64	—	—
						Coolies :—						
3,453 33	—	·1	11 62	—	0 1	Wages	3,915 84	·1	·1	13 18	—	—
						Porterage :—						
86,928 40	1·2	2·0	292 56	0 7	0 27	Wages	85,322 94	1·1	1·8	287 16	0 7	0 3
1,836 0	—	—	6 18	—	0 1	Superintendence of Police & Gatemen	1,823 10	—	—	6 14	—	—
						Policemen :—						
26,598 52	·3	·6	89 52	0 2	0 8	Wages	27,206 37	·4	·6	91 57	0 2	0 1
45 64	—	—	0 15	—	—	Allowances	52 16	—	—	0 18	—	—
1,698 17	—	—	5 72	—	—	Clothing	1,400 77	—	—	4 71	—	—
						Gatemen :—						
19,985 88	·3	·5	67 26	0 2	0 6	Wages	18,909 54	·2	·4	63 64	0 1	0 1
43 60	—	—	0 15	—	—	Allowances	41 2	—	—	0 14	—	—
1,219 10	—	—	4 11	—	—	Clothing	947 6	—	—	3 18	—	—
						Stores and Stationery :—						
24,666 38	·3	·6	83 2	0 2	0 7	Stores	29,132 44	·4	·6	98 5	0 3	0 1
17,709 4	·2	·4	59 60	0 2	0 5	Stationery	17,566 72	·2	·4	59 12	0 1	0 1
8,346 12	·1	·2	28 9	—	0 3	Furniture	9,457 77	·1	·2	31 83	0 1	—
3,975 98	·1	·1	13 38	—	0 1	Electric Lighting, Colombo and Kandy	6,758 3	·1	·2	22 74	0 1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	Tarpaulins (special expenditure) ..	2,010 18	—	—	6 76	—	—
494,088 49	6·0	11·3	1,662 90	0 37	1 10	Total ...	511,529 31	6·4	10·8	1,721 59	0 39	0 15
						Running Staff.						
						Guards and Train Porters :—						
119,328 52	1·5	2·7	401 61	0 9	0 36	Wages	123,140 1	1·5	2·6	414 44	0 9	0 4
15,857 64	·2	·4	53 37	0 1	0 5	Overtime	14,413 56	·2	·3	48 51	0 1	0 1
10,848 99	·1	·2	36 51	0 1	0 3	Night batta	10,591 35	·1	·2	35 65	0 1	—
12,940 7	·2	·3	43 55	0 1	0 4	Sunday pay	12,191 35	·2	·3	41 3	0 1	—
7,053 68	·1	·2	23 74	0 1	0 2	Mail allowances	6,671 22	·1	·2	22 45	0 1	—
3,394 33	—	·1	11 43	—	0 1	Clothing	6,369 69	·1	·1	21 43	—	—
101 58	—	—	0 34	—	—	Sundry charges	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	Watches (special expenditure)	446 18	—	—	1 50	—	—
3,021 42	—	·1	10 17	—	0 1	Exchange compensation ...	3,805 52	—	·1	12 81	—	—
172,546 23	2·1	4·0	580 72	0 13	0 52	Total ..	177,628 88	2·2	3·8	597 82	0 13	0 5

Table 11—*continued.*

1900.							1901.						
1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6	
Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Percentage of Expenditure.	Per Mile Open.	Per Train Mile.	Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.		Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Percentage of Expenditure.	Per Mile Open.	Per Train Mile.	Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.	
Rs. c.	%	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	%	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
						Telegraph Charges.							
43,931 14	·5	1·0	147 85	0 3	0 13	Salaries	44,683 36	·6	·9	150 39	0 4	0 2	
7 50	—	—	0 2	—	—	Overtime	28 96	—	—	0 10	—	—	
237 72	—	—	0 80	—	0 7	Relief batta	415 85	—	—	1 40	—	—	
21,512 64	·2	·5	72 40	0 2	0 2	Upkeep	21,536 69	·3	·5	72 48	0 1	0 1	
6,880 50	·1	·2	23 16	0 1	0 2	Stores	9,684 69	·1	·2	32 59	0 1	—	
5,552 65	·1	·1	18 69	—	—	Stationery	8,788 35	·1	·2	29 56	0 1	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Telephone	327 12	—	—	1 10	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Tyre's Tablets	1,238 15	—	—	4 17	—	—	
78,122 15	·9	1·8	262 92	0 6	0 24	Total ...	86,698 17	1·1	1·8	291 79	0 7	0 3	
797,092 6	9·6	18·3	2,682 68	0 60	2 42	Total, Traffic Department ...	832,787 96	10·4	17·6	2,802 81	0 63	0 25	
						GENERAL CHARGES.							
						General Manager's Department.							
21,309 33	·3	·5	71 72	0 2	0 7	Salaries	22,229 6	·3	·5	74 81	0 2	0 1	
1,500 0	—	·1	5 5	—	—	Commuted allowance	1,392 50	—	—	4 69	—	—	
81 1	—	—	0 27	—	—	Stores	388 37	—	—	1 30	—	—	
519 79	—	—	1 74	—	—	Stationery	673 13	—	—	2 27	—	—	
12 93	—	—	0 4	—	—	Printing	33 27	—	—	0 11	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Advertising	—	—	—	—	—	—	
643 13	—	—	2 17	—	—	Sundry charges	423 49	—	—	1 43	—	—	
1,041 1	—	—	3 51	—	—	Exchange compensation	644 78	—	—	2 17	—	—	
25,107 20	·3	·6	84 50	0 2	0 7	Total ...	25,784 60	·3	·5	86 78	0 2	0 1	
						Accountant's Department.							
59,865 35	·8	1·4	201 48	0 4	0 18	Salaries	64,381 70	·9	1·5	216 69	0 5	0 2	
1,480 70	—	—	4 98	—	0 1	Travelling allowance of Accountant and Audit Clerks	1,835 43	—	—	6 18	—	—	
360 0	—	—	1 21	—	—	Allowance to Shroff for carriage hire ...	360 0	—	—	1 21	—	—	
1,106 50	—	—	3 72	—	0 1	Sunday pay and travelling allowance ...	1,240 66	—	—	4 18	—	—	
812 43	—	—	2 74	—	—	Stores	1,037 87	—	—	3 49	—	—	
1,802 70	—	·1	6 7	—	0 1	Stationery	1,800 44	—	—	6 6	—	—	
3,677 42	·1	·1	12 38	0 1	0 2	Tickets	5,476 99	·1	·2	18 43	0 1		
135 50	—	—	0 46	—	—	Bookbinding	270 0	—	—	0 91	—	—	
318 4	—	—	1 7	—	—	Printing	469 67	—	—	1 58	—	—	
460 66	—	—	1 55	—	—	Advertising	439 7	—	—	1 47	—	—	
524 97	—	—	1 77	—	—	Commission to European Agents ...	437 21	—	—	1 47	—	—	
443 25	—	—	1 49	—	—	Travelling expenses of Ticket Inspector and Examiners	529 56	—	—	1 78	—	—	
511 64	—	—	1 72	—	—	Sundry charges	653 80	—	—	2 20	—	—	
74 31	—	—	0 25	—	—	Clothing of Ticket Inspector and Examiners	128 8	—	—	0 43	—	—	
38 0	—	—	0 13	—	—	Office furniture	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Ticket cases and ticket almirahs (special expenditure)	443 2	—	—	1 49	—	—	
371 78	—	—	1 25	—	—	Exchange compensation... ...	495 3	—	—	1 66	—	—	
71,983 25	·9	1·6	242 27	0 5	0 23	Total ...	79,998 53	1·0	1·7	269 23	0 6	0 2	
						Auditor-General's Department.							
3,417 54	·1	·1	11 50	0 1	0 1	Salaries	3,599 4	·1	·1	12 11	—	—	
9 3	—	—	0 3	—	—	Stores	10 4	—	—	0 4	—	—	
85 55	—	—	0 29	—	—	Stationery	82 13	—	—	0 28	—	—	
93 90	—	—	0 32	—	—	Bookbinding	86 95	—	—	0 29	—	—	
42 0	—	—	0 14	—	—	Sundry charges	96 0	—	—	0 32	—	—	
3,648 2	·1	·1	12 28	0 1	0 1	Total ...	3,874 16	·1	·1	13 4	—	—	
						Stores Department.							
16,234 15	·2	·4	54 64	0 1	0 5	Salaries	17,712 50	·2	·4	59 61	0 2	0 1	
476 77	—	—	1 60	—	—	Stores	894 14	—	—	3 1	—	—	
500 0	—	—	1 68	—	—	Stationery	899 64	—	—	3 3	—	—	
2,487 9	—	·1	8 37	—	0 1	Extra coolies	2,412 15	—	—	8 12	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Sundry charges	—	—	—	—	—	—	
471 12	—	—	1 59	—	—	Removal of stores	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Furniture	3,547 20	·1	·1	11 94	—	—	
20,169 13	·2	·5	67 88	0 1	0 6	Total ...	25,465 63	·3	·5	85 71	0 2	0 1	

Table 11—*continued.*

1900. 1 Amount.	2 Percentage of Receipts.	3 Percentage of Expenditure.	4 Per Mile Open.	5 Per Train Mile.	6 Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.		1901. 1 Amount.	2 Percentage of Receipts.	3 Percentage of Expenditure.	4 Per Mile Open.	5 Per Train Mile.	6 Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.
Rs. c. 1,035 2	% —	% —	Rs. c. 3 48	Rs. c. —	Rs. c. —	Allowance to Crown Agents ...	Rs. c. 1,036 52	% —	% —	Rs. c. 3 49	Rs. c. —	Rs. c. —
3,750 6	—	·1	12 62	—	0 1	Salary of Consulting Engineers ...	3,753 69	—	·1	12 63	—	—
5,899 56	·1	·1	19 86	0 1	0 2	Charges incurred in England ...	4,563 7	·1	·1	15 36	0 1	—
9,649 62	·1	·2	32 48	0 1	0 3	Total ...	8,316 76	·1	·2	27 99	0 1	—
131,592 24	1·6	3·0	442 89	0 10	0 40	Total General Charges ...	144,476 20	1·8	3·0	486 24	0 11	0 4
600,457 14	7·3	13·7	2,020 89	0 45	1 81	New Works ...	552,305 5	7·0	11·7	1,858 83	0 41	0 17
4374310 14	52·9	100·0	14722 12	3 29	13 24	GRAND TOTAL ...	4736700 65	59·6	100·0	15941 77	3 56	1 44

Figures upon which these calculations are based :—

1900.	Column.	1901.
Rs. 8,272,351·07	... 2—Receipts	Rs. 7,938,130·80
Rs. 4,374,310·14	... 3.—Expenditure	Rs. 4,736,700·65
297⅛	... 4.—Miles Open	297⅛
1,328.074	... 5.—Train Mileage	1,332,109
330,272,713	... 6.—Gross Ton Miles ...	328,551,173

Additional Special Expenditure.

The above table does not include special expenditure on account improvements to Colombo Station and Station Master's house, Colombo, shown below, as the charge was met from the 3 per cent. Sterling Loan (Ordinance No. 17 of 1893), and it has therefore been added to the Capital Account :—

21,328 21	—	—	71 78	—	—	Improvements to Colombo Station ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	Station Master's house, Colombo ...	9,629 45	—	—	32 41	—	—

Table 12.—Season Tickets issued in 1901 converted into Monthly Tickets.

Number. First.	Second.	Third.	Between	And	Amount. First.	Second.	Third.
					Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
11	153	213	Maradana Junction...	Pettah ...	10 78	166 96	422 90
1	220	127		Fort ...	7 20	164 75	248 45
—	124	490		Slave Island ...	—	119 34	605 50
—	143	3,350		Kollupitiya ...	—	184 52	3,858 45
—	112	2,412		Bambalapitiya ...	—	194 16	5,287 65
3	141	3,155		Wellawatta ...	15 60	210 28	6,817 10
—	136	7,296		Dehiwala ...	—	292 37	15,178 60
4	30	184		Mount Lavinia ...	45 0	96 24	545 90
—	25	294		Angulana ...	—	70 20	1,456 50
—	29	918		Lunawa ...	—	83 32	5,133 75
—	156	1,678		Moratuwa ...	—	602 42	9,081 80
—	70	223		Panadure ...	—	355 60	1,663 70
—	2	69		Wadduwa ...	—	9 60	674 40
—	28	37		Kalutara North ...	—	159 42	417 0
—	33	90		Kalutara South ...	—	201 30	882 0
27	167	94		Kelaniya ...	60 45	211 95	168 95
—	40	5		Hunupitiya ...	—	47 86	12 50
—	7	32		Ragama ...	—	37 5	36 70
—	4	—	Pettah ...	Fort ...	—	1 31	—
—	183	32		Slave Island ...	—	114 45	13 77
17	557	50		Kollupitiya ...	86 20	777 91	31 65
37	852	231		Bambalapitiya ...	208 80	1,521 22	211 50
1	608	86		Wellawatta ...	12 60	1,078 20	66 35
—	431	281		Dehiwala ...	—	879 28	225 50
4	130	27		Mount Lavinia ...	79 20	274 97	99 20
—	18	1		Angulana ...	—	43 92	3 75
—	107	6		Lunawa ...	—	529 62	7 50
—	139	19		Moratuwa ...	—	719 97	71 25
—	246	36		Panadure ...	—	1,453 44	203 40
—	41	8		Wadduwa ...	—	186 57	20 0
—	58	—		Kalutara North ...	—	348 76	—
—	146	12		Kalutara South ...	—	879 4	45 0
—	163	68		Kelaniya ...	—	97 71	106 52
—	11	13		Hunupitiya ...	—	15 23	8 15
—	—	3		Ragama ...	—	—	1 25
13	91	14	Fort ...	Slave Island ...	29 80	59 52	4 0
30	386	20		Kollupitiya ...	138 40	518 23	5 0
157	918	99		Bambalapitiya ...	847·90	1,486 22	126 15
47	660	18		Wellawatta ...	390 15	1,240 40	9 0
37	116	30		Dehiwala ...	455 40	289 40	30 0
73	103	19		Mount Lavinia ...	1,356 48	159 81	24 75

Table 12—*continued.*

Number.			Between	And	Amount.		
First.	Second.	Third.			First.	Second.	Third.
					Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
—	14	6	Fort ...	Angulana ...	—	37 37	7 50
—	10	—		Lunawa ...	—	79 95	—
—	71	1		Moratuwa ...	—	291 20	5 0
—	21	—		Panadure ...	—	97 71	—
—	2	17		Wadduwa ...	—	8 78	95 0
—	13	—		Kalutara North ...	—	164 83	—
—	14	2		Kalutara South ...	—	96 72	6 0
26	127	460		Kelaniya ...	29 64	167 67	984 81
—	157	395		Hunupitiya ...	—	197 90	862 21
—	2	41		Ragama ...	—	14 75	200 50
—	4	8	Slave Island ...	Kollupitiya ...	—	3 92	2 0
3	34	13		Bambalapitiya ...	17 30	67 20	26 56
—	33	6		Wellawatta ...	—	96 63	3 0
—	9	22		Dehiwala ...	—	10 53	42 50
1	25	—		Mount Lavinia ...	17 20	122 7	—
—	—	3		Lunawa ...	—	—	3 75
—	—	2		Moratuwa ...	—	—	10 0
—	—	4		Kelaniya ...	—	—	14 6
—	12	2		Ragama ...	—	75 60	12 0
—	36	17	Kollupitiya ...	Bambalapitiya ...	—	15 66	16 90
1	120	3		Wellawatta ...	17 30	156 0	1 50
—	35	49		Dehiwala ...	—	73 9	98 30
—	11	—		Mount Lavinia ...	—	22 59	—
—	—	12		Lunawa ...	—	—	46 80
—	12	29		Moratuwa ...	—	105 30	131 60
—	—	12		Kelaniya ...	—	—	42 0
—	—	2		Hunupitiya ...	—	—	7 0
—	7	—	Bambalapitiya ...	Wellawatta ...	—	3 26	—
—	8	241		Dehiwala ...	—	16 90	469 10
—	6	1		Mount Lavinia ...	—	13 34	3 0
—	13	20		Moratuwa ...	—	134 80	86 80
—	—	2		Kalutara South ...	—	—	24 0
—	22	367	Wellawatta ...	Dehiwala ...	—	34 98	714 30
—	—	14		Mount Lavinia ...	—	—	16 10
—	8	—		Lunawa ...	—	21 64	—
—	7	—		Moratuwa ...	—	50 5	—
—	—	616	Dehiwala ...	Mount Lavinia ...	—	—	587 58
—	—	15		Angulana ...	—	—	24 80
—	—	7		Moratuwa ...	—	—	26 0
—	—	1		Kalutara South ...	—	—	12 0
—	—	52	Mount Lavinia ...	Angulana ...	—	—	69 10
—	1	3		Lunawa ...	—	7 15	5 40
5	—	4		Moratuwa ...	69 15	—	20 0
—	—	20		Panadure ...	—	—	154 0
—	3	—		Ragama ...	—	7 80	—
—	2	6	Angulana ...	Lunawa ...	—	1 96	4 80
—	—	7		Moratuwa ...	—	—	9 90
—	—	6	Lunawa ...	Panadure ...	—	—	23 10
—	—	29		Wadduwa ...	—	—	173 10
—	29	75	Moratuwa ...	Panadure ...	—	87 55	131 70
—	—	6		Wadduwa ...	—	—	28 80
—	4	3		Kalutara North ...	—	45 52	25 45
—	—	1		Kalutara South ...	—	—	12 0
—	15	77	Panadure ...	Wadduwa ...	—	60 82	116 40
—	36	5		Kalutara South ...	—	145 34	36 10
—	2	5	Wadduwa ...	Kalutara North ...	—	10 40	45 60
—	3	4		Kalutara South ...	—	15 60	19 20
—	5	9	Kalutara North ...	Kalutara South ...	—	6 50	6 85
—	—	1		Maggona ...	—	—	13 20
—	—	37	Kalutara South ...	Katukurunda ...	—	—	63 45
—	—	2		Paiyagala North ...	—	—	5 10
—	—	29		Paiyagala South ...	—	—	85 70
—	3	5		Maggona ...	—	23 5	12 0
—	—	5		Beruwala ...	—	—	26 65
—	—	9	Katukurunda ...	Beruwala ...	—	—	40 80
—	—	6	Alutgama ...	Beruwala ...	—	—	12 0
—	—	12	Ambalangoda ...	Galle ...	—	—	129 60
—	—	67	Dodanduwa ...	Galle ...	—	—	295 80
—	—	26	Gintota ...	Galle ...	—	—	51 0
—	—	8	Ahangama ...	Galle ...	—	—	84 80
—	12	—	Weligama ...	Matara ...	—	93 60	—
—	—	6	Kelaniya ...	Ragama ...	—	—	25 25
—	1	1	Hunupitiya ...	Ragama ...	—	0 90	3 40
—	17	29	Peradeniya Junction	Kandy ...	—	61 40	79 13
—	—	8	Peradeniya ...	Kandy ...	—	—	25 20
—	—	15	Kandy ...	Matale ...	—	—	173 0
—	—	1	Mahaiyawa ...	Katugastota ...	—	—	1 80
—	—	52		Wattegama ...	—	—	143 65
—	3	14	Hatton ...	Kotagala ...	—	17 30	30 0
—	—	6		Talawakele ...	—	—	13 20
—	2	12	Diyatalawa ...	Bandarawela ...	—	19 20	44 20
498	8,555	24,791			3,894 55	18,667 5	60,628 58

Table 13.—Comparative Statement of Traffic and Receipts for 1900 and 1901.

Receipts from	1900.		1901.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Passengers, including excess :								
First class ...	91508	220644 96	102308	232228 75	10800	11583 79	—	—
Second class...	270812	242980 44	285186	252393 14	14374	9412 70	—	—
Third class ...	5147201	2227708 76	4989234	2129307 64	—	—	157967	98401 12
Coolies ...	274086	191730 43	126500	96728 18	—	—	147586	95002 25
Total ...	5783307	2883064 59	5503228	2710657 71	—	—	280379	172406 88
Season Tickets :								
First class ...	258	4368 89	259	3894 55	1	—	—	474 34
Second class...	886	9455 18	5202	18667 5	4316	9211 87	—	—
Third class ...	25093	62127 7	23694	60628 58	—	—	1399	1498 49
Total ...	26237	75951 14	29155	83190 18	2918	7239 4	—	—
Other Coaching :								
Special trains ...	—	20877 90	—	19662 0	—	—	—	1215 90
Horses ...	2836	17195 59	2899	16163 34	63	—	—	1032 25
Carriages ...	661	8334 80	597	7401 11	—	—	64	933 69
Bicycles ...	10811	6919 89	11809	7374 24	998	454 35	—	—
Dogs and other small animals	5815	4500 79	5984	4497 16	169	—	—	3 63
Neat cattle	120	1133 88	113	1381 81	—	247 93	7	—
Parcels	482427	153172 15	503377	163530 48	20950	10358 33	—	—
Mails	—	54824 77	—	54824 77	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	266959 77	—	274834 91	—	7875 14	—	—
Total Coaching Receipts ...	—	3225975 50	—	3068682 80	—	—	—	157292 70
Live Stock :								
Cattle ...	4285	23866 25	9567	40705 95	5282	16839 70	—	—
Sheep ...	29047		31004		1957			
Miscellaneous :								
Coaching ...	—	16400 9	—	22275 20	—	5875 11	—	—
Goods ...	—	9935 58	—	8684 29	—	—	—	1251 29
Sundry other receipts ...	—	53665 24	—	65941 20	—	12275 96	—	—
Total ...	—	80000 91	—	96900 69	—	16899 78	—	—
Summary of Receipts :								
Coaching ...	—	3225975 50	—	3068682 80	—	—	—	157292 70
Goods ...	—	4942508 41	—	4731841 36	—	—	—	210667 5
Live stock ...	—	23866 25	—	40705 95	—	16839 70	—	—
Miscellaneous ...	—	80000 91	—	96900 69	—	16899 78	—	—
Total ...	—	8272351 7	—	7938130 80	—	—	—	334220 27

Particulars of Goods conveyed.	1900.		1901.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Tons	cwt.	Tons	cwt.	Tons	cwt.	Tons	cwt.
First class goods	487	7	425	13	—		61	14
Kerosine oil	1,526	19	1,862	4	335	5	—	
Second class goods	10,971	4	10,136	18	—		834	6
Rice	112,180	3	106,781	14	—		5,398	9
Arrack	3,096	7	3,442	14	346	7	—	
Tea leaf	963	2	904	15	—		58	7
Cinnamon	231	15	292	10	60	15	—	
Cardamoms	310	9	377	0	66	11	—	
Salt	4,006	15	5,127	15	1,121	0	—	
Tobacco	1,584	7	1,458	12	—		125	15
Beer, third class	120	3	464	1	343	18	—	
Tea packing, third class	758	0	507	18	—		250	2
Manure, third class	170	3	268	8	98	5	—	
Plumbago, third class	216	14	116	18	—		99	16
Other third class goods	52,039	5	48,319	2	—		3,720	3
Cacao	1,818	0	2,368	15	550	15	—	
Cinchona	172	3	163	8	—		8	15
Coffee	772	11	427	0	—		345	11
Cocoanuts...	7,757	12	7,707	4	—		50	8
Cocoanut oil	3,173	9	2,741	5	—		432	4
Copperah	6,263	9	11,798	5	5,534	16	—	
Cotton	180	12	122	2	—		58	10
Poonac	7,198	15	7,255	8	56	13	—	
Staves	608	1	491	0	—		117	1
Tea	70,836	12	66,957	10	—		3,879	2
Timber, wrought	2,399	15	1,564	3	—		835	12
Other fourth class goods	18,929	12	19,095	18	166	6	—	
Timber, fifth class	2,996	16	2,443	16	—		553	0
Other fifth class goods	11,614	0	13,472	4	1,858	4	—	
Timber, sixth class	1,515	15	1,681	5	165	10	—	
Tea packing, sixth class	14,973	17	12,870	19	—		2,102	18
Manure, sixth class	17,546	17	14,343	12	—		3,203	5
Plumbago, sixth class	15,216	0	10,710	7	—		4,505	13
Staves, sixth class	9	16	—		—		9	16
Other sixth class goods	14,120	10	15,966	9	1,845	19	—	
Bulky articles and road metal ...	22	1	17	9	—		4	12
Railway materials, existing lines ...	35,602	18	54,976	6	19,373	8	—	
Northern Extension, Railway materials ...	6,258	4	1,017	9	—		5,240	15
Kelani Valley Extension, Railway materials	4,158	6	193	5	—		3,965	1
Uda Pussellawa Extension, Railway materials	—		3,851	13	3,851	13	—	
Petroleum	3,229	7	3,515	7	286	0	—	
Stone	69,467	19	83,895	17	14,427	18	—	
Free goods	245	9	413	7	167	18	—	
Total Weight ...	505,750	19	520,547	5	14,796	6	—	
Total Receipts ...	Rs. 4,942,508	41	Rs. 4,731,841	36	—		Rs. 210,667	5

Table 14.—Statement showing Quantity and Description of Goods forwarded from and Amount realised at each Goods Station during 1911.

Figures in italics represent Tonnes.

Stations.	Mixed Class.		Excursion (1).		Other Mixed Class Goods.		Fish. Third Class.		Tea Leaf. Third Class.		Acacia. Third Class.		Ash. Third Class.		Charcoal. Third Class.		Cochineal. Third Class.		Cotton. Third Class.		Bags. Third Class.		Tea Packed. Third Class.		Manure. Third Class.		Plantain Leaf. Third Class.		Other Third Class Goods.		Grass. Fourth Class.		Firewood. Fourth Class.		Coffee. Fourth Class.		Cocoanuts. Fourth Class.		Jaggery (2). Fourth Class.		Cotton-seed. Fourth Class.		Oilcake. Fourth Class.		Paddy. Fourth Class.		Rice. Fourth Class.		Cotton, Wrought. Fourth Class.	
	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Adoor	10	1,000	1	100	1	100	1	100																																								
Alagiapandiapuram	1	100																																													
Alandur	1	100																																													
Alangudi	1	100																																												
Alangulam Road	1	100																																											
Alappuzha	1	100																																											
Alathur	1	100																																											
Alathur Road	1	100																																											
Alattur	1	100																																											
Alleppey	1	100																																												
Alwaye	1	100																																											
Ambasamudram	1	100																																												
Ambattur	1	100																																												
Ambur	1	100																																												
Ammapettai	1	100																																												
Ammayanayakkanur	1	100																																												
Ammur	1	100																																												
Anaikadu	1	100																																												
Anaimalai	1	100																																												
Anaimalai Road	1	100																																												
Anaimalaiyanpatti	1	100																																												
Anaimalaiyanpatti Road	1	100																																												
Anakaputtur	1	100																																											
Anakkadavu	1	100																																												
Anakkara	1	100																																												
Anamalai	1	100																																												
Anamalai Road	1	100																																											
Anamalaiyanpatti	1	100																																												
Anamalaiyanpatti Road	1	100	

Table 14.—Statement showing Quantity and Description of Goods, &c.—*contd.*

Figures in italics represent Credits.

Station.	Other Fourth Class Goods.		Timber, Fifth Class.		Other Fifth Class Goods.		Timber, Sixth Class.		Tea Packing, Sixth Class.		Manure, Sixth Class.		Plumbago, Sixth Class.		Plumbago, Sixth Class.		Other Sixth Class Goods.		Railway Materials, Existing Lines.		Railway Materials, Guard Valley Extension.		Railway Materials, Uda Pussellawa Extension.		Railway Materials, Northern Extension.		Bullet or Heavy Articles on which Conveyance Powers are not charged.		Grain.		Tea Goods.		Total.	
	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.
	T. c. Qs. l.	Rs. c.	T. c. Qs. l.	Rs. c.	T. c. Qs. l.	Rs. c.	T. c. Qs. l.	Rs. c.	T. c. Qs. l.	Rs. c.	T. c. Qs. l.	Rs. c.	T. c. Qs. l.	Rs. c.	T. c. Qs. l.	Rs. c.	T. c. Qs. l.	Rs. c.	T. c. Qs. l.	Rs. c.	T. c. Qs. l.	Rs. c.	T. c. Qs. l.	Rs. c.	T. c. Qs. l.	Rs. c.	T. c. Qs. l.	Rs. c.	T. c. Qs. l.	Rs. c.	T. c. Qs. l.	Rs. c.	T. c. Qs. l.	Rs. c.
Colombo	4302 13	71111 27	120 16	1906 17	53 13	981 17	—	—	1125 13	16521 25	7308 19	64551 62	4 10	25 37	—	—	1412 13	11294 40	—	—	—	—	—	—	29 5	170 45	259 16	1135 52	—	—	186 ——	744 ——	18473 15	151722 24
Wharf	249 4	3321 20	—	—	2 2	18 16	—	—	1224 14	17781 32	2999 14	26511 56	—	—	3252 7	17610 30	1126 17	9014 16	1 2	8 ——	—	—	—	—	2961 10	16264 30	634 16	4562 38	—	—	8 17	69941 16	17 1349	29
Kalutara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1040 6	7280 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 12	8 ——	1044 18	7288 30
Ragama	94 14	104 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 ——	2 ——	96 14	106 25
Walana Quarry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 ——	2 ——	1 ——	2 ——
Hanwella	193 11	1344 40	—	—	20 —	174 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 ——	4 ——	216 11	1522 40
Yatiyantota	324 3	2272 45	14 5	91 50	17 —	151 50	—	—	—	—	11 6	81 75	604 18	1401 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 ——	8 ——	1006 12	7006 70
Weligama	414 8	3609 40	20 10	175 11	42 18	374 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	748 10	2125 80	—	—	37 4	259 60	13 14	78 ——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 ——	4 ——	1258 14	8626 51
Lankapura	344 10	1117 50	4 —	20 ——	2 —	10 ——	—	—	—	—	—	—	364 4	1092 ——	—	—	—	—	2 ——	12 ——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 ——	2 ——	717 14	2253 50
Akuwa	638 10	679 —	1 10	84 ——	23 —	230 ——	1 5	17 85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 ——	18 ——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1762 15	3818 75
Polgahawela	1 10	2 ——	40 10	402 50	1 15	9 ——	—	—	—	—	—	—	109 —	327 ——	—	—	—	—	141 ——	846 ——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	293 15	1586 50
Peradeniya	23 15	189 75	61 15	464 50	20 —	160 ——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105 10	814 25
Kurunegala	1 ——	1 ——	1 ——	10 ——	1 ——	10 ——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 ——	21 ——
Rambukkana	686 5	4421 20	221 5	1402 50	236 —	1322 50	20 —	80 ——	180 19	1845 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	23 10	208 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 15	7809 5	46310 50	
Kadugannawa	1,000 10	10447 50	47 10	400 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	146 13	1460 ——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 15	1198 18	12308 50	
Peradeniya	153 8	1036 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61 5	610 ——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 10	2211 13	2870 21	
Nawalapitiya	5 ——	25 ——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 ——	10 ——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 ——	2 ——	2894 10	3537 50
Kandy	1520 12	12619 20	154 1	893 18	320 10	2726 50	19 7	470 50	313 11	1196 —	49 8	325 50	701 1	1674 25	—	—	37 6	265 30	266 ——	1597 50	—	—	—	—	3 8	42 ——	8 8	30 75	—	—	30 5	84555 6	120727 81	
Kotagalatta	324 3	2272 45	14 5	91 50	17 —	151 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	748 10	2125 80	—	—	37 4	259 60	13 14	78 ——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 ——	4 ——	1258 14	8626 51
Watagamua	64 8	605 —	21 —	210 ——	108 10	1080 ——	—	—	41 8	152 —	3 16	4 80	58 —	220 ——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 10	4410 14	45409 50	
Chavels	54 6	1 ——	7 —	130 ——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41 —	410 ——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 ——	2 ——	1 ——	2 ——
Matale	253 15	1701 75	249 —	2317 —	110 —	1035 ——	2 1	9 45	90 10	260 ——	—	—	—	—	—	—	31 14	232 40	4 17	9 ——	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 5	9 45	—	—	1 12	4103 10	42109 45	
Dumbara	863 4	6710 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	140 10	350 ——	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 4	16 ——	1 ——	6 ——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 12	6440 15	70462 80	
Ulapane	46 —	276 ——	—	—	4 47	28 55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 4	16 ——	1 ——	6 ——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 16	582 5	4062 45	
Nawalapitiya	304 15	2437 50	2 5	17 87	1 5	10 ——	—	—	51 5	96 50	15 17	50 ——	—	—	—	—	2 4	16 ——	1 ——	6 ——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 16	6643 15	49062 45	
Gallaha	1 18	24 45	1 45	11 ——	4 17	29 70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 4	16 ——	1 ——	6 ——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 16	582 5	4062 45	
Wattegala	21 —	168 ——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 4	16 ——	1 ——	6 ——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 16	582 5	4062 45	
Hanelle	3 16	18 72	193 5	932 80	196 15	979 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 4	16 ——	1 ——	6 ——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 15	1270 4	8175 96	
Hatton	305 15	2289 40	2 5	17 87	1 5	10 ——	—	—	51 5	96 50	15 17	50 ——	—	—	—	—	2 4	16 ——	1 ——	6 ——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 16	6643 15	49062 45	
Kotagala	22 13	252 45	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 16	5 ——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 5	5050 4	29289 64	
Talawakelle	22 13	252 45	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 16	5 ——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 5	5050 4	29289 64	
Waiagala	69 11	441 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 5	5050 4	29289 64	
New-eya	34 10	241 50	4 10	36 ——	30 10	308 ——	12 —	120 ——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 5	5050 4	29289 64	
Ambawela	5 ——	54 ——	45 —	342 ——	30 —	150 ——	1 —	4 ——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 5	5050 4	29289 64	
Nanu	1 ——	1 ——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 5	5050 4	29289 64	
Rupaha	125 —	1250 ——	—	—	17 8	204 ——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 5	5050 4	29289 64	
Dyatalawa	210 14	1501 25	—	—	17 —	68 ——	—	—	2 6	15 ——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 5	5050 4	29289 64	
Bandarawela	140 —	2000 ——	2 —	16 ——	2 —	20 ——	40 —	200 ——	2 6	15 ——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 5	5050 4	29289 64	
Morrawa	75 17	632 10	4 17	14 80	24 15	274 ——	—	—	130 16	2600 ——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 5	5050 4	29289 64	
Passara	1 ——	1 ——	—	—	1 ——	10 ——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 5	5050 4	29289 64	
Kalutara South	8 17	6 80	20 —	80 ——	17 17	30 ——	—	—	—	—	—	—	244 —	244 ——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 5	5050 4	29289 64	
Tangalla South	10 15	81 25	—	—	1 15	10 ——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 5	5050 4	29289 64	
Barberyn	33 15	146 25	—	—	1 6	3 20	—	—	17 10	29 ——	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 14	12 60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 5	5050 4	29289 64	
Ahetgama	10 —	80 ——	—	—	1 —	10 ——	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 10	25 ——	—	—	1 14	12 60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 5	5050 4	29289 64	
Kosgoda	80 8	420 20	7 10	53 80	2 6	15 ——	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 —	60 ——	—	—	1 14	12 60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 5	5050 4	29289 64	
Balapitiya	10 16	81 —	1 —	10 ——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 10	25 ——	—	—	1 14	12 60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 5	5050 4	29289 64	
Anuradhapura	151 11	1197 —	—	—	4 —	34 ——	—	—	2 15	45 ——	—	—	436 —	3134 50	—	—	3 17	43 ——	14 —	140 ——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 10	2530 —	19040 —	
Habarana	64 —	514 ——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111 —	834 ——	—	—	3 17	43 ——	14 —	140 ——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 10	2530 —	19040 —	
Dehiadowa	175 7	1305 80	11 8	74 20	1 10	8 ——	—	—	—	—	—	—	436 —	3437 50	—	—	—	—	21 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 10	2530 —	19040 —	
Gonoda	875 7	2005 —	25 10	187 50	2 —	20 ——	—	—	—	—	—	—	48 14	382 50	—	—	—	—	21 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 10	2530 —	19040 —	
Galle	1209 15	11709 15	18 —	135 ——	14 15	89 10	—	—	5 15	20 ——	324 8	1945 ——	1810 —	14160 80	—	—	141 —	1409 ——	126 —	945 ——	7 10	56 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 5	12042 13	80755 80	
Talpe	15 10	106 40	—	—	1 —	10 ——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 4	16 ——	1 ——	6 ——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 16	582 5	4062 45	
Ahungalla	14 8	62 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111 14	834 ——	—	—	2 4	16 ——	1 ——	6 ——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 16	582 5	4062 45	
Wahgama	14 8	62 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111 14	834 ——	—	—	2 4	16 ——	1 ——	6 ——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 16	582 5	4062 45	
Kandurugoda	44 16	17 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 15	4 ——	46 11	17 10
Matara	1209 15	11709 15	18 —	135 ——	14 15	89 10	—	—	5 15	20 ——	324 8	1945 ——	1810 —	14160 80	—	—	141 —	1409 ——	126 —	945 ——	7 10	56 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 5	12042 13	80755 80	
Total	13000 18	113189 64	1045	10 1241	1017	7472	1	5	2499	4	12573	19	10998	80	14340	12	10167	81	2170	7	10014	5	1	1	1

Table 15.—Miscellaneous Receipts, 1901.

Particulars.	Coast Line.	Main Line.	Nawalapitiya to Nanu-oya.	Nanu-oya to Bandarawela.	Kandy to Matale.	Kurunegala Line.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Coaching Miscellaneous.							
Platform rent	266 20	2,366 45	—	—	—	—	2,632 65
Refreshment car, &c., rent	210 0	5,400 42	2,514 55	—	—	—	8,124 97
Sleeping car	—	4,802 50	4,602 50	—	—	—	9,405 0
Sundries	394 4	1,313 75	233 94	103 45	51 42	15 98	2,112 58
Total ...	870 24	13,883 12	7,350 99	103 45	51 42	15 98	22,275 20
Goods Miscellaneous.							
Warehouse rent, wharfage, and demurrage... ...	550 89	4,132 93	1,406 49	408 39	430 33	68 44	6,997 47
Sundries	5 21	397 28	3 1	1,281 22	0 10	—	1,686 82
Total ...	556 10	4,530 21	1,409 50	1,689 61	430 43	68 44	8,684 29
General Miscellaneous.							
Rent of buildings	1,767 95	10,028 79	1,191 33	3,537 40	288 60	—	16,814 7
Sale of old rails	1,329 50	10,960 97	1,703 76	121 17	320 70	—	14,436 10
Sale of other materials	8,952 31	8,532 50	3,755 66	2,938 72	1,599 84	1,191 37	26,970 40
Found and unclaimed property	568 88	542 20	238 66	186 74	101 66	75 71	1,713 85
Sundries	1,910 85	2,071 25	801 64	627 26	341 48	254 30	6,006 78
Total ...	14,529 49	32,135 71	7,691 5	7,411 29	2,652 28	1,521 38	65,941 20
Grand Total ...	15,955 83	50,549 4	16,451 54	9,204 35	3,134 13	1,605 80	96,900 69

Table 16.—Abstract of Miscellaneous Receipts during 1901.

Month.	General.			Accountant's Department.		Traffic Department.									Ways and Works Department.					Locomotive Department.			Total.
	House Rent, &c.	Level Crossing, Dematagoda.	Security forfeited.	Sale of Empty Ticket boxes and Cash bag Padlocks.	Fines.	Warehouse Rent.	Sale of Unclaimed and unserviceable Articles, sweepings, &c.	Telegrams.	Registration Fees on Found Property.	Cancellation Fee.	Sleeping Car Tickets.	Cloak-room Charges.	Re-weighing Charges.	Fines.	Sale of Old Rails.	Sale of Old Iron, &c.	Tools lost.	Sale of Old Sleepers.	Fines.	Sale of Old Iron, &c.	Hire of Engine.	Fines.	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
January ...	1926 64	— —	— —	— —	— —	894 39	158 17	43 65	2 50	13 0	805 0	29 20	— —	— —	708 36	— —	4 88	6 80	— —	2570 58	— —	3 25	7166 42
February ...	2713 86	— —	10 0	— —	— —	542 48	284 46	49 45	2 0	7 25	842 50	33 60	— —	7 5	386 70	— —	2 94	0 34	6 0	— —	40 0	52 49	4981 12
March ...	1966 3	— —	252 53	4 0	— —	531 49	525 42	61 25	3 50	6 0	1012 50	53 30	— —	11 50	723 44	2 50	12 37	57 80	— —	338 22	10 0	4 56	5576 41
April ...	2819 33	— —	— —	1 0	2 50	627 40	584 46	53 95	2 84	4 0	1382 50	56 5	— —	7 75	911 3	0 50	5 62	119 0	— —	— —	— —	13 43	6591 36
May ...	2094 95	250 0	— —	12 12	— —	546 24	531 40	51 45	0 75	6 50	1012 50	52 30	— —	6 50	978 79	— —	6 69	30 26	— —	2025 81	— —	4 48	7610 74
June ...	2309 99	— —	— —	— —	— —	659 63	214 68	57 20	2 0	8 0	445 0	33 95	— —	3 50	4217 78	— —	25 40	52 87	— —	— —	— —	3 51	8033 51
July ...	2837 80	— —	— —	1 0	— —	485 27	622 80	40 30	1 25	9 25	537 50	37 20	8 74	4 25	1113 87	— —	1 87	32 81	— —	160 0	— —	39 13	5933 4
August ...	2131 40	— —	— —	— —	— —	698 14	229 35	37 45	4 25	8 50	727 50	29 45	2 43	0 50	960 26	60 0	14 85	61 71	— —	37 29	— —	21 4	5024 12
September ...	2238 45	— —	— —	— —	— —	395 87	215 32	55 35	9 75	7 25	672 50	24 15	— —	0 75	1085 15	76 50	12 49	171 19	— —	425 60	— —	13 85	5404 17
October ...	3543 62	— —	— —	— —	— —	496 99	386 19	46 85	2 50	8 75	592 50	26 20	— —	10 50	2296 39	525 85	23 2	181 39	— —	305 21	510 0	6 87	8962 83
November ...	2240 21	— —	— —	— —	— —	513 81	1676 52	43 5	2 50	3 50	602 50	27 2	45 82	0 75	158 94	720 52	11 27	73 87	— —	330 0	— —	9 6	6459 52
December ...	2203 17	— —	— —	3 0	— —	605 76	1663 49	84 80	5 25	6 20	772 50	26 35	241 60	2 50	895 39	14787 55	13 83	22 78	— —	3811 46	— —	11 82	25157 45
Total ...	29025 45	250 0	262 53	21 12	2 50	6997 47	7092 26	624 75	39 9	88 20	9405 0	428 95	298 59	55 55	14436 10	16173 42	135 23	810 82	6 0	10004 17	560 0	183 49	96900 69

Table 17.—Statement of Work done for other Departments, 1901.

Month.	Ways and Works Department.								Locomotive Department.								Acct's. Dept.	Traffic Department.								Total.
	Work done for sundry Persons.	Trolleying, Cutting, and Loading Old Rails, &c.	Trolleying Old Sleepers.	Camp Commandant.	Chairman, Colombo Municipality.	Railway Storekeeper.	Director, Public Works Department.	Chief Resident Engineer, Kelani Valley Railway.	Chief Resident Engineer, Northern and Uda Pussellawa Railways.	Treasurer, on account Royal Visit.	Work done for sundry Persons.	Camp Commandant.	Railway Storekeeper.	Director, Public Works Department, and Factory Engineer.	Resident Engineer, Harbour Works.	Chief Resident Engineer, Kelani Valley Railway.	Chief Resident Engineer, Northern and Uda Pussellawa Railways.	Imperial Government.	Treasurer, on account Royal Visit.	Work done for sundry Persons.	Work done for sundry Persons.	Coaly Contractor on account Conservancy of Latrines.	Camp Commandant.	Director, Public Works Department, and Factory Engineer.	Postmaster-General.	The Resident Engineer, Harbour Works.	The Chief Resident Engineer, Northern and Uda Pussellawa Railways.	Imperial Government.	
	Rs. c	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
January ...	4 75	3 85	8 80	— —	— —	— —	— —	3721 92	1253 48	— —	1 44	— —	19 23	— —	25 3	211 4	482 78	— —	12 8	101 75	7 12	— —	12 50	— —	45 0	— —	— —	5910 77
February ...	— —	4 30	— —	— —	— —	1 50	— —	4316 37	2014 64	— —	11 59	41 56	7 65	10 0	— —	279 8	1296 7	— —	2 25	42 8	7 12	6 0	12 50	— —	45 0	— —	— —	8097 71
March ...	— —	7 50	4 48	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	302 65	— —	13 24	5 0	7 75	59 26	— —	466 99	1113 20	— —	3 0	51 7	7 12	— —	10 0	— —	45 0	— —	— —	2096 20
April ...	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	4 0	— —	2 12	— —	— —	586 81	1539 33	— —	— —	42 0	7 12	— —	12 50	— —	45 0	— —	— —	2238 88
May ...	— —	1 20	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	3248 62	— —	6 61	— —	8 34	— —	— —	464 83	1620 69	187 78	6959 90	— —	56 27	7 12	— —	12 50	— —	45 0	— —	109 16	12728 2
June ...	57 75	7 10	21 4	— —	— —	2 25	— —	— —	— —	— —	67 47	— —	35 5	— —	— —	547 9	390 67	231 32	— —	— —	46 50	7 12	— —	15 0	— —	45 0	20 0	— —	1493 36
July ...	— —	9 85	4 32	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	4 0	— —	87 18	5 28	— —	572 3	78 27	3107 61	— —	11 85	52 48	7 12	— —	10 0	— —	45 0	55 43	— —	4041 42
August ...	— —	18 40	86 64	12 0	— —	— —	25 24	2083 79	— —	— —	9 46	— —	106 87	— —	— —	365 88	4828 13	50 0	— —	— —	43 50	7 12	— —	15 0	— —	45 0	138 78	— —	7835 81
September ...	— —	3 0	19 60	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	4 0	— —	159 54	— —	— —	1003 19	79 72	150 51	— —	— —	72 50	7 12	— —	10 0	— —	45 0	16 17	— —	1570 35
October ...	193 22	5 80	54 40	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	10 50	— —	14 33	— —	— —	965 35	3809 33	— —	— —	— —	43 50	7 12	— —	17 50	— —	45 0	30 16	— —	5196 21
November ...	2 25	0 30	53 36	— —	266 15	— —	12 0	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	5 47	— —	— —	1509 59	5935 24	— —	— —	— —	159 88	7 12	13 90	10 0	— —	45 0	183 78	— —	8204 4
December ...	— —	1 40	9 60	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 0	— —	5 87	— —	— —	1659 62	1927 12	181 92	— —	— —	57 69	7 12	55 50	30 90	0 75	45 0	157 42	— —	4141 91
Total ...	257 97	53 70	262 24	12 0	266 15	3 75	37 24	10122 8	3268 12	3551 27	134 31	46 56	459 40	74 48	25 3	8631 50	23100 55	3909 14	6959 90	29 18	769 22	85 44	75 40	168 40	0 75	540 0	601 74	109 16	63554 68

Table 18.—Statement showing Receipts for each Month during 1901.

Month.	COACHING.																											
	Passengers.								Total.		Season Tickets.				Total Passenger Receipts Amount.	Special Trains Amount.	Parcels and Mails.		Horses.		Carriages.		Bicycles.	
	First Class.		Second Class.		Third Class.		Coolies.		No. of Passengers.	Amount.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Amount.			No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.			No.	No.	No.											
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.
January ...	8707	20377 81	24412	21856 44	429794	192090 16	7210	6017 15	470123	240841 56	26	343	2233	9691 24	250532 80	1450 0	45391	19521 18	248	1600 0	69	730 59	1047	665 63
February ...	8049	19553 14	21325	17322 71	374078	160526 32	6925	6325 81	410377	203727 98	29	527	1925	6041 37	209769 35	1400 0	39595	16443 1	191	1152 80	47	680 38	968	596 44
March ...	9715	24125 91	22398	20025 26	399453	167483 38	8889	6249 72	440455	217884 77	15	526	1922	5950 16	223834 93	1450 0	39283	17736 29	276	1635 78	42	648 8	1028	663 92
April ...	10668	26353 73	31850	31846 73	460491	200389 14	10827	8723 73	513836	267313 33	22	508	1581	6391 66	273704 99	1700 0	38891	17838 54	319	1849 53	78	933 52	1364	1014 70
May ...	8645	20604 68	23863	21416 62	436316	186134 5	14584	8761 74	483408	236917 9	14	426	1904	5990 44	242907 53	2396 0	35920	17154 42	299	2060 49	66	799 21	1065	785 95
June ...	7065	14363 84	20708	17721 69	408616	172665 47	16108	8947 1	452497	213643 1	16	452	2080	6626 67	220269 68	1400 0	32098	15292 12	145	880 88	34	403 7	788	445 96
July ...	7602	14578 71	20632	17953 83	426332	177990 0	16987	11100 38	471553	221622 92	25	635	2180	8775 8	230398 0	1700 0	35617	16339 23	188	1131 77	46	667 47	795	441 17
August ...	8230	18450 76	24561	22928 0	439889	191252 6	13067	10952 69	485747	242683 51	22	273	1889	6078 33	248761 84	1656 0	41309	18760 37	280	2099 69	50	678 85	933	581 33
September ...	8093	17669 64	22149	20249 59	389211	166863 90	10399	9064 78	429852	213847 91	23	290	1909	6384 6	220231 97	1550 0	40558	17592 35	269	832 76	38	430 21	905	535 65
October ...	8021	16551 99	21767	18148 97	399591	162748 52	8243	6988 84	437622	204438 32	25	613	2153	8452 57	212890 89	1702 0	50915	19843 92	268	944 82	41	590 79	812	446 53
November ...	7775	16823 83	22430	19036 73	397907	164892 21	6866	7097 58	434978	207850 35	22	315	2027	6494 30	214344 65	1658 0	48458	19695 26	168	637 48	38	348 57	914	488 34
December ...	9738	22329 71	29091	25286 57	427556	185771 93	6395	6498 75	472780	239886 96	20	294	1941	6314 30	246201 26	1600 0	55342	22138 56	248	1337 34	48	484 57	1190	708 62
Total ...	102308	232228 75	285186	252399 14	4989234	2129307 64	126500	96728 18	5503228	2710657 71	259	5202	23694	83190 18	2793847 89	19662 0	503377	218355 25	2899	16163 34	597	7401 11	11809	7374 24

Month.	COACHING.							GOODS AND LIVE STOCK.													
	Dogs.		Other Small Animals.		Neat Cattle.		Total other Coaching Amount.	Total Coaching Nett Debit Amount.	Goods.		Live Stock.			Total Goods Nett Debit Amount.	Coaching Miscellaneous, Station.	Coaching Miscellaneous, Head Office.	Goods Miscellaneous, Station.	Goods Miscellaneous, Head Office.	Sundry other Receipts, Station.	Sundry other Receipts, Head Office.	Total Miscellaneous.	Gross Receipts.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.			Quantity.	Nett Debit Amount.	Cattle.	Calves, Sheep, and other Small Animals.	Nett Debit Amount.									
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Tons cwt.	Rs. c.	No.	No.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
January ...	411	288 26	33	36 81	19	247 49	24539 96	275072 76	44301 6	419125 27	845	3887	4299 75	423425 2	1026 5	672 0	1005 65	8 40	4 75	4449 57	7166 42	705664 20
February ...	388	268 0	50	50 90	12	212 2	20803 55	230572 90	35775 1	359031 1	723	2480	3122 75	362153 76	1059 71	672 89	646 46	—	4 75	2597 31	4981 12	597707 78
March ...	463	365 50	32	31 91	7	49 77	22581 25	246416 18	42555 8	393144 22	806	3020	3755 25	396899 47	1608 13	659 42	684 93	—	4 75	2619 18	5576 41	648892 6
April ...	497	358 25	34	44 93	12	221 85	23967 32	297672 31	35590 3	370572 32	775	3242	3720 75	374293 7	1803 61	683 75	743 26	—	4 75	3355 99	6591 36	678556 74
May ...	464	354 88	25	27 36	8	103 50	23681 81	266589 34	46059 12	433980 27	865	3223	4062 73	438043 0	1447 5	725 83	671 68	—	4 75	4761 43	7610 74	712243 8
June ...	451	315 48	51	59 18	9	77 16	18873 85	239143 53	45749 5	402349 4	860	1977	3108 60	405457 64	853 67	656 91	774 34	—	4 75	5743 84	8033 51	652634 68
July ...	362	263 48	60	61 68	11	70 54	20675 34	251073 34	50457 0	398078 42	822	2071	3199 75	401278 17	923 42	698 64	616 28	8 74	4 75	3681 21	5933 4	658284 55
August ...	564	474 50	36	49 40	6	40 38	24340 52	273102 36	45354 18	389275 90	831	1985	3149 50	392425 40	1107 33	679 49	817 37	2 43	4 75	2412 75	5024 12	670551 88
September ...	404	274 20	35	39 24	5	77 50	21331 91	241563 88	43329 19	356541 68	719	1520	2797 50	359339 18	1064 93	675 56	502 58	—	4 75	3156 35	5404 17	606307 23
October ...	387	244 75	68	62 1	7	61 88	23896 70	236787 59	48004 18	426244 44	829	2311	3409 25	429653 69	982 1	656 91	592 33	—	5 75	6725 83	8962 83	675404 11
November ...	442	285 80	251	199 68	12	166 97	23479 90	237824 55	44001 18	386933 42	709	3353	3100 75	390034 17	982 14	657 66	614 33	45 82	6 75	4152 82	6459 52	634318 24
December ...	454	309 75	22	31 21	5	52 75	26662 80	272864 6	39367 17	396565 37	783	1935	2979 37	399544 74	931 58	1046 51	708 9	241 60	5 75	22223 92	25157 45	697566 25
Total ...	5287	3802 85	697	694 31	113	1381 81	274834 91	3068682 80	520547 5	4731841 36	9567	31004	40705 95	4772547 31	13789 63	8485 57	8377 30	306 99	61 0	65880 20	96900 69	7938130 80

Table 19.—Statement showing Dates of Opening, Cost of Construction, Length, and Cost per Mile of the Ceylon Government Railways open for Traffic on 31st December, 1901.

Line.	Date of Commencement of Construction.			Date of Opening for Traffic.			Length of Line.		Original Cost.	Expended since on Additional Accommodation and Improvements to December, 1900.	Expended on Additional Accommodation and Improvements to December, 1901.	Total Cost.	Average Cost per Mile to December, 1901.
	Year.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Month.	Day.	Miles.	Chains.					
									Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Colombo to Ambepussa	1863	February.	2	1865	October	2	34	45	17,384,831 58	3,123,994 63	9,629 45	20,518,455 66	277,276 42
Ambepussa to Polgahawela ...	—	—	—	1866	November	1	10	69					
Polgahawela to Kandy ...	—	—	—	1867	August	1	29	11					
Colombo to Fort ...	—	—	—	1874	July	16	1	48	164,136 93	—	—	221,841 32	110,920 66
Fort Point to Breakwater Yard ...	1873	August	—	1874	July	16	—	45	57,704 39				
Mahara Quarry to Mahara Points ...	—	—	—	1874	July	16	1	35	75,163 0				
Breakwater Yard to Wharf	1878	January.	—	1878	May	27	—	53	29,896 87	34,878 21	—	139,938 8	69,969 4
Two Engines and 2 Vans paid from Breakwater Funds and transferred to Railway in 1880 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81,221 0	—	81,221 0	—
Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	66	17,711,732 77	3,240,093 84	9,629 45	20,961,456 6	—
Peradeniya to Gampola	1871	July	1	1873	January	15	7	60	2,674,626 58	233,247 22	—	2,907,873 80	171,051 40
Gampola to Nawalapitiya ...	—	—	—	1874	December	1	9	4					
Fort to Moratuwa	1875	August	9	1877	March	1	11	61					
Moratuwa to Panadure ...	—	—	—	1877	September	1	4	44	2,192,214 56				
Panadure to Kalutara North ...	—	—	—	1879	February	1	8	35					
Kalutara North to Kalutara South ...	—	—	—	1879	September	22	1	22					
Kalutara South to Alutgama ...	1888	October	15	1890	March	31	10	70	639,682 53	737,928 51	—	10,928,082 24	112,660 64
Alutgama to Ambalangoda ...	—	—	—	1893	February	14	14	41					
Ambalangoda to Galle ...	—	—	—	1894	May	7	18	79	4,170,571 61				
Galle to Matara ...	—	—	—	1895	December	17	26	49	3,137,685 3*				
Polgahawela to Kuruncgala	—	—	—	1894	February	14	13	14	769,580 24	9,267 52	—	778,847 76	59,911 36
Kandy to Matale	1878	May	27	1880	October	4	17	49	3,391,952 55	32,104 23	—	3,424,056 78	190,225 37
Nawalapitiya to Hatton	1880	May	20	1884	June	4	20	60					
Hatton to Talawakele	—	—	—	1884	November	20	7	67	10,953,450 81				
Talawakele to Nanu-oya	—	—	—	1885	May	20	12	59		567,708 32	—	18,969,765 94	256,348 19
Nanu-oya to Haputale	1888	December	17	1893	June	19	25	37	5,760,691 38				
Haputale to Bandarawela ...	—	—	—	1894	September	3	6	74	1,687,915 43				
Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	297	11	53,090,103 49	4,870,349 64	9,629 45	57,970,082 58	—

* Includes Rs. 2,228·17 expended in 1900 but not accounted for in that year.

Additional Expenditure on New Works during 1901 added to Capital Account.

	Rs. c.
Station Master's House, Colombo ...	9,629 45

Table 20.—Capital Outstanding on Railway Loans on January 1, 1901.

Sterling Loans.	£		
Matale Railway	245,800		
Nanu-oya Railway	901,400		
Haputale and Bentota Railway	450,000		
Matara Railway	176,108		
Kurunegala Railway	37,315		
Galle Railway	125,187		
Bandarawela Railway	21,330		
Haputale Railway	758		
Main Line, improvements to Colombo Station ...	30,181		
Total ...	1,988,079	@ 1s. 4 1/12d. = Rs.	29,763,053 97
Local Loans.	**Rs.**	**c.**	
Galle Railway	1,670,554*	0	
Kurunegala Railway	99,088	0	
Bandarawela Railway...	696,914	0	
		Rs.	2,466,556 0
		Total ...	32,229,609 97

Table 21.—Statement of Payments on account of the Sinking Fund and Interest on Railway Loans for 1901.

	Sinking Fund.				Interest and Commission.				Total.			
	£	s.	d.	Rs. c.	£	s.	d.	Rs. c.	£	s.	d.	Rs. c.
Nanu-oya Railway ...	9,904	2	2	= 148,707 0	39,554	3	5	= 593,895 37	49,458	5	7	= 742,602 37
Matale Railway	2,703	2	4	= 40,586 44	10,844	18	9	= 162,836 2	13,548	1	1	= 203,422 46
Haputale Railway ...	4,500	0	0	= 67,632 35	13,533	15	0	= 203,404 31	18,033	15	0	= 271,036 66
(Ordinance No. 17 of 1893 3 per cent. Sterling Loan.)												
Matara Railway ...	(Proportionate)			26,508 0	(Proportionate)			79,613 0	—			106,121 0
Kurunegala Railway ...	„			5,608 0	„			16,869 0	—			22,477 0
Galle Railway ...	„			18,814 0	„			56,593 0	—			75,407 0
Bandarawela Railway ...	„			3,205 0	„			9,642 0	—			12,847 0
Main Line Railway ...	„			4,536 0	„			13,643 0	—			18,179 0
Haputale Railway ...	„			113 0	„			342 0	—			455 0
(Ordinances Nos. 7 and 8 of 1892 4 per cent. Local Loans.)												
Galle Railway ...	„			16,706 0	„			66,604 0	—			83,310 0
Kurunegala Railway ...	„			991 0	„			3,951 0	—			4,942 0
Bandarawela Railway ...	„			6,969 0	„			27,785 0	—			34,754 0
Total ...	340,375 79				1,235,177 70							1,575,553 49

Table 22.—Statement of Debt on account of the Nawalapitiya–Nanuoya Line on December 31, 1901 (Ordinance No. 9 of 1878).

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Loan ...	1,000,000	0	0	By Debentures redeemed, 1886–1900 ...	98,600	0	0
				Do. 1901 ...	8,100	0	0
				Amount to credit of Stock Sinking Fund in respect of Debentures converted into Stock...	98,251	2	6*
				Cash in Bank...	4,213	16	2
				Balance to be provided for	790,835	1	4
	1,000,000	0	0		1,000,000	0	0

Table 23.—Statement of Debt on account of the Matale Line on December 31, 1901 (Ordinances Nos. 8 and 12 of 1877).

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Loan ...	275,000	0	0	By Debentures redeemed, 1886–1900 ...	29,200	0	0
				Do. 1901 ...	2,200	0	0
				Amount to credit of Stock Sinking Fund in respect of Debentures converted into Stock...	23,984	6	8*
				Cash in Bank...	1,237	8	0
				Balance to be provided for	218,378	5	4
	275,000	0	0		275,000	0	0

* There being one sinking fund for the whole of the 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock, this figure is merely approximate and based on the assumption that the sinking fund investments earn 3 per cent.

Table 24.—Statement of Debt on Haputale and Bentota Lines.

	£	s.	d.
To Loan ...	450,000	0	0

NOTE.—No advice has been received regarding this debt as the loan is not repayable within fifty years of the date of issue of Stock (*vide* Auditor-General's letter No. 151 of July 20, 1901).

Table 25.—Statement showing the Revenue earned by the Railway from time of Opening to Date; also the Nett Amount which has been available for Colonial purposes after paying Interest on Loans and Sinking Fund.

Year.	Gross Receipts.		Working Expenses including New Works.		Profit on Working.		Interest paid.		Balance.		Sinking Fund.		Balance available for Colonial Purposes.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
1862 ...	—		—		—		59,550	0	59,550	0*	—		59,550	0*
1863 ...	—		—		—		133,170	0	133,170	0*	—		133,170	0*
1864 ...	—		—		—		209,160	0	209,160	0*	—		209,160	0*
1865 ...	27,103	0	53,899	0	26,796	0*	221,430	0	248,226	0*	—		248,426	0*
1866 ...	240,105	0	262,952	0	22,847	0*	263,400	0	286,247	0*	—		286,247	0*
1867 ...	815,603	0	479,938	0	336,265	0	368,335	0	32,070	0*	1,310,448	94	1,342,518	94*
1868 ...	1,636,671	0	746,860	0	889,811	0	477,240	0	412,571	0	919,976	50	507,405	50*
1869 ...	1,809,650	0	725,003	0	1,084,647	0	420,900	0	663,747	0	1,115,202	79	451,455	79*
1870 ...	2,066,403	0	735,468	0	1,330,935	0	418,770	0	912,165	0	160,000	0	752,165	0
1871 ...	1,996,051	0	742,717	0	1,253,334	0	418,740	0	834,594	0	160,000	0	674,594	0
1872 ...	1,867,494	0	738,082	0	1,129,412	0	423,960	0	705,452	0	160,000	0	545,452	0
1873 ...	2,384,505	0	889,855	0	1,494,650	0	378,860	0	1,115,790	0	220,000	0	895,790	0
1874 ...	2,425,560	0	886,849	0	1,538,711	0	406,080	0	1,132,631	0	234,666	67	897,964	33
1875 ...	2,896,224	0	982,831	0	1,913,393	0	403,552	0	1,509,841	0	381,666	66†	1,128,174	34
1876 ...	2,992,728	0	1,010,566	0	1,982,162	0	398,186	0	1,583,976	0	387,666	66†	1,196,309	34
1877 ...	3,641,940	0	1,266,215	0	2,375,725	0	383,360	0	1,992,365	0	334,666	67†	1,657,698	33
1878 ...	3,450,465	0	1,354,021	0	2,096,444	0	382,720	0	1,713,724	0	234,666	66	1,479,057	34
1879 ...	3,349,509	0	1,424,461	0	1,925,048	0	145,888	0	1,779,160	0	474,666	66	1,304,493	34
1880 ...	3,012,391	0	1,367,597	0	1,644,794	0	419,136	0	1,225,658	0	444,000	0	781,658	0
1881 ...	2,882,705	0	1,357,893	0	1,524,812	0	589,296	0	935,516	0	444,000	0	491,516	0
1882 ...	2,632,628	0	1,361,115	0	1,271,513	0	771,633	24	499,879	76	—		499,879	76
1883 ...	2,476,380	0	1,276,800	0	1,199,580	0	667,937	33	531,642	67	—		531,642	67
1884 ...	2,544,585	0	1,359,102	0	1,185,483	0	624,434	28	561,048	72	—		561,048	72
1885 ...	2,605,658	0	1,467,699	0	1,137,959	0	652,966	86	484,992	14	84,413	80	400,578	34
1886 ...	2,687,875	0	1,451,716	0	1,236,159	0	715,334	42	520,824	58	178,909	93	341,914	65
1887 ...	2,947,628	0	1,466,002	0	1,481,626	0	704,348	59	777,277	41	175,998	92	601,278	49
1888 ...	3,387,658	0	1,505,680	0	1,881,978	0	742,473	91	1,139,504	9	186,072	31	953,431	78
1889 ...	3,549,135	0	1,670,044	0	1,879,091	0	737,432	35	1,141,658	65	186,520	37	955,138	28
1890 ...	3,862,313	0	1,722,755	0	2,139,558	0	702,645	25	1,436,912	75	163,293	43	1,273,619	32
1891 ...	4,429,243	0	1,951,456	0	2,477,787	0	773,305	66	1,704,481	34	179,512	44	1,524,968	90
1892 ...	4,695,774	12	2,287,274	87	2,408,499	25	992,821	28	1,415,677	97	201,632	45	1,214,045	52
1893 ...	4,985,848	12	2,865,433	61	2,120,414	51	§1,055,498	0	1,064,916	51	251,028	74	813,887	77
1894 ...	5,555,058	0	4,145,547	0	1,409,511	0	§1,244,856	0	164,655	0	304,833	0	140,178	0‡
1895 ...	6,233,709	0	3,440,705	0	2,793,004	0	§1,479,503	0	1,313,501	0	310,339	0	1,003,162	0
1896 ...	6,777,832	33	3,087,790	1	3,690,042	32	1,377,551	85	2,312,490	47	293,148	65	2,019,341	82
1897 ...	7,326,916	4	3,428,899	62	3,898,016	42	1,289,652	25	2,608,364	17	319,494	82	2,288,869	35
1898 ...	7,549,620	27	3,605,944	43	3,943,675	84	1,233,688	29	2,709,987	55	339,193	69	2,370,793	86
1899 ...	7,658,886	72	4,104,353	71	3,554,533	1	1,232,165	24	2,322,367	77	338,540	82	1,983,826	95
1900 ...	8,272,351	7	4,374,310	14	3,898,040	93	1,233,618	62	2,664,422	31	339,459	64	2,324,962	67
1901 ...	7,938,130	80	4,736,700	65	3,201,430	15	1,235,177	70	1,966,252	45	340,375	79	1,625,876	66
Total ...	135,612,336	47	66,333,935	4	69,278,401	43	26,388,777	12	42,889,624	31	11,174,396	1	31,715,228	30

* Loss.

† The repayment of the Rs. 400,000 raised on Debentures issued locally under Ordinance No. 2 of 1872 is included in these amounts, viz., 1875, Rs. 147,000; 1876, Rs. 153,000; and 1877, Rs. 100,000.

‡ Deficiency.

§ Amended as per Auditor-General's letter No. 105 of April 26, 1897.

Table 26.—Statement showing the Number of Miles of Running Line opened per Annum from October 2, 1865, to December 31, 1901.

Date of Opening.	Between which Points opened.	For what Class of Traffic.	Kurunegala Line.	Main Line.	Coast Line.	Breakwater Line.	Wharf Line.	Nawalapitiya Line.	Matale Line.	Bandarawela Line.	Total in One Year.
			M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.
Oct. 2, 1865	Colombo to Ambepussa ...	Coaching ...	—	34 45	—	—	—	—	—	—	34 45
Jan. 1, 1866	Do. ...	Goods ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nov. 1, 1866	Ambepussa to Polgahawela	Coaching & Goods	—	10 69	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 69
Aug. 1, 1867	Polgahawela to Kandy ...	Coaching ...	—	29 11		—	—	—	—	—	29 11
Sept. 6, 1867	Do. ...	Goods partially...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Oct. 1, 1867	Do. ...	Goods wholly ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Jan. 15, 1873	Peradeniya to Gampola ...	Goods ...	—	—	—	—	—	7 60	—	—	7 60
Feb. 1, 1873	Do. ...	Coaching ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
July 16, 1874	Colombo to Fort ...	Stone ...	—	—	1 48	—	—	—	—	—	
Do.	Mahara Quarry to Mahara Junction ...	Do. ...	—	—	—	1 35	—	—	—	—	12 52
Do.	Fort Point to Breakwater Yard ...	Do. ...	—	—	—	0 45	—	—	—	—	
Dec. 1, 1874	Gampola to Nawalapitiya	Goods ...	—	—	—	—	—	9 4	—	—	
Dec. 21, 1874	Do. ...	Coaching ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mar. 1, 1877	Fort to Moratuwa ...	Do. ...	—	—	11 61	—	—	—	—	—	16 25
Sept. 1, 1877	Moratuwa to Panadure ...	Do. ...	—	—	4 44	—	—	—	—	—	
May 27, 1878	Breakwater Yard to Wharf	Goods ...	—	—	—	—	0 53	—	—	—	0 53
Feb. 1, 1879	Panadure to Kalutara North	Coaching ...	—	—	8 35	—	—	—	—	—	
Sept. 22, 1879	Kalutara North to Kalutara South ...	Coaching & Goods	—	—	1 22	—	—	—	—	—	9 57
Oct. 4, 1880	Kandy to Matale ...	Do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	17 49	—	17 49
June 4, 1884	Nawalapitiya to Hatton ...	Do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 60	
Nov. 20, 1884	Hatton to Talawakele ...	Do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 67	28 47
May 20, 1885	Talawakele to Nanu-oya...	Do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 59	12 59
Mar. 31, 1890	Kalutara South to Alutgama ...	Do. ...	—	—	10 70	—	—	—	—	—	10 70
Feb. 14, 1893	Alutgama to Ambalangoda	Do. ...	—	—	14 41	—	—	—	—	—	14 41
June 19, 1893	Nanu-oya to Haputale ...	Do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 37	
Sept. 3, 1894	Haputale to Bandarawela	Do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 74	32 31
May 7, 1894	Ambalangoda to Galle ...	Do. ...	—	—	18 79	—	—	—	—	—	18 79
Feb. 14, 1894	Polgahawela to Kurunegala	Do. ...	13 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 14
Dec. 17, 1895	Galle to Matara ...	Do. ...	—	—	26 49	—	—	—	—	—	26 49
		Total ...	13 14	74 45	98 49	2 0	0 53	16 64	17 49	73 48	297 11

Table 27.—Showing the Number of Miles opened per Annum, and the Annual and Average Daily Mileage of Trains, from the commencement on October 2, 1865, to December 31, 1901.

Year.	Miles opened per Annum.	Total Miles opened on December 31.	Total Train Mileage.	Average Daily Mileage, including Sundays.
1865 ...	34½	34½	10,839	119
1866 ...	10⅞	45⅜	71,197	195
1867 ...	29⅛	74½	133,846	366
1868 ...	—	74½	242,804	663
1869 ...	—	74½	245,464	672
1870 ...	—	74½	252,305	691
1871 ...	—	74½	251,921	690
1872 ...	—	74½	237,997	650
1873 ...	7¾	82¼	310,261	850
1874 ...	12⅝	94⅞	320,021	876
1875 ...	—	94⅞	383,401	1,050
1876 ...	—	94⅞	421,445	1,151
1877 ...	16⅝	111½	547,556	1,500
1878 ...	⅜	111⅞	585,406	1,603
1879 ...	9⅜	121⅛	602,087	1,649
1880 ...	17⅜	139½	580,869	1,587
1881 ...	—	139¼	636,211	1,743
1882 ...	—	139¼	619,221	1,696
1883 ...	—	139¼	603,080	1,652
1884 ...	28⅜	167⅞	610,198	1,667
1885 ...	12⅝	180⅝	626,447	1,722
1886 ...	—	180⅝	632,440	1,733
1887 ...	—	180⅝	640,946	1,756
			Traffic Train Miles.	
1887* ...	—	180⅝	569,730	1,561
1888 (Leap Year) ...	—	180⅝	572,609	1,565
1889 ...	—	180⅝	577,237	1,582
1890 ...	10⅜	191	647,151	1,773
1891 ...	—	191	690,070	1,891
1892 (Leap Year) ...	—	191	769,128	2,102
1893 ...	39⅝	231⅝	896,990	2,458
1894 ...	39⅛	270⅛	1,040,255	2,850
1895 ...	26⅝	297⅛	1,142,587	3,130
1896 (Leap Year) ...	—	297⅛	1,146,736	3,142
1897 ...	—	297⅛	1,172,700	3,213
1898 ...	—	297⅛	1,206,348	3,305
1899 ...	—	297⅛	1,251,179	3,428
1900 ...	—	297⅛	1,328,074	3,639
1901 ...	—	297⅛	1,332,109	3,650

* The second line for 1887 has been worked on traffic train mileage only to compare with 1888.

Table 28.—Particulars of Sidings of all Lines not included in Running Lines.

Main Line.	Length of Crossing Sidings. M.	C.	L.	Length of Sidings for placing Wagons. M.	C.	L.	Cross-over Roads. M.	C.	L.	Total Length of Sidings. M.	C.	L.
Colombo ...	—			7	74	31	0	76	0	8	70	31
Maradana Junction ...	0	11	25	0	11	67	0	2	73	0	25	65
Kelaniya ...	0	22	0	0	14	50	—			0	36	50
Hunupitiya ...	0	11	76	—			—			0	11	76
Ragama ...	0	9	75	0	26	0	—			0	35	75
Henaratgoda ...	0	11	0	0	18	26	—			0	29	26
Veyangoda ...	0	16	43	0	14	16	0	2	13	0	32	72
Mirigama ...	0	25	78	0	7	9	0	2	81	0	35	68
Ambepussa ...	0	16	0	0	21	0	—			0	37	0
Alawwa ...	0	30	57	0	8	50	0	3	40	0	42	47
Polgahawela ...	0	16	0	0	48	38	0	30	92	1	15	30
Rambukkana ...	0	16	50	0	56	89	0	15	48	1	8	87
Alagalla ...	0	18	0	0	7	15	0	2	0	0	27	15
Kadugannawa ...	0	17	75	0	52	75	0	4	74	0	75	24
Peradeniya Junction ...	0	11	80	1	4	94	0	10	0	1	26	74
Peradeniya ...	—			0	3	97	0	11	32	0	15	29
Kandy ...	0	23	0	1	50	36	0	12	1	2	5	37
Gampola ...	0	14	50	0	34	40	0	8	0	0	56	90
Ulapane ...	0	22	50	0	10	25	0	2	38	0	35	13
Nawalapitiya ...	0	22	0	3	18	72	1	6	11	4	46	83
Galboda ...	0	13	61	0	15	56	0	3	0	0	32	17
Watawala ...	0	12	50	0	3	85	—			0	16	35
Rozelle ...	0	5	62	0	9	50	—			0	15	12
Hatton ...	0	10	18	0	62	87	0	6	55	0	79	60
Kotagala ...	0	9	34	0	20	6	0	1	69	0	31	9
Talawakele ...	0	12	0	0	31	62	0	5	67	0	49	29
Watagoda ...	0	9	0	0	22	65	0	2	0	0	33	65
Nanu-oya ...	0	11	35	0	60	19	0	4	58	0	76	12
Ambawela ...	0	21	80	0	29	63	—			0	51	43
Pattipola ...	0	31	55	0	26	67	—			0	58	22
Ohiya ...	0	12	92	0	11	66	—			0	24	58
Haputale ...	0	14	89	0	65	23	0	2	15	1	2	27
Diyatalawa ...	0	21	36	0	31	7	0	4	5	0	56	48
Bandarawela ...	0	11	72	0	55	99	0	5	32	0	73	3
Total ...	6	34	43	23	49	85	3	65	4	33	69	32
Coast Line.												
Pettah ...	0	13	41	—			—			0	13	41
Racquet Court ...	—			0	23	0	—			0	23	0
Fort ...	0	11	89	—			—			0	11	89
Slave Island ...	0	18	52	—			—			0	18	52
Kollupitiya ...	—			—			—			—		
Bambalapitiya ...	0	16	0	—			—			0	16	0
Wellawatta ...	0	16	0	—			—			0	16	0
Dehiwala ...	—			—			—			—		
Mount Lavinia ...	0	28	6	—			—			0	28	6
Angulana ...	—			—			—			—		
Lunawa ...	—			—			—			—		
Moratuwa ...	0	48	55	0	27	18	0	5	33	1	1	6
Panadure ...	0	17	77	0	21	23	—			0	39	0
Wadduwa ...	0	10	87	—			—			0	10	87
Kalutara North ...	0	14	42	—			—			0	14	42
Kalutara South ...	—			0	42	37	0	5	85	0	48	22
Katukurunda ...	—			—			—			—		
Paiyagala North ...	—			—			—			—		
Paiyagala South ...	0	11	31	0	9	30	0	2	38	0	22	99
Maggona ...	—			—			—			—		
Beruwala ...	0	11	64	0	7	19	0	2	40	0	21	23
Alutgama ...	0	16	55	0	35	93	0	2	64	0	55	12
Kosgoda ...	0	15	19	0	21	10	—			0	36	29
Balapitiya ...	0	16	0	0	19	46	—			0	35	46
Ambalangoda ...	0	16	73	0	40	87	—			0	57	60
Hikkaduwa ...	0	15	69	0	20	32	—			0	36	1
Dodanduwa ...	0	16	64	0	18	44	—			0	35	8
Gintota ...	0	13	64	0	17	46	—			0	31	10
Galle ...	0	10	91	1	45	12	0	22	45	1	78	48
Talpe ...	0	10	83	0	12	9	0	12	65	0	35	48
Ahangama ...	0	9	80	0	12	15	0	12	36	0	34	31
Weligama ...	0	10	65	0	15	77	0	15	34	0	41	76
Kamburugamuwa ...	0	11	65	0	11	92	0	12	56	0	36	13
Matara ...	0	12	90	0	38	23	0	13	53	0	64	66
Total ...	4	75	62	6	39	13	1	27	40	12	62	15
Matale Line.												
Mahaiyawa ...	0	10	0	—			—			0	10	0
Katugastota ...	0	17	57	0	14	28	0	6	53	0	38	38
Wattegama ...	0	11	16	0	36	69	0	15	24	0	63	9
Ukuwela ...	0	12	0	0	10	26	0	3	76	0	26	2
Matale ...	0	17	92	0	56	8	0	7	8	1	1	8
Total ...	0	68	65	1	37	31	0	32	61	2	58	57
Kurunegala Line.												
Potuhera ...	—			0	2	70	0	1	30	0	4	0
Kurunegala ...	—			0	43	69	0	4	6	0	47	75
Total ...	—			0	46	39	0	5	36	0	51	75
Breakwater Yard ...	0	35	45	0	39	0	—			0	74	45
Reclamation Ground ...	—			0	43	0	—			0	43	0

Table D.—Statement of Work done and Expenditure at each Station during 1901.

Entries in italics represent Natives.

No.	Station.	Total Number of Persons Employed during the Year.	Total Days' Labour performed during the Year.	Particulars.		Rations issued to Natives employed.	Natives employed.	Natives Employed, Rations and Stores Issued.			Rations.		Tobacco.		Other.		Vessels.		Vehicles.		Horses.		Cattle.		Sheep.		Pigs.		Goats.		Poultry.		Total Stores Purchased.	Total Stores Issued.	Number of Days Worked.	Average Number employed.	No. of Natives Paid.
				Number of Natives.	Amount.			Forwarded.		Received.																										
								No.	Weight.	No.	Weight.	Amount.	Issued.	Value.	Issued.	Value.	Issued.	Value.	Issued.	Value.	Issued.	Value.	Issued.	Value.	Issued.	Value.	Issued.	Value.	Issued.	Value.	Issued.	Value.				
1	Arapohue	12	84	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	lbs.		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	£ s. d.	No.	£ s. d.	No.	£ s. d.	No.	£ s. d.	No.	£ s. d.	No.	£ s. d.	No.	£ s. d.	No.	£ s. d.	No.	£ s. d.	No.	£ s. d.	No.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
2	Awakino	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
3	Awakino (Native)	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
4	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
5	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
6	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
7	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
8	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
9	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
10	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
11	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
12	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
13	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
14	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
15	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
16	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
17	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
18	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
19	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
20	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
21	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
22	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
23	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
24	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
25	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
26	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
27	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
28	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
29	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
30	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
31	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
32	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
33	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
34	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
35	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
36	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
37	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
38	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
39	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
40	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
41	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
42	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
43	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
44	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
45	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
46	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
47	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
48	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
49	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
50	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
51	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
52	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
53	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
54	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
55	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
56	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
57	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
58	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
59	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
60	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
61	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
62	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
63	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
64	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
65	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
66	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
67	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
68	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
69	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
70	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
71	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
72	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
73	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
74	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
75	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
76	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
77	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
78	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
79	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
80	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
81	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
82	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
83	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
84	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
85	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
86	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
87	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
88	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
89	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
90	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
91	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
92	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
93	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
94	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
95	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
96	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
97	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
98	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
99	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
100	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
101	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
102	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
103	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
104	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
105	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
106	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
107	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
108	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
109	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 0	4 4 0	84	1	—
110	Hangatahua	12	84	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,400		1,400	1,400

Table 31.—Detailed Statement of Staff Expenditure at Stations during 1901.

Stations.	Station Masters.	Goods Clerks.	Booking Clerks	Watchmen.	Guard and Examiner gatemen.	Shunters.	Road Foremen.	Gangmen and Patelmen.	Platelayers and Sergeants.	Fitters and Coolies.	Storekeepers.	Special Assistants.	Store Coolies.	Stationary.	Grand Total.
	No. Amount.	No. Amount.	No. Amount.	No. Amount.	No. Amount.	No. Amount.	No. Amount.	No. Amount.	No. Amount.	No. Amount.	No. Amount.	No. Amount.	No. Amount.	Amount.	Amount.
Dept.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Colombo Cantonment	1 2,400 00	1 1,200 00	2 1,200 00	1 240 00	1 1,200 00	4 3,600 00	1 1,200 00	1 1,200 00	1 1,200 00	1 1,200 00	1 1,200 00	1 1,200 00	1 1,200 00	1,200 00	19,440 00
Colombo Goods	1 2,000 00	2 1,920 00	2 1,920 00	4 1,920 00	4 3,675 37	6 2,880 00	2 960 00	2 960 00	2 960 00	2 960 00	2 960 00	2 960 00	2 960 00	1,440 00	27,915 37
Wharf	1 180 84	— —	— —	1 336 00	— —	— —	— —	1 561 87	1 337 50	1 288 45	1 337 50	1 24 84	— —	288 00	3,940 30
Kelaniya	1 600 00	— —	— —	1 240 00	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 337 50	1 288 45	1 337 50	— —	— —	288 00	3,391 45
Hunupitiya	1 600 00	— —	— —	1 240 00	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 337 50	1 288 45	1 337 50	— —	— —	288 00	3,391 45
Ragama	1 600 00	— —	— —	1 240 00	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 337 50	1 288 45	1 337 50	— —	— —	288 00	3,391 45
Hunumgoda	1 1,004 64	— —	— —	1 240 00	— —	— —	— —	1 336 20	1 337 50	1 288 45	1 337 50	— —	— —	288 00	3,832 29
Veyangoda	1 1,200 00	— —	— —	1 240 00	— —	— —	— —	1 336 20	1 337 50	1 288 45	1 337 50	— —	— —	288 00	4,035 65
Mirigama	1 600 00	— —	— —	1 240 00	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 337 50	1 288 45	1 337 50	— —	— —	288 00	3,391 45
Ambepussa	1 600 00	— —	— —	1 240 00	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 337 50	1 288 45	1 337 50	— —	— —	288 00	3,391 45
Alawwa	1 600 00	— —	— —	1 240 00	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 337 50	1 288 45	1 337 50	— —	— —	288 00	3,391 45
Polgahawela	1 1,248 96	1 300 0	1 1,140 00	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 2,172 96	2 762 1	11 3,634 68	— —	— —	— —	1,152 00	10,411 60
Pelakhena	1 600 00	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	288 00	888 00
Kurunegala	1 1,800 0	1 1,008 00	1 1,008 00	— —	— —	1 480 00	— —	1 2,765 00	2 1,350 00	2 1,007 40	— —	— —	— —	1,152 00	10,520 40
Rambukkana	1 1,200 0	1 1,217 72	2 1,115 4	— —	— —	1 480 00	— —	1 2,765 00	2 1,350 00	2 1,007 40	— —	— —	— —	1,152 00	10,287 12
Kadugannawa	1 600 00	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1,190 00	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	288 00	2,078 00
Ahagalla	1 600 00	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1,190 00	— —	2 72 00	— —	— —	— —	288 00	2,150 00
Balana	1 600 0	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	288 00	888 00
Kadugannawa	1 1202 84	— —	— —	1 240 00	— —	1 240 00	— —	1 2,765 00	2 1,350 00	2 1,007 40	— —	— —	— —	1,152 00	10,407 24
Pamunuwa Junc.	1 600 0	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	288 00	888 00
Pamunuwa	1 600 0	— —	— —	1 240 00	— —	— —	— —	1 1,547 40	1 412 50	2 576 90	— —	— —	— —	288 00	3,164 80
Kandy	1 2,000 0	1 4,000 00	4 4,320 00	4 1,920 00	1 720 0	4 1,920 0	2 957 72	4 3,992 72	4 1,350 00	4 1,007 40	— —	— —	— —	1,152 00	24,319 84
Mahaiyawa	1 1,200 0	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 729 4	1 168 0	1 168 4	— —	— —	— —	288 00	2,553 8
Kadugannawa	1 1,115 80	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 729 4	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	288 00	2,132 84
Nawalapitiya	1 1,200 0	— —	1 300 0	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 583 40	2 574 0	2 504 80	— —	— —	— —	288 00	3,451 4
Ulapane	1 600 00	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 168 4	1 168 4	— —	— —	— —	288 00	1,224 8
Watagoda	1 600 0	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 168 4	1 168 4	— —	— —	— —	288 00	1,224 8
Nawalapitiya	1 2724 0	2 2497 11	— —	— —	— —	1 240 4	— —	1 584 40	2 574 0	2 504 80	— —	— —	— —	1,152 00	10,476 31
Gallaella	1 1200 0	— —	— —	1 240 40	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	288 00	1,728 40
Watawala	1 600 0	— —	— —	1 240 40	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	288 00	1,128 40
Nanelle	1 600 0	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	288 00	888 00
Hatton	1 1,800 0	2 1,200 40	2 1,920 40	1 240 40	— —	1 240 4	— —	1 2,175 44	1 1,350 00	2 1,007 40	— —	— —	— —	1,152 00	13,536 28
Kotagala	1 600 0	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 337 50	1 288 45	— —	— —	— —	288 00	1,914 0
Talawakele	1 1201 84	1 1,044 00	1 1,140 00	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 2,765 00	2 1,350 00	2 1,007 40	— —	— —	— —	1,152 00	10,610 24
Watagoda	1 600 0	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 337 50	1 288 45	— —	— —	— —	288 00	1,914 0
Nuwara-eliya	1 254 67	1 1,112 28	1 1,140 00	— —	— —	1 240 4	— —	1 2,172 96	1 337 50	1 288 45	— —	— —	— —	288 00	10,044 36
Ambawela	1 600 0	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	288 00	888 00
Pattipola	1 600 0	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 168 4	1 168 4	— —	— —	— —	288 00	1,224 8
Ohiya	1 600 0	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 168 4	1 168 4	— —	— —	— —	288 00	1,224 8
Haputale	1 1,065 87	1 600 00	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 2,172 96	1 337 50	1 288 45	— —	— —	— —	288 00	10,042 78
Diyatalawa	1 1,200 0	1 600 00	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 474 54	1 337 50	1 288 45	— —	— —	— —	288 00	4,188 49
Bandarawela	1 1201 84	1 1,284 17	1 1,140 00	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 2,765 00	2 1,350 00	2 1,007 40	— —	— —	— —	1,152 00	10,850 41
Haputale Junc.	1 600 0	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 474 54	1 337 50	1 288 45	— —	— —	— —	288 00	2,988 49
Pattiya	1 600 0	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 2,172 96	1 337 50	1 288 45	— —	— —	— —	288 00	4,888 91
Welimada	1 1400 0	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1,583 20	1 337 50	1 288 45	— —	— —	— —	288 00	4,297 15
Silver Island	1 1202 84	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 2,765 00	2 1,350 00	2 1,007 40	— —	— —	— —	1,152 00	10,407 24
Kellapitiya	1 1100 0	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	288 00	1,388 0
Bandarapitiya	1 600 0	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	288 00	888 00
Wellawaya	1 204 68	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 2,172 96	1 337 50	1 288 45	— —	— —	— —	288 00	3,291 59
Bibile	1 600 0	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1,547 40	1 412 50	2 576 90	— —	— —	— —	288 00	3,824 80
Monaragala	1 1200 0	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 2,765 00	2 1,350 00	2 1,007 40	— —	— —	— —	1,152 00	10,474 40
Maha Lenia	1 600 0	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1,583 20	1 337 50	1 288 45	— —	— —	— —	288 00	3,497 15
Angoda	1 600 0	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	288 00	888 00
Lunawa	1 600 0	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 583 20	1 337 50	1 288 45	— —	— —	— —	288 00	3,497 15
Moratuwa	1 1202 84	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 2,765 00	2 1,350 00	2 1,007 40	— —	— —	— —	1,152 00	10,407 24
Panadure	1 1202 84	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 2,765 00	2 1,350 00	2 1,007 40	— —	— —	— —	1,152 00	10,407 24
Wadduwa	1 600 0	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	288 00	888 00
Kalutara North	1 600 0	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1,547 40	1 412 50	2 576 90	— —	— —	— —	288 00	3,824 80
Kalutara South	1 1400 0	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 2,765 00	2 1,350 00	2 1,007 40	— —	— —	— —	1,152 00	10,674 40
Kosdeniya	1 600 0	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 337 50	1 288 45	— —	— —	— —	288 00	1,914 0
Pelmadulla North	1 615 23	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1,190 20	1 337 50	1 288 45	— —	— —	— —	288 00	2,919 38
Pelmadulla South	1 915 23	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1,190 20	1 337 50	1 288 45	— —	— —	— —	288 00	3,219 38
Maggona	1 1000 0	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1,190 20	1 337 50	1 288 45	— —	— —	— —	288 00	3,319 38
Ruwanella	1 600 0	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 337 50	1 288 45	— —	— —	— —	288 00	1,914 0
Akuigoda	1 1202 84	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 2,765 00	2 1,350 00	2 1,007 40	— —	— —	— —	1,152 00	10,407 24
Kegalla	1 1200 0	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 2,765 00	2 1,350 00	2 1,007 40	— —	— —	— —	1,152 00	10,474 40
Rakwana	1 724 20	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1,190 20	1 337 50	1 288 45	— —	— —	— —	288 00	3,028 35
Ratnapura	1 1200 0	1 1,140 0	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 2,765 00	2 1,350 00	2 1,007 40	— —	— —	— —	1,152 00	10,614 40
Godakawela	1 1202 84	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 2,765 00	2 1,350 00	2 1,007 40	— —	— —	— —	1,152 00	10,407 24
Kuruwita	1 1202 84	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 2,765 00	2 1,350 00	2 1,007 40	— —	— —	— —	1,152 00	10,407 24
Ellagawa	1 600 0	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1,190 20	1 337 50	1 288 45	— —	— —	— —	288 00	2,919 38
Weligama	1 600 0	— —	— —	1 240 00	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	288 00	1,128 0
Kamburugamuwa	1 600 0	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	288 00	888 00
Matara	1 1200 72	1 924 76	1 720 00	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 2,765 00	2 1,350 00	2 1,007 40	— —	— —	— —	1,152 00	10,119 88
Total	79 70,877 60	40 39,220 00	33 31,740 00	24 8,471 37	6 4,395 37	42 17,770 80	4 3,917 72	73 161,753	73 51,112 50	73 37,021 50	1 1,200 00	1 1,200 00	1 1,200 00	21,172 80	474,050 39

Table 32.—Detailed Statement of Wages of Daily-paid Men, Locomotive Department, 1901.

Description.	Number of Days.	Average Number of Men employed Daily.	Wages.	Fireroom.	Allowance.	Total.	Average per Day per Man.
			Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Blacksmiths ...	10,9262	30	10,926 25	— —	— —	10,926 25	1 00
Boiler washers ...	1,734	5	1,734 00	— —	— —	1,734 00	1 00
Cleaners ...	44,4894	115	44,447 76	40 4	120 72	44,613 52	1 00
Do. Sind ...	302	1	302 00	— —	— —	302 00	1 00
Cleaners, carriage ...	6,305	20	5,916 90	3 4	— —	5,919 0	0 94
Do. engine ...	47,0921	150	47,092 10	— —	138 00	47,230 10	1 00
Do. engine ...	12,3301	41	6,916 0	1,705 1	— —	8,549 10	0 69
Coolies ...	27,1321	85	27,132 10	3 00	— —	27,135 10	1 00
Do. store ...	114	1	114 00	— —	1 75	115 75	1 01
Copyists ...	307	1	307 00	— —	— —	307 00	1 00
Do. assistants ...	1,5051	5	1,505 10	254 1	24 00	1,783 10	1 18
Do. apprentices ...	1,4551	5	1,455 10	68 00	— —	1,523 10	1 04
Engine fitters ...	3,5481	10	3,548 10	— —	— —	3,548 10	1 0
Do. Sind ...	1,1751	3	1,175 10	— —	— —	1,175 10	1 0
Do. firemen, 2nd class ...	1,725	5	1,725 00	— —	— —	1,725 00	1 00
Engineers, stationary ...	1,9931	5	1,913 86	— —	— —	1,913 86	0 97
Examiners, carriage ...	1,0371	3	1,037 10	— —	— —	1,037 10	1 00
Do. ...	3,5991	15	3,599 10	8 00	2 00	3,609 10	1 00
Firemen, Class B ...	1,7991	10	17,440 20	— —	1,295 50	18,735 70	10 41
Fitters ...	96,3722	320	125,435 32	2,020 00	179 67	127,635 19	1 33
Do. assistants ...	3,964	15	3,964 0	3 00	— —	3,967 0	1 00
Do. apprentices ...	2,158	7	572 85	— —	0 75	573 60	0 26
Fuelmen ...	17,0891	45	4,544 0	7 00	— —	4,551 0	0 26
Greasers ...	7,305	27	3,548 45	— —	— —	3,548 45	0 49
Kerosene ...	1,7991	5	1,799 10	— —	— —	1,799 10	1 00
Do. assistants ...	1,074	3	1,074 0	— —	— —	1,074 0	1 00
Labourers ...	1,0371	3	709 50	0 14	— —	709 64	0 68
Machinists ...	1,9931	5	1,993 10	— —	— —	1,993 10	1 00
Mistries ...	29,5001	70	14,252 25	3,779 0	— —	18,031 25	0 61
Oilmen ...	1,7991	5	1,799 10	— —	— —	1,799 10	1 00
Painters ...	24,795	70	7,994 83	2,912 12	— —	10,906 95	0 77
Pattern makers ...	577	1	577 10	— —	— —	577 10	1 00
Do. assistants ...	289	1	289 00	— —	— —	289 00	1 00
Pumpers ...	8,949	25	4,881 50	— —	— —	4,881 50	0 54
Saddlers ...	3921	1	349 74	— —	— —	349 74	1 00
Sirdars ...	1,7991	5	1,139 17	— —	0 00	1,139 17	0 63
Strikers ...	13,5171	44	4,706 50	2,023 47	— —	6,729 97	0 49
Turnmiths ...	3,5981	10	1,808 40	40 34	— —	1,848 74	0 51
Trimmers ...	1,7991	10	1,799 0	— —	0 75	1,799 75	1 00
Washers ...	4,9921	15	3,444 0	— —	0 75	3,444 75	0 74
Total ...	382,1894	1,041	408,353 76	17,439 71	2,757 48	428,549 95	0 95

Table 31.—Detailed Statement of Wages of Daily-paid Men, Ways and Works Departments, 1901.

Description.	Number of Days.	Average Number of Men employed Daily.	Wages.	Average per Day per Man.
			Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Blacksmiths ...	1,5291	5	1,529 10	1 00
Bolts ...	3,5981	10	3,239 34	0 90
Platelaying Boys ...	2,1351	10	1,068 18	0 50
Kanganies ...	47,1191	157	46,981 20	0 98
Carpenters ...	23,0171	70	23,730 35	1 0
Coolies ...	139,5251	460	93,747 20	0 66
Fitters ...	11,2151	40	14,775 20	1 1
Masons ...	24,2291	81	25,092 28	1 3
Painters ...	1,2171	31	6,727 45	0 72
Patrols ...	11,544	39	4,956 94	0 43
Platelaying Coolies ...	313,5914	1,041	144,642 12	0 47
Strikers ...	7,2071	24	4,453 54	0 57
Women ...	2,5291	8	699 95	0 27
Total ...	633,5441	2,033	382,145 60	0 57

Relief Staff.

	No.	Amount.	Allowances.	Total.	Average per Head.
				No.	Amount.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Clerks ...	11	10,800 33	660 87	11	1,418 93
Pointsmen ...	11	7,776 80	344 20	11	1,002 56
Total ...	22	18,576 53	1,005 07	22	2,421 49

Booking Staff.

Stations.	Casuals.			Train Peons.			Total.	
	No.	Amount.	Allowances.	No.	Amount.	Allowances.	No.	Amount.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Colombo ...	12	1,200 0	72 00	2	288 0	24 00	14	1,584 0
Kurunegala ...	3	300 0	18 00	—	— —	— —	3	318 0
Rambukkana ...	2	240 0	12 00	2	288 0	24 00	4	564 0
Kadugannawa ...	3	300 0	18 00	2	288 0	24 00	5	630 0
Nawalapitiya ...	11	1,200 0	72 00	2	288 0	24 00	13	1,584 0
Nuwara-eliya ...	2	240 0	12 00	—	— —	— —	2	252 0
Bandarawela ...	3	300 0	18 00	—	— —	— —	3	318 0
Galle ...	3	300 0	18 00	2	288 0	24 00	5	630 0
Matara ...	3	300 0	18 00	—	— —	— —	3	318 0
Total ...	42	4,200 0	252 00	10	1,440 0	120 00	52	5,712 0
Average per head ...	—	100 0	6 00	—	144 0	12 00	—	109 84

Gate Inspectors, &c.

	Gate Inspectors.			Patrolmen.			Lamp-Trimmers.			Total.	
	No.	Amount.	Allowances.	No.	Amount.	Allowances.	No.	Amount.	Allowances.	No.	Amount.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
	1	1454 10	132 24	55	7201 30	67 32	2	720 0	12 00	58	10025 46
Total ...	1	1454 10	132 24	55	7201 30	67 32	2	720 0	12 00	58	10025 46
Average per head ...	—	1454 10	132 24	—	130 0	1 24	—	360 0	6 00	—	172 84

Table 33.—Sectional Expenditure for 1901.

Particulars.		Coast Line.	Main Line, including Mahara Quarry and Wharf, Colombo to Kandy and Nawalapitiya.	Nawalapitiya to Nanu-oya.	Nanu-oya to Bandarawela.	Kandy to Matale.	Polgahawela to Kurunegala.	All Lines
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Figures on which Calculations are based.	*Miles open* ...	98	94	41 3/8	32 3/8	17 1/2	13 1/4	297 1/2
	Train miles ...	451,353	558,776	176,937	74,865	50,692	19,486	1,332,109
	Receipts Rs.	1,544,846 49	4,723,983 54	1,084,320 31	308,706 98	171,370 38	104,903 10	7,938,130 80
	Expenditure Rs.	1,286,702 39	2,212,214 40	720,734 61	288,007 40	157,856 33	71,185 52	4,736,700 65
	Gross ton miles Tons	96,103,832	158,591,007	47,123,438	14,906,133	7,925,767	3,900,996	328,551,173
	Engine miles ...	529,895 0	772,330	322,691	103,812	59,247	22,762	1,810,737
	Vehicle miles ...	7,381,970 0	11,511,389	2,439,288	777,626	480,994	292,104	22,883,271
Maintenance of Ways and Works and Bridges	Rs.	368,810 93	531,239 85	216,936 0	74,474 34	37,975 75	17,414 4	1,246,850 91
Per mile of line open	Rs.	3,739 53	5,651 49	5,243 17	2,300 37	2,154 65	1,326 78	4,196 39
Per train mile	Rs.	0 82	0 95	1 23	0 99	0 75	0 89	0 94
Per cent. of earnings	...	23·87	11·24	20·00	24·12	22·16	16·60	15·70
Per cent. of expenditure	...	28·66	24·01	30·10	25·86	24·06	24·46	26·32
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	3 84	3 35	4 60	5 0	4 80	4 46	3 80
Locomotive Department, General Superintendence	Rs.	7,661 79	12,086 72	2,805 28	916 2	550 6	307 26	24,327 13
Per mile of line open	Rs.	77 69	125 58	67 80	28 29	31 21	23 41	81 88
Per train mile	Rs.	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2
Per cent. of earnings	...	0·50	0·25	0·26	0·30	0·32	0·29	0·31
Per cent. of expenditure	...	0·59	0·55	0·39	0·32	0·35	0·43	0·52
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	0 8	0 7	0 6	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 7
Per engine mile	Rs.	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
Per 1,000 vehicle miles	Rs.	1 4	1 5	1 15	1 18	1 14	1 5	1 6
Locomotive Power	Rs.	293,104 40	867,158 56	301,090 79	100,986 46	65,507 1	16,667 34	1,644,514 56
Per mile of line open	Rs.	2,971 91	9,225 9	7,277 12	3,119 27	3,716 71	1,269 89	5,534 75
Per train mile	Rs.	0 65	1 55	1 70	1 35	1 29	0 86	1 23
Per cent. of earnings	...	18·97	18·36	27·77	32·71	38·22	15·89	20·72
Per cent. of expenditure	...	22·78	39·20	41·78	35·06	41·50	23·41	34·72
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	3 5	5 47	6 39	6 77	8 24	4 27	5 1
Per engine mile	Rs.	0 55	1 12	0 93	0 97	1 10	0 73	0 91
Per 1,000 vehicle miles	Rs.	39 70	75 33	123 43	129 88	136 19	57 6	71 87
Carriages and Wagons	Rs.	84,359 71	137,043 94	28,137 21	9,159 71	5,603 85	3,371 65	267,676 7
Per mile of line open	Rs.	855 35	1,457 92	680 5	282 92	317 95	256 89	900 89
Per train mile	Rs.	0 19	0 25	0 16	0 12	0 11	0 17	0 20
Per cent. of earnings	...	5·46	2·90	2·69	2·96	3·27	3·21	3·37
Per cent. of expenditure	...	6·56	6·19	3·90	3·18	3·55	4·74	5·65
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	0 88	0 86	0 60	0 61	0 71	0 87	0 81
Per 1,000 vehicle miles	Rs.	11 43	11 90	11 53	11 78	11 65	11 54	11 70
Plant and Machinery	Rs.	7,364 51	12,135 48	2,602 77	859 29	514 98	285 74	23,762 77
Per mile of line open	Rs.	74 67	129 10	62 91	26 55	29 22	21 77	79 98
Per train mile	Rs.	0 2	0 2	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2
Per cent. of earnings	...	0·48	0·26	0·24	0·28	0·30	0·27	0·30
Per cent. of expenditure	...	0·57	0·55	0·36	0·30	0·33	0·40	0·50
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	0 8	0 8	0 5	0 6	0 6	0 7	0 7
Traffic, General Superintendence	Rs	17,764 5	20,098 50	7,483 82	5,951 90	3,100 64	2,532 69	56,931 60
Per mile of line open	Rs.	180 12	213 81	180 88	183 84	175 92	192 97	191 61
Per train mile	Rs.	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 8	0 6	0 13	0 4
Per cent. of earnings	...	1·15	0·42	0·69	1·93	1·81	2·41	0·72
Per cent. of expenditure	...	1·38	0·91	1·04	2·07	1·96	3·56	1·20
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	0 18	0 13	0 16	0 40	0 40	0 65	0 17
Traffic Charges	Rs.	141,779 72	261,645 5	53,211 75	26,411 5	18,549 26	9,932 48	511,529 31
Per mile of line open	Rs.	1,437 56	2,783 46	1,286 8	815 79	1,052 44	756 76	1,721 59
Per train mile	Rs.	0 31	0 47	0 30	0 35	0 37	0 51	0 39
Per cent. of earnings	...	9·18	5·54	4·91	8·56	10·82	9·47	6·44
Per cent. of expenditure	...	11·02	11·83	7·38	9·17	11·75	13·95	10·80
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	1 48	1 65	1 13	1 77	2 34	2 56	1 56
Running Staff	Rs.	59,780 63	74,016 60	23,469 43	9,949 93	6,750 28	3,671 1	177,628 88
Per mile of line open	Rs.	606 14	787 41	567 2	307 33	382 99	279 69	597 82
Per train mile	Rs.	0 13	0 13	0 13	0 13	0 13	0 19	0 13
Per cent. of earnings	...	3·87	1·56	2·16	3·22	3·94	3·50	2·24
Per cent. of expenditure	...	4·65	3·35	3·26	3·45	4·28	5·16	3·75
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	0 62	0 47	0 50	0 67	0 85	0 94	0 54
Telegraph Charges	Rs.	32,734 3	34,351 30	9,690 80	5,178 18	2,939 83	1,804 3	86,698 17
Per mile of line open	Rs.	331 90	365 44	234 22	159 94	166 80	137 45	291 79
Per train mile	Rs.	0 7	0 6	0 5	0 7	0 6	0 9	0 7
Per cent. of earnings	...	2·12	0·73	0·89	1·68	1·72	1·72	1·09
Per cent. of expenditure	...	2·54	1·55	1·34	1·80	1·86	2·53	1·83
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	0 34	0 22	0 20	0 35	0 37	0 47	0 26

Table 33.—Sectional Expenditure for 1901—*contd.*

Particulars.		Coast Line.	Main Line, including Mahara Quarry and Wharf, Colombo to Kandy and Nawalapitiya.	Nawalapitiya to Nanu-oya.	Nanu-oya to Bandarawela.	Kandy to Matale.	Polgahawela to Kurunegala.	All Lines.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
General Charges	Rs.	56,836 38	41,492 84	18,734 92	12,582 85	9,820 13	5,009 8	144,476 20
Per mile of line open	Rs.	576 29	441 41	452 81	388 66	557 17	381 64	486 24
Per train mile	Rs.	0 12	0 7	0 11	0 17	0 19	0 26	0 11
Per cent. of earnings	...	3·67	0·88	1·73	4·08	5·73	4·78	1·82
Per cent. of expenditure	...	4·42	1·87	2·60	4·37	6·22	7·04	3·05
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	0 59	0 26	0 40	0 84	1 24	1 28	0 44
New Works	Rs.	216,506 24	220,945 56	56,580 84	41,537 67	6,544 54	10,190 20	552,305 5
Per mile of line open	Rs.	2,195 25	2,350 49	1,367 51	1,283 2	371 32	776 40	1,858 83
Per train mile	Rs.	0 48	0 40	0 32	0 56	0 13	0 52	0 41
Per cent. of earnings	...	14·01	4·68	5·12	13·45	3·82	9·71	6·96
Per cent. of expenditure	...	16·83	9·99	7·85	14·42	4·14	14·32	11·66
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	2 25	1 39	1 20	2 79	0 83	2 61	1 68
Total Working Expenses	Rs.	1,286,702 39	2,212,214 40	720,734 61	288,007 40	157,856 33	71,185 52	4,736,700 65
Per mile of line open	Rs.	13,046 41	23,534 20	17,419 57	8,895 98	8,956 38	5,423 65	15,941 77
Per train mile	Rs.	2 85	3 96	4 7	3 84	3 11	3 65	3 56
Per cent. of earnings	...	83·28	46·82	66·46	93·29	92·11	67·85	59·67
Per cent. of expenditure	...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	13 39	13 95	15 29	19 32	19 91	18 25	14 41
Additional expenditure on new works not included in the above calculations, but added to Capital Account	Rs.	—	9,629 45	—	—	—	—	—
Per mile of line open	Rs.	—	102 44	—	—	—	—	—

Table 34.—Sectional Earnings for 1901.

Particulars		Coast Line.	Main Line, Colombo to Nawalapitiya, including Wharf & Quarry Branches and Kandy.	Nawalapitiya to Nanu-oya.	Nanu-oya to Bandarawela.	Kandy to Matale.	Kurunegala Line.	All Lines.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Figures on which Calculations are based.								
Original cost	... Rs.	10,364,291	20,222,223 0	10,953,451 0	7,448,607 0	3,391,952 0	769,580 0	53,090,104 0
Railway debt on lines opened for traffic	Rs.	6,907,955	451,832 0	12,141,137 0	8,391,151 0	3,679,813 0	657,722 0	32,229,610 0
Miles open	... ...	98⅜	94	41⅜	32⅜	17⅜	13¼	297⅛
Traffic train miles	...	451,353	558,776	176,937	74,865	50,692	19,486	1,332,109
Gross ton miles	...	96,103,332	158,591,007	47,123,438	14,906,133	7,925,767	3,900,996	328,551,173
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Earnings from coaching traffic	...	1,209,501 59	1,285,797 76	313,791 90	96,748 81	108,638 52	54,204 22	3,068,682 80
Per mile open	... ...	12,263 64	13,678 70	7,584 10	2,988 38	6,163 89	4,169 85	10,327 92
Per train mile	... ...	2 68	2 30	1 78	1 29	2 14	2 78	2 31
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	...	12 58	8 11	6 66	6 49	13 71	13 89	9 34
Earnings from goods traffic	...	317,065 12	3,363,900 61	745,164 94	197,419 59	59,343 61	48,947 49	4,731,841 36
Per mile open	... ...	3,214 86	35,786 18	18,010 3	6,097 90	3,367 1	3,729 33	15,925 42
Per train mile	... ...	0 70	6 2	4 21	2 64	1 17	2 51	3 55
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	...	3 30	21 21	15 81	13 24	7 49	12 55	14 40
Earnings from live stock	... ...	2,823 95	23,736 13	8,911 93	5,334 23	254 12	145 59	40,705 95
Per mile open	... ...	23 56	252 51	215·39	164 76	14 42	11 9	137 0
Per train mile	... ...	—	0 4	0 5	0 7	0 1	0 1	0 3
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	...	0 2	0 15	0 18	0 35	0 3	0 4	0 12
Miscellaneous earnings	... ...	15,955 83	50,549 4	16,451 54	9,204 35	3,134 13	1,605 80	96,900 69
Per mile open	... ...	161 78	537 75	397 62	284 31	177 82	122 35	326 13
Per train mile	... ...	0 4	0 9	0 9	0 12	0 6	0 8	0 7
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	...	0 17	0 32	0 35	0 63	0 39	0 41	0 30
Total earnings	... ...	1,544,846 49	4,723,983 54	1,084,320 31	308,706 98	171,370 38	104,903 10	7,938,130 80
Per mile open	... ...	15,663 84	50,255·14	26,207 14	9,535 35	9,723 14	7,992 62	26,716 47
Per train mile	... ...	3 42	8 45	6 13	4 12	3 38	5 38	5·96
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	...	16 7	29 79	23 0	20 71	21 62	26 89	24 16
Expenditure, including new works	...	1,286,702 39	2,212,214 40	720,734 61	288,007 40	157,856 33	71,185 52	4,736,700 65
Profit on working	... ...	258,144 10	2,511,769 14	363,585 70	20,699 58	13,514 5	33,717 58	3,201,430 15
Do. per cent. on original cost.	...	2·50	12·42	3·32	0·28	0·40	4·38	6·03
Do. per cent. on capital outstanding on December 31	...	3·74	555·91	2·99	0·25	0·37	5·13	9·93
Do. per mile open	...	2,617 43	26,720 95	8,787 57	639 37	766 75	2,568 96	10,774 69
Do. per train mile	...	0 57	4 50	2 5	0 28	0 27	1 73	2 40
Do. per 1,000 gross ton miles	...	2 69	15 84	7 71	1 39	1 71	8 64	9 74

Table 34 A.—Approximate Financial Statement of the Working of the Extension from Nanu-oya to Bandarawela in 1900 and 1901, assuming the whole of the Traffic carried between Stations on the Extension and other parts of the Railway to have been New Traffic brought on to the Railway by the opening of this Extension and giving the Extension credit for Profit accruing therefrom.

[For the information of those who are of opinion that the whole of the traffic to and from the Nanuoya-Bandarawela Extension is new traffic contributed to the Main Line.]

	1900.		1901.	
Total goods tonnage	Tons	41,888	...	46,571·06*
Freight paid on same	Rs.	917,805·17	...	848,230·46
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Proportion of freight paid for carriage of goods over Extension	...	197,151 52	...	197,419 59
Live stock	...	2,282 68	...	5,334 23
Coaching traffic	...	92,904 36	...	96,748 81
Miscellaneous receipts	...	5,345 63	...	9,304 35
Total Receipts ...	...	307,684 19	...	308,806 98
Deduct cost of working over Extension ...	...	258,794 39	...	288,007 40
Balance profit	...	48,789 80	...	20,699 58
Add amount received for carrying above goods traffic over Main Line	...	710,653 65	...	650,783 47
	...	759,443 45	...	671,483 05
Deduct working expenses over Main Line below Nanu-oya	...	377,037 26	...	330,693 12
Nett Earnings ...	...	382,406 19	...	290,790 43

Interest and Sinking Fund payments :—

	1900. Rs. c.		1901. Rs. c.	
Proportion of interest on—				
Haputale capital ...	233,348 0		233,718 0	
Sinking Fund ...	74,671 0		74,824 0	
Bandarawela Line capital	37,458 0		37,427 0	
Sinking Fund ...	10,168 0		10,174 0	
Total	355,645 0		356,143 0	
Nett Profit on Working ...	26,761 19		—	
Nett Loss on Working ...	—		55,352 37	

* This includes 3,300 tons of firewood at Rs. 1·75 per ton forwarded from Ohiya and received at Diyatalawa, equal to 6,600 tons during the year.

Table 34 B.—Approximate Financial Statement of the Working of the Extension from Nanu-oya to Bandarawela in 1900 and 1901, in which the Extension is credited with the Earnings of only Sixty per Cent. of the Traffic to and from the Main Line, as the Records of the Goods received at and despatched from Nanu-oya Station before and after the Extension was opened show that Forty per Cent. of the Up Traffic was dealt with at that Station prior to the Extension of the Line to Hapitale.

	1900.		1901.	
Total goods tonnage	Tons	41,888	...	46,571·06*
Freight paid on same	Rs.	917,805·17	...	848,230·46
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Proportion of freight paid for carriage of goods on Extension	...	197,151 52	...	197,419 59
Live stock	...	2,282 68	...	5,334 23
Coaching traffic	...	92,904 36	...	96,748 81
Miscellaneous receipts	...	5,345 63	...	9,304 35
Total Receipts ...	...	307,684 19	...	308,806 98
Deduct cost of working over Extension ...	...	258,794 39	...	288,007 40
Balance profit	...	48,789 80	...	20,699 58
Add amount received for carrying above goods traffic over Main Line	...	426,392 19	...	390,470 32
	...	475,181 99	...	411,169 90
Deduct working expenses over Main Line below Nanu-oya	...	226,222 36	...	210,415 81
Nett Earnings ...	...	248,959 63	...	200,754 9

Interest and Sinking Fund payments :—

	1900. Rs. c.		1901. Rs. c.	
Proportion of interest on—				
Haputale capital ...	233,348 0		233,718 0	
Sinking Fund ...	74,671 0		74,824 0	
Bandarawela Line capital	37,458 0		37,427 0	
Sinking Fund ...	10,168 0		10,174 0	
Total ...	355,645 0		356,143 0	
Nett loss on working ...	106,685 37		155,388 91	

* This includes 3,300 tons of firewood at Rs. 1·75 per ton forwarded from Ohiya and received at Diyatalawa, equal to 6,600 tons during the year.

No. 35.—Statement of Details of Working Expenses from 1865 to 1901.—ALL LINES.

Year.	Average Miles Open for Traffic.	Train Mileage.	General Superintendence.				Locomotive Department. Locomotive Power.					Repairs of Carriages and Wagons.				Fuel and Machinery.				Total Expenditure, Locomotive Department.				Ways and Works Department. Maintenance of Ways and Works and Buildings.				New Works.			
			Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Per Ton Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Per Ton Mile.	Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Per Ton Mile.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	c.	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	c.
1865	84	10629																											
1866	102	11787					69235	1013	1·67	2·9																			
1867	107	13056					104021	1521	2·51	4·3																			
1868	741	242005					288037	1887	3·99	2·7																			
1869	741	241914					251153	1645	3·48	2·3																			
1870	741	253203					254225	1665	3·51	2·3		53730	352	0·74	2·7														
1871	741	259203					277555	1818	3·84	2·4		53730	352	0·74	2·7														
1872	741	287497					377344	2473	5·22	3·2		53730	352	0·74	2·7														
1873	741	317268					437788	2868	6·05	3·7		48698	319	0·67	2·4														
1874	843	350381					372388	2440	5·05	3·1		74886	491	1·03	3·7														
1875	843	359631					372388	2440	5·05	3·1		74886	491	1·03	3·7														
1876	85	421445					465422	3049	6·31	3·9		48698	319	0·67	2·4														
1877	1105	547050					465422	3049	6·31	3·9		48698	319	0·67	2·4														
1878	1111	566496					506325	3317	6·87	4·2		74886	491	1·03	3·7														
1879	1111	559951					506325	3317	6·87	4·2		74886	491	1·03	3·7														
1880	135	580869					490944	3217	6·66	4·1		74886	491	1·03	3·7														
1881	1091	634611					490944	3217	6·66	4·1		74886	491	1·03	3·7														
1882	1091	619231					477496	3129	6·47	3·9		147493	966	2·00	7·4														
1883	1091	619231					477496	3129	6·47	3·9		147493	966	2·00	7·4														
1884	1135	634139					506725	3320	6·87	3·7		118099	774	1·60	5·8														
1885	1135	634139					506725	3320	6·87	3·7		118099	774	1·60	5·8														
1886	1205	662448					587145	3850	7·95	4·1		118099	774	1·60	5·8														
1887	1205	649649					587145	3850	7·95	4·1		118099	774	1·60	5·8														
1888	1205	649739					582828	3822	7·87	3·7		106347	697	1·43	5·1														
1889	1205	673899					582828	3822	7·87	3·7		106347	697	1·43	5·1														
1890	1205	673899	13255	74	0·02	0·9	582828	3822	7·87	3·7	0·27	106347	697	1·43	5·1	0·73													
1891	1205	673899	14155	74	0·02	0·9	582828	3822	7·87	3·7	0·27	106347	697	1·43	5·1	0·73													
1892	1205	673899	14155	74	0·02	0·9	582828	3822	7·87	3·7	0·27	106347	697	1·43	5·1	0·73													
1893	1205	673899	14155	74	0·02	0·9	582828	3822	7·87	3·7	0·27	106347	697	1·43	5·1	0·73													
1894	1205	673899	14155	74	0·02	0·9	582828	3822	7·87	3·7	0·27	106347	697	1·43	5·1	0·73													
1895	1205	673899	14155	74	0·02	0·9	582828	3822	7·87	3·7	0·27	106347	697	1·43	5·1	0·73													
1896	1205	673899	14155	74	0·02	0·9	582828	3822	7·87	3·7	0·27	106347	697	1·43	5·1	0·73													
1897	1205	673899	14155	74	0·02	0·9	582828	3822	7·87	3·7	0·27	106347	697	1·43	5·1	0·73													
1898	1205	673899	14155	74	0·02	0·9	582828	3822	7·87	3·7	0·27	106347	697	1·43	5·1	0·73													
1899	1205	673899	14155	74	0·02	0·9	582828	3822	7·87	3·7	0·27	106347	697	1·43	5·1	0·73													
1900	1205	673899	14155	74	0·02	0·9	582828	3822	7·87	3·7	0·27	106347	697	1·43	5·1	0·73													
1901	1205	673899	14155	74	0·02	0·9	582828	3822	7·87	3·7	0·27	106347	697	1·43	5·1	0·73													

Year.	Traffic Department. General Superintendence.				Traffic and Police Charges.				Running Staff.				Telegraph Charges.				Total Traffic Expenditure.				General Charges.				Rents Repairs and Rebuilding.				Total Working Expenses.				Receipts. Passenger.	Goods.	Live Stock.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Net Earnings.
	Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Per Ton Mile.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
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* The second line for 1897 has been worked on traffic train mileage only to compare with 1896.

† The second line for 1899 shows the locomotive expenditure under new heads of classification.

§ Includes loss on exchange of Rs. 161,151.

‡ Exclusive of New Works and Rolling Stock.

‡ The second line for 1899 shows traffic and running charges separately to compare with 1898.

Table 24.—Earnings and Working Expenses of the Bolton Line from 1885 to 1907 (includes Earnings and Expenses of the Manchester and Wigan Line from 1884 and of Farnworth Line from 1887).

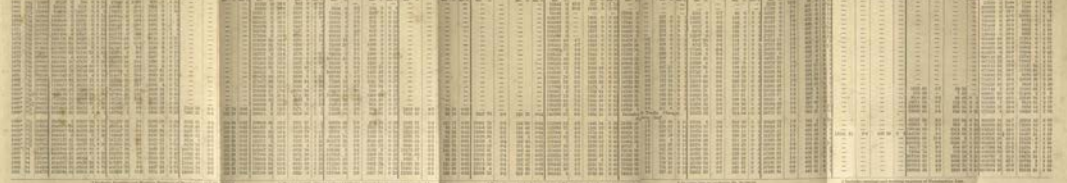

Table 25.—Earnings and Working Expenses of the Farnworth Line from 1872 to 1906 (included with the Bolton Line 1907).

Table 26.—Earnings and Working Expenses of the Brackenhurst Line from 1874 to 1907 (called Holden Quarry Branch from 1901—included with the Bolton Line 1904—not worked separately in 1907).

Table IV.—Earnings and Working Expenses of the Scotch Line from 1857 to 1901.

Table V.—Earnings and Working Expenses of the Irish Line from 1859 to 1901.

Table VI.—Earnings and Working Expenses of the Welsh Line from 1859 to 1901 (operated with Scotch Line from 1859 to 1867, and worked separately in 1868).

Table VII.—Earnings and Working Expenses of the West Line from 1859 to 1901 (operated with Scotch Line from 1859 to 1867, and worked separately in 1868).

Table VIII.—Earnings and Working Expenses of the Belgian to Portsmouth Line from 1863 to 1901.

Table IX.—Earnings and Working Expenses of the Belgian to Portsmouth Line from 1863 to 1901.

Table 44.—Receipts from all Sources from 1865 to 1901.

Year.	Average Length of Line Open.	Length of Line on December 31.	No. of Passengers.	No. of Season Ticket Holders.	Tonnage of Goods.	Earnings from Coaching Traffic.	Earnings from Goods Traffic.	Earnings from Live Stock Traffic.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total Earnings.	Working Expenses, including New Works.	Earnings per Mile of Line Open.	Working Expenses per Mile of Line Open.	Train Miles.	Earnings per Train Mile.	Working Expenses per Train Mile.	Percentage of Expenses to Gross Receipts.	Nett Earnings.
	Miles.	Miles.	No.	No.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs.
1865 ...	34½	34½	19,253	—	—	25,632	—	—	1,471	27,103	53,899	786	1,562	10,839	2 50	4 97	Loss	—26,796
1866 ...	36⅜	45⅜	132,431	—	12,789	165,240	66,943	442	7,480	240,105	262,952	6,601	7,229	71,197	3 37	3 69	Loss	—22,847
1867 ...	57½	74½	167,360	—	54,850	257,256	547,009	769	10,569	815,603	479,338	14,167	8,336	133,846	6 9	3 58	* 58·7	336,265
1868 ...	74½	74½	196,722	—	116,176	371,694	1,251,779	2,013	11,185	1,636,671	746,860	21,969	10,025	242,804	6 74	3 7	45·3	889,811
1869 ...	74½	74½	201,258	—	134,369	367,575	1,414,814	3,062	24,199	1,809,650	725,003	24,291	9,732	245,464	7 37	2 96	40·0	1,084,647
1870 ...	74½	74½	223,121	—	156,205	413,765	1,626,193	4,072	22,373	2,066,403	735,468	27,737	9,872	252,305	8 19	2 91	35·5	1,330,935
1871 ...	74½	74½	234,978	—	149,033	414,041	1,556,599	4,431	20,980	1,996,051	742,717	26,793	9,969	251,921	7 92	2 95	37·2	1,253,334
1872 ...	74½	74½	358,651	—	138,429	405,735	1,435,086	4,799	21,874	1,867,494	738,082	25,067	9,907	237,997	7 84	3 10	39·5	1,129,412
1873 ...	82	82½	644,374	—	171,193	574,288	1,779,476	5,861	24,880	2,384,505	889,855	29,079	10,852	310,261	7 68	2 86	37·3	1,494,650
1874 ...	84¾	95	708,376	—	167,975	633,491	1,754,205	6,340	31,524	2,425,560	886,849	28,620	10,464	320,021	7 58	2 77	36·6	1,538,711
1875 ...	95	95	858,094	—	212,229	739,345	2,107,071	9,095	40,713	2,896,224	982,831	30,487	10,346	383,401	7 55	2 56	33·9	1,913,393
1876 ...	95	95	879,308	—	258,984	807,774	2,140,293	11,071	33,650	2,992,728	1,010,566	31,502	10,637	421,445	7 10	2 39	33·7	1,982,162
1877 ...	106½	111½	1,562,244	—	298,856	972,628	2,598,452	14,279	56,580	3,641,940	1,266,215	34,299	11,945	547,556	6 65	2 31	34·8	2,375,725
1878 ...	111⅛	111⅛	2,053,816	—	282,930	980,288	2,424,379	14,128	31,670	3,450,465	1,354,021	30,911	12,130	585,406	5 89	2 31	39·2	2,096,444
1879 ...	119⅜	121⅜	2,230,522	508	253,427	1,026,895	2,291,450	9,314	21,850	3,349,509	1,424,461	27,942	11,883	602,087	5 56	2 36	42·5	1,925,048
1880 ...	126	139¼	2,231,226	835	264,463	985,287	1,940,390	7,281	79,433	3,012,391	1,367,597	23,908	10,854	580,869	5 18	2 35	45·4	1,644,794
1881 ...	139¼	139¼	2,166,930	1,393	317,490	956,589	1,885,798	7,175	33,143	2,882,705	1,357,893	20,702	9,751	636,211	4 53	2 13	47·1	1,524,812
1882 ...	139¼	139¼	2,129,621	1,913	292,599	925,157	1,670,023	6,314	31,134	2,632,628	1,361,115	18,904	9,775	619,221	4 25	2 20	51·7	1,271,513
1883 ...	139¼	139¼	2,091,484	2,201	237,652	879,456	1,568,692	6,225	22,007	2,476,380	1,276,800	17,784	9,169	603,080	4 11	2 11	51·5	1,199,580
1884 ...	152½	167½	2,111,334	2,474	187,360	916,878	1,592,496	5,222	29,989	2,544,585	1,359,102	16,713	8,927	610,198	4 17	2 22	53·4	1,185,483
1885 ...	175⅝	180⅝	1,846,427	2,586	160,316	873,025	1,695,646	4,707	32,280	2,605,658	1,467,699	14,426	8,358	626,447	4 16	2 34	56·3	1,137,959
1886 ...	180⅝	180⅝	1,818,509	2,748	156,434	869,463	1,790,121	4,863	23,428	2,687,875	1,451,716	14,881	8,037	632,440	4 25	2 29	54·0	1,236,159
1887 ...	180⅝	180⅝	1,966,280	3,154	162,295	962,751	1,955,311	5,558	24,008	2,947,628	1,466,002	16,319	8,116	640,946	4 60	2 29	49·7	1,481,626
1887°	180⅝	180⅝	1,966,280	3,154	162,295	962,751	1,955,311	5,558	24,008	2,947,628	1,466,002	16,319	8,116	569,730	5 17	2 57	49·7	1,481,626
1888 ...	180⅝	180⅝	2,182,298	3,231	193,182	1,037,982	2,302,970	5,727	40,979	3,387,658	1,505,680	18,755	8,336	572,608	5 92	2 63	44·5	1,881,978
1889 ...	180⅝	180⅝	2,285,208	3,556	210,248	1,087,648	2,402,744	6,489	52,278	3,549,135	1,670,044	19,649	9,246	577,237	6 15	2 89	47·0	1,879,091
1890 ...	188½	191½	2,708,719	3,358	228,998	1,225,369	2,569,851	6,854	60,239	3,862,313	1,722,755	20,462	9,127	647,151	5 97	2 66	44·6	2,139,558
1891 ...	191½	191½	3,076,828	3,670	281,499	1,384,450	2,986,587	8,237	49,969	4,429,243	1,951,456	23,129	10,190	690,070	6 42	2 83	44·06	2,477,787
1892 ...	191½	191½	3,484,394	3,960	267,193	1,536,556	3,089,436	8,100	61,682	4,695,774	2,287,275	24,521	11,944	769,128	6 10	2 97	48·71	2,408,499
1893 ...	218	231½	3,709,324	4,423	294,283	1,671,932	3,258,305	7,771	47,840	4,985,848	2,865,434	22,871	13,144	896,990	5 56	3 20	57·47	2,120,414
1894 ...	258	270½	4,215,994	5,355	314,461	1,908,977	3,585,703	9,808	50,570	5,555,058	4,145,547	21,531	16,068	1,040,255	5 34	3 98	*74·62	1,409,511
1895 ...	271⅛	297⅛	4,821,867	5,500	411,915	2,174,256	3,984,276	11,793	63,384	6,233,709	3,440,705	22,950	12,667	1,142,587	5 46	3 1	55·19	2,793,004
1896 ...	297⅛	297⅛	5,683,957	5,643	421,129	2,552,516	4,149,954	12,863	62,499	6,777,832	3,087,790	22,811	10,392	1,146,736	5 91	2 69	45·55	3,690,042
1897 ...	297⅛	297⅛	5,025,275	5,252	471,975	2,762,254	4,485,244	11,638	67,780	7,326,916	3,428,900	24,659	11,540	1,172,700	6 25	2 92	46·80	3,898,016
1898 ...	297⅛	297⅛	5,141,355	10,977	481,664	2,798,851	4,656,697	10,639	83,433	7,549,620	3,605,944	25,409	12,136	1,206,348	6 26	2 99	47·76	3,943,676
1899 ...	297⅛	297⅛	5,351,967	22,512	499,717	2,904,662	4,677,278	12,480	64,467	7,658,887	4,104,354	25,777	13,814	1,251,179	6 12	3 28	53·60	3,554,533
1900 ...	297⅛	297⅛	5,783,607	26,237	505,750	3,225,976	4,942,508	23,866	80,001	8,272,351	4,374,310	27,841	14,722	1,328,074	6 23	3 29	52·88	3,898,041
1901 ...	297⅛	297⅛	5,503,228	29,155	520,547	3,068,683	4,731,841	40,706	96,901	7,938,131	4,736,701	26,716	15,942	1,332,109	5 96	3 56	59·67	3,201,430

* The second line for 1887 has been worked on traffic train mileage only, to compare with 1888.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER OF WAYS AND WORKS DEPARTMENT FOR 1901.

THE gross amount of working expenses of this Department (which includes maintenance of the permanent way, bridges and culverts, stations, goods sheds, and all other Railway buildings) was for this year Rs. 1,246,850·91, as compared with Rs. 1,037,929·34 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 208,921·57. This increase is owing chiefly to heavy renewals of permanent way (rails, fastenings, and sleepers) and repairs to bridges and culverts during the year.

The expenditure on the Sea Coast Line, the Main Line, Bandarawela Line, and Matale Line shows an increase of Rs. 154,293·44, Rs. 124,465·12, Rs. 15,604·83, and Rs. 13,253·20, respectively, as against that in the previous year.

The expenditure on the Nanu-oya Line and Kurunegala Line shows a decrease of Rs. 89,998·71 and Rs. 8,696·31, respectively, as compared with that of the previous year.

The permanent way and works were maintained in efficient order during the year.

The renewals of steel rails and sleepers were :—

		1901.	1900.
Steel rails ...	Tons	2,623	1,993
Sleepers ...	No.	71,598	45,407

I annex lists of the obstructions which have taken place, rails broken, and new works carried out during the year

April 19, 1902.

W. CANTRELL,
Engineer of Ways and Works.

Table 1.—Total Expenditure on Maintenance under several Heads of Service during 1901.

Heads of Service.	Expenditure during 1901. Rs. c.	Cost per Mile Open. Rs. c.	Cost per Train Mile. Rs. c.
General superintendence ...	103,081 94	346 93	0 8
Wages of permanent way ...	239,847 74	807 23	0 18
Materials of permanent way ...	813,985 3	2,739 54	0 61
Repairs to bridges and tunnels ...	27,720 16	172 33	0 4
Repairs to stations and buildings...	51,205 40	93 30	0 2
Sundry charges	10,601 12	35 68	0 1
Exchange compensation ...	409 52	1 38	—
Total ...	1,246,850 91	4,196 39	0 94

Table 2.—List of Slips and Washaways during the Year 1901.

Date.	Description.	Mileage. M. c.	Quantity.	Remarks.
1901.				
Jan. 2	Washaway ...	55 50	—	
„ 2	Do. ...	56 0	—	No detention to trains.
„ 2	Do. ...	56 70	—	
„ 3	Earth slip ...	146 60	20 cubic yards	No. 6 Up detained 7 minutes.
„ 7	Do. ...	42 70	—	
„ 7	Do. ...	42 73	—	No detention to trains.
„ 7	Do. ...	42 75	—	
„ 15	Do. ...	Nawalapitiya Yard	—	
April 21	Rock slip ...	118 40	—	Trains delayed.
„ 28	Washaway ...	8 40	—	Trains cautioned.
May 5	Rock slip ...	60 20	12 tons	No. 6 Up detained 1½ hour.
„ 8	Washaway ...	83 0	—	Trains delayed 20 minutes.
„ 17	Rock slip ...	63 62	—	Down Mail train detained 4 hours on Incline.
„ 21	Do. ...	60 20	—	No. 4 Up detained 1½ hour on the Incline.
June 5	Earth slip ...	37 60	—	
„ 5	Do. ...	115 44	—	No detention to trains.
„ 6	Washaway ...	100 10	—	
„ 6	Do. ...	133 0	—	
„ 6	Rock slip ...	63 59	—	Down Mail train detained 4 hours.
„ 8	Washaway ...	4 14	—	Trains cautioned.
„ 9	Do. ...	106 60	—	Trains delayed.
„ 22	Rock slip ...	63 62	—	No detention to trains.
„ 27	Do. ...	125 40	—	No. 7 Down detained 39 minutes.
„ 27	Do. ...	130 2	—	
„ 27	Do. ...	131 30	—	
„ 27	Washaway ...	133 0	—	No detention to trains.
„ 27	Earth slip ...	134 15	—	
„ 27	Do. ...	134 64	—	
July 2	Washaway ...	83 40	—	No. 16 Down detained 62 minutes at Nawala-
„ 6	Do. ...	83 40	—	Trains delayed. [pitiya.
„ 30	Earth slip ...	61 55	—	No detention to trains.
Aug. 2	Rock slip ...	57 60	—	Down Mail train detained 1 hour 18 minutes.
„ 9	Washaway ...	3 60	—	Trains cautioned.
„ 17	Earth slip ...	57 40	—	
„ 18	Do. ...	61 0	—	
„ 18	Do. ...	60 77	—	No detention to trains.
Oct. 1	Do. ...	66 0	—	
„ 6	Rock slip ...	61 15	—	
„ 8	Do. ...	145 35	—	No. 2 Up detained 10 minutes.
„ 24	Do. ...	63 55	—	Trains delayed.
„ 24	Earth slip ...	60 0	—	No detention to trains.
„ 24	Do. ...	62 0	—	
Nov. 9	Rock slip ...	145 35	—	Trains delayed.
„ 11	Earth slip ...	35 2	—	No detention to trains.
„ 24	Rock slip ...	61 24	—	
„ 24	Do. ...	61 65	—	No. 2 Down delayed on the Incline.
„ 24	Do. ...	63 55	—	

Table 3.—Particulars of Culverts and Flood Openings repaired during 1901.

Description.	Mileage. M.	Mileage. C.	Remarks.
Section No. 1.			
Pile bridge	2	43	Abutments repaired
Culverts	2	62	Pointed, &c.
Do.	3	0	do.
Do.	3	10	do.
Do.	3	15	do.
Do.	3	20	do.
Do.	3	24	do.
Do.	3	59	do.
Do.	3	61	do.
Do.	3	75	do.
Do.	3	79	do.
Do.	4	38	do.
Do.	4	61	do.
Girder bridge	5	45	Scraped and tarred
Do.	5	63	Scraped and painted
Culverts	5	77	Pointed, &c.
Do.	6	48	do.
Girder bridge	6	56	Scraped and painted
Do.	6	59½	do.
Culverts	6	61	Pointed, &c.
Do.	7	3	do.
Do.	7	23	do.
Do.	7	76	do.
Do.	8	42	do.
Do.	8	56	do.
Girder bridge	11	41	Scraped and painted
Culverts	15	69	Pointing, &c.
Do.	16	38	do.
Girder bridge	17	22	Scraped and painted
Open culvert	18	3	Repairing cell and pointing
Rail culvert	18	62	Repairs to cell, &c.
Do.	18	66	do.
Girder bridge	19	73	Replacing longitudinal timber
Do.	20	0	do.
Open culvert	23	0	Repairing cell and pointing
Do.	23	38	do.
Rail culvert	24	22	Pointing, &c.
Do.	24	28	do.
Do.	24	36	do.
Girder culvert	25	60	Girder tarred, &c.
Rail culvert	26	59	Pointing, &c.
Arch culvert	26	60	Outlet repaired
Girder bridge	26	64	Scraped and tarred
Do.	32	58	Scraped and painted
Do.	33	60	do.
Do.	34	60	do.
Do.	38	57	do.
Do.	38	65	do.
Do.	40	78	do.
Do.	53	30	do.
Do.	60	0	do.
Do.	63	62	do.
Do.	73	56	do.
Do.	75	11	do.
Do.	79	64	do.
Do.	82	44	do.
Do.	86	6	do.
Do.	86	68	do.
Do.	91	67	do.
Do.	98	16	do.
Section No. 2.			
Girder bridge	1	70	Scraped and painted
Do.	2	14	do.
Do.	2	20	Scraped and tarred
Do.	3	0	New planks put in
Do.	5	60	Scraped and painted
Do.	6	12	Tarred and painted
Do.	8	57	do.
Do.	12	37	do.
Do.	14	17	do.
Do.	15	47	do.
Culvert	15	60	Pointed, &c.
Girder bridge	16	48	Tarred and painted
Do.	17	72	do.
Open culvert	19	6	Pointed, &c.
Girder bridge	19	57	Tarred, &c.
Culvert	21	8	Pointed, &c.
Girder bridge	21	60	Tarred and painted
Culvert	22	45	Pointed, &c.
Pile bridge	22	69	Tarred
Girder bridge	24	54	do.
Do.	26	12	do.
Do.	26	77	do.
Do.	27	38	do.

Table 3—*contd.*

Description.	Mileage. M.	Mileage. C.	Remarks.
Section No. 2—contd.			
Girder bridge	27	52	Tarred
Do.	28	70	do.
Do.	29	58	do.
Do.	31	15	do.
Do.	31	20	do.
Do.	31	24	do.
Do.	33	0	do.
Do.	33	15	do.
Do.	33	67	do.
Do.	35	23	do.
Do.	36	55	do.
Do.	36	75	Wing walls repaired, &c.
Do.	42	39	Tarred
Covered culvert	51	6	Pointed, &c.
Do.	51	21	do.
Open culvert	51	42	Bed plates and sleepers put in
Culverts	57	42	Pointed, &c.
Do.	57	45	do.
Do.	57	48	do.
Viaduct	57	56	do.
Open culvert	57	57	do.
Do.	57	64	do.
Do.	57	74	do.
Covered culvert	58	3	do.
Do.	58	8	do.
Open culvert	58	11	New bed plates and sleepers put in
Covered culvert ...	58	15	Pointed
Do.	58	21	do.
Do.	58	32	New bed plates and sleepers put in
Open culvert	58	35	do.
Do.	58	39	Pointed
Do.	58	44	New bed plates and sleepers put in
Do.	58	49	do.
Do.	58	62	Pointed, &c.
Do.	58	64	Tarred, &c.
Do.	58	68	do.
Do.	58	74	do.
Do.	58	79	Pointed
Do.	59	4	New bed plates and sleepers put in
Do.	59	9	do.
Do.	59	13	do.
Covered culverts	59	22	Pointed, &c.
Open culverts	59	33	New bed plates and sleepers put in
Covered culverts	59	40	Wing wall built
Open culverts	59	49	New bed plates and sleepers put in
Covered culverts	59	51	Pointed
Do.	59	53	do.
Do.	59	58	do.
Do.	59	59	do.
Open culverts	59	65	New bed plates and sleepers put in
Do.	59	70	do.
Do.	59	73	do.
Do.	59	98	do.
Do.	60	5	do.
Do.	60	12	do.
Do.	60	19	do.
Do.	60	22	do.
Covered culvert	60	28	Pointed, &c.
Open culvert	60	41	New bed plates and sleepers put in
Do.	60	49	do.
Do.	60	65	Pointed, &c.
Do.	60	72	New bed plates and sleepers put in
Covered culverts	61	0	Pointed
Open culverts	61	4	New bed plates and sleepers put in
Covered culverts	61	14	Pointed, &c.
Open culvert	61	15	do.
Do.	61	18	do.
Do.	61	20	do.
Do.	61	22	do.
Do.	61	30	do.
Covered culverts	61	35	do.
Do.	61	41	do.
Do.	61	59	do.
Open culverts	61	64	New bed plates and sleepers put in
Do.	61	67	do.
Covered culverts	61	69	Pointed, &c.
Open culverts	61	71	New bed plates and sleepers put in
Do.	61	74	do.
Covered culverts	62	2	Pointed, &c.
Open culverts	62	8	New bed plates and sleepers put in
Covered culverts	62	16	Pointed, &c.
Covered culvert	62	22	New bed plates and sleepers put in
Open culvert	62	23	Pointed, &c.
Covered culvert	62	26	do.

Table 3—*contd.*

Description.	Mileage.		Remarks.
	M.	C.	
Section No. 2—contd.			
Covered culvert	62	36	Pointed, &c.
Do.	62	51	do.
Do.	62	58	do.
Do.	62	63	New bed plates and sleepers put in
Open culvert	62	79	do.
Covered culvert	63	2	Pointed, &c.
Do.	63	6	do.
Do.	63	13	do.
Open culvert	63	17	New bed plates and sleepers put in
Covered culvert	63	24	Pointed, &c.
Open culvert	63	26	New bed plates and sleepers put in
Covered culvert	63	28	Pointed, &c.
Open culvert	63	40	New bed plates and sleepers put in
Do.	63	44	Girders tarred, &c.
Covered culvert	63	46	Pointed, &c.
Do.	63	51	do.
Open culvert	63	54	Bed plates and sleepers put in
Do.	63	61	do.
Do.	63	73	do.
Covered culvert	63	76	Pointed, &c.
Open culvert	64	1	do.
Covered culvert	64	10	Bed plates and sleepers put in
Open culvert	64	17	Pointed, &c.
Do.	64	24	Bed plates and sleepers put in
Covered culvert	64	25	do.
Do.	64	27	Pointed, &c.
Do.	64	31	do.
Open culvert	64	39	Bed plates and sleepers put in
Covered culvert	64	43	Pointed, &c.
Do.	64	50	do.
Do.	64	56	do.
Do.	64	78	do.
Do.	64	79	do.
Section No. 3.			
Girder bridge	110	26	Scraped and tarred
Do.	116	0	Renewed longitudinal timber
Do.	116	45	Scraped and tarred
Open culvert	122	3	Pointed, &c.
Do.	122	15	do.
Do.	122	40	do.
Do	122	45	do.
Do.	123	20	do.
Do.	123	25	do.
Girder bridge	124	40	Scraped and tarred
Do.	125	0	do.
Do.	125	33	do.
Do.	125	35	do.
Do.	125	63	do.
Do.	128	0	Renewed longitudinal timber
Section No. 4.			
Open culvert	128	35	Pointed, &c.
Do.	128	52	do.
Do.	128	65	do.
Do.	129	50	do.
Do.	130	15	do.
Do.	130	48	do.
Girder bridge	130	64	Scraped and tarred
Culvert	134	50	Pointed, &c.
Do.	134	61	do.
Section No. 5.			
Culvert	4	70	Pointed, &c.
Do.	5	34	do.
Girder bridge	5	38	Scraped and tarred
Do.	6	16	do.
Do.	7	0	do.
Do.	7	40	do.
Culvert	7	78	Pointed, &c.
Do.	8	40	do.
Do.	8	50	do.
Girder bridge	9	40	Scraped and tarred
Culvert	9	50	Pointed, &c.
Do.	9	70	do.
Do.	10	6	do.
Do.	10	20	do.
Do.	10	30	do.
Do.	10	36	do.
Do.	10	58	do.
Do.	10	65	do.
Do.	10	70	do.
Do.	10	78	do.
Girder bridge	11	0	Scraped and tarred

Table No. 3—*contd.*

Description.	Mileage. M.	Mileage. C.	Remarks
Culvert	11	42	Pointed, &c.
Do.	12	5	do.
Do.	12	10	do.
Do.	12	19	do.
Do.	12	24	do.
Do.	12	30	do.
Do.	12	35	do.
Do.	12	43	do.
Do.	12	46	do.
Do.	12	50	do.
Do.	12	56	do.
Do.	12	58	do.
Do.	12	60	do.
Do.	12	65	do.
Do.	12	70	do.
Do.	13	2	do.
Do.	13	12	do.
Do.	13	16	do.
Do.	13	21	do.
Do.	13	30	do.
Do.	13	35	do.
Do.	13	40	do.
Do.	13	46	do.
Do.	13	58	do.
Do.	13	78	do.
Do.	14	6	do.
Do.	14	10	do.
Do.	14	18	do.
Do.	14	25	do.
Do.	14	68	do
Do.	14	71	do.
Do.	14	74	do.
Do.	15	5	do.
Do.	15	10	do.
Do.	15	40	do.
Do.	15	46	do.
Do.	15	58	do.
Do.	15	61	do.
Do.	15	70	do.
Do.	16	2	do.
Do.	16	8	do.
Do.	16	16	do.
Do.	16	18	do.
Do.	16	61	do.
Do.	16	79	do.
Do.	17	19	do.
Do.	17	59	do.
Do.	18	3	do.
Do.	18	58	do.
Do.	19	44	do.
Do.	19	52	do.
Do.	19	68	do.
Do.	19	75	do.
Do.	20	15	do.
Do.	20	30	do.
Girder bridge	20	53	Scraped and tarred
Do.	21	0	do.
Section No. 6.			
Girder bridge	46	57	Relaid with new sleepers
Open culvert	49	12	do.
Do.	49	15	do.
Do.	49	26	do.
Do.	49	65	do.
Do.	50	10	do.
Do.	50	25	do.
Girder bridge	50	35	do.
Open culvert	50	53	do.
Do.	50	59	do.
Do.	51	63	do.
Do.	52	19	do.
Do.	53	2	do.
Do.	53	25	do.
Do.	54	15	do.
Do.	54	55	do.
Do.	54	65	do.
Do.	54	79	do.
Do.	55	10	do.
Do.	55	22	do.
Do.	55	36	do.
Do.	55	41	do.
Do.	55	70	do.
Do.	56	75	do.
Do.	57	17	do.
Do.	58	20	do.

Table 4.—Particulars of Sidings laid during 1901.

At	Length in Feet.	Class of Rails.	Remarks.
Rambukkana Station ...	504 ...	72-lb. steel rails ...	Sidings for placing wagons
Do. ...	798 ...	do. ...	do.
Ulapane Station ...	1,890 ...	do. ...	do.
Ambawela Station ...	297 ...	do. ...	do.

Table 5.—Particulars of Sidings relaid during 1901.—Nil.

Table 6.—Particulars of Permanent Way relaid during 1901.

Section.	Mileage. From M. C.	Mileage. To M. C.	Length in Lineal Yards relaid.	Class of Rails used.	Remarks.
No. 1 ...	2 30 ...	2 50 ...	440 ...	72-lb. steel rails	Both rails
Do. ...	3 23 ...	3 39 ...	352 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	3 39 ...	3 49 ...	220 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	5 9 ...	5 54 ...	990 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	5 67 ...	6 7 ...	440 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	6 7 ...	6 53 ...	1,012 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	6 67 ...	7 22 ...	770 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	10 35½ ...	10 63½ ...	616 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	11 40 ...	12 20 ...	1,320 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	14 53 ...	15 0 ...	594 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	17 79 ...	18 9 ...	220 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	18 29 ...	19 0 ...	1,122 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	19 0 ...	19 24 ...	528 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	19 24 ...	19 40 ...	352 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	19 40 ...	19 59 ...	418 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	19 72 ...	19 75 ...	66 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	31 45 ...	33 10 ...	2,750 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	34 55 ...	35 3 ...	616 ...	do. ...	do.
No. 2 ...	9 26 ...	9 47 ...	462 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	9 47 ...	9 58 ...	242 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	9 68 ...	10 2 ...	308 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	10 2 ...	10 20 ...	396 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	12 24½ ...	12 40 ...	341 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	12 40 ...	12 53 ...	286 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	12 65 ...	13 4 ...	418 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	13 60 ...	13 74 ...	308 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	13 74 ...	14 4 ...	220 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	31 51 ...	32 1½ ...	671 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	33 52½ ...	34 0 ...	616 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	35 65 ...	36 3 ...	396 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	40 75 ...	41 2 ...	154 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	41 2 ...	41 8 ...	132 ...	88-lb. steel rails	do.
Do. ...	41 8 ...	41 24 ...	352 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	41 24 ...	41 37 ...	286 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	43 15 ...	43 23½ ...	187 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	43 23½ ...	43 37 ...	297 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	46 48 ...	46 61 ...	286 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	46 61 ...	46 74 ...	286 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	46 74 ...	47 7 ...	286 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	47 7 ...	47 20 ...	286 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	48 55 ...	48 68 ...	286 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	48 68 ...	48 71 ...	66 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	48 71 ...	49 4 ...	286 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	49 4 ...	49 9 ...	110 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	49 21 ...	49 32 ...	242 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	50 25 ...	50 32 ...	154 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	50 43 ...	50 48 ...	110 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	52 32 ...	52 41 ...	198 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	53 11 ...	53 31 ...	440 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	53 31 ...	53 41 ...	220 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	53 41 ...	53 49 ...	176 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	55 3 ...	55 21 ...	396 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	55 21 ...	55 50 ...	638 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	56 0 ...	56 13 ...	286 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	56 57 ...	56 77 ...	440 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	57 30 ...	57 36 ...	132 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	59 3 ...	59 9 ...	132 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	59 31 ...	59 42 ...	242 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	60 66 ...	61 7 ...	462 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	64 12 ...	64 19 ...	154 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	64 19 ...	64 34 ...	330 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	64 34 ...	64 49 ...	330 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	64 49 ...	64 62 ...	286 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	64 62 ...	64 70 ...	176 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	68 35 ...	68 48½ ...	297 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	68 71 ...	69 6½ ...	335 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	69 27 ...	69 37½ ...	231 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	70 35½ ...	70 50 ...	319 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	70 53 ...	70 66 ...	286 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	75 33 ...	75 63 ...	660 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	75 78 ...	76 9 ...	242 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	76 9 ...	76 23 ...	308 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	81 6 ...	81 12 ...	132 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	81 12 ...	81 20½ ...	187 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	81 28 ...	81 36 ...	176 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	81 36 ...	81 48 ...	264 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	81 74 ...	81 78 ...	88 ...	do. ...	do.

Section.	Mileage, From M. C.	Mileage, To M. C.	Length in Lineal Yards relaid.	Class of Rails used.	Remarks.
No. 2	82 5	82 12	154	88-lb. steel rails	Both rails
Do.	83 50	83 68½	407	do.	do.
Do.	85 6½	85 45	847	do.	do.
Do.	85 69	86 1	264	do.	do.
Do. 3	91 3	91 9½	143	do.	do.
Do.	92 73	93 1	143	do.	do.
Do.	93 5	93 19½	819	do.	do.
Do.	93 75	94 23½	627	do.	do.
Do.	96 0	96 4½	99	do.	do.
Do.	96 62	97 0½	407	do.	do.
Do.	97 27	97 36	198	do.	do.
Do.	97 49	97 67½	407	do.	do.
Do.	99 37	99 42	110	do.	do.
Do.	100 21	100 39½	407	do.	do.
Do.	100 39½	101 0½	902	do.	do.
Do.	101 16	101 32½	363	do.	do.
Do.	101 69	102 26½	825	do.	do.
Do.	102 78	103 9	242	do.	do.
Do.	104 9	104 20½	253	do.	do.
Do.	104 20½	104 37	363	do.	do.
Do.	104 51	104 65½	319	do.	do.
Do.	105 15	105 19	88	do.	do.
Do.	105 37	105 41½	99	do.	do.
Do.	106 62	106 65	66	do.	do.
Do.	112 54	112 65½	253	do.	do.
Do.	112 65½	112 77	253	do.	do.
Do.	116 0	116 6	132	do.	do.
Do.	117 68½	118 17½	638	do.	do.
Do.	119 10	119 23½	297	do.	do.
Do.	120 28	120 34½	143	do.	do.
Do.	120 54	120 63¼	203	do.	do.
Do.	121 19	121 28¼	203	do.	do.
Do.	121 28	121 34	132	do.	do.
Do.	121 66½	121 73½	154	do.	do.
Do.	122 17	122 26½	203	do.	do.
Do.	122 75½	123 9	297	do.	do.
Do.	123 40	123 44	88	do.	do.
Do.	123 68	124 8	440	do.	do.
Do.	125 10½	125 15	99	do.	do.
Do.	125 73	126 11	396	do.	do.
Do.	127 73½	127 77½	88	do.	do.
No. 4	148 34	148 37	66	do.	do.
Do.	149 47	149 54	154	do.	do.
Do.	151 35	151 41	132	do.	do.

Table 7.—Particulars of Sleepers used for Renewals during 1901.

Section No.	Class of Sleepers.	No.
1	Creosoted sleepers	8,493
1	Jarrah sleepers	10,061
2	Creosoted sleepers	17,715
2	Jarrah sleepers	20,162
2	Karri sleepers	4,461
3	Creosoted sleepers	2,416
3	Jarrah sleepers	10,514
3	Doon sleepers	59
4	Creosoted sleepers	886
4	Jarrah sleepers	2,491
4	Hardwood sleepers	160
5	Creosoted sleepers	1,600
5	Jarrah sleepers	520
6	Creosoted sleepers	400
6	Jarrah sleepers	122
		80,060

Table 8.—Particulars of Ballast used during 1901.

Section No.	Class of Ballast.	Number of Cubic Yards.	Remarks.
1	Quartz ballast	2,553	By day labour
	Broken metal	1,360	do.
	Quarry chips	1,322	do.
	Sandstone	1,430	do.
	Earth	529	do.
	Cinder ballast	189	do.
2	Quartz ballast	3,326½	Purchased from contractor
	Do.	735½	By day labour
	Ashes	3,174	do.
	Earth	324	do.
	Quarry chips	165	do.
	Cinder ballast	415	do.
	Broken metal	30	do.
3	Quartz ballast	317½	By day labour
	Ashes	590½	do.
	Broken metal	90	do.
4	Quartz ballast	999	By day labour
	Broken metal	210	do.
	Ashes	172½	do.
	Earth	527	do.
	Cinder ballast	112½	do.
5	Quartz ballast	247½	By day labour
	Broken metal	127½	do.
	Ashes	1,080	do.
6	Quartz ballast	770	By day labour

Table 9.—Particulars of Rails found broken during 1901.

Section No.	Between Stations.	Number of Rails, Steel.
1	Maradana to Matara	14
2	Colombo Terminus to Kandy Terminus, and Nawalapitiya, Wharf, and Quarry Branches	77
3	Nawalapitiya to Nanu-oya	7
5	Kandy to Matale	10

Table 10.—List of Machinery in Permanent Way Workshop on December 31, 1901.

Description.	Station and Workshop.	Remarks.
Two portable engines	Colombo Worskhop ...	In good order
One circular saw	Do. ...	do.
Three drilling machines	Do. ...	do.
Two turning lathes	Do. ...	do.
One bolt and nut screw-cutting machine ...	Do. ...	do.
One wood-cutting machine ...	Do. ...	do.
Two planing machines	Do. ...	do.
Two saw bands	Do. ...	do.
One Root's blower	Do. ...	do.
One slotting machine	Do. ...	do.
One rail bending machine	Do. ...	do.
One stationary engine	Do. ...	do.

Table 11.—Number of Men engaged per Mile of Single Line in Maintenance of the Permanent Way during 1901.

Section No.	Extent.	Men per Mile.
1 ...	Maradana to Matara	4
2 ...	Colombo Terminus to Kandy Terminus, and Nawalapitiya, Wharf, and Quarry Branches	4
3 ...	Nawalapitiya to Nanu-oya	4
4 ...	Nanu-oya to Bandarawela	4
5 ...	Kandy to Matale	4
6 ...	Polgahawela to Kurunegala	4

Table 12.—Estimated Works executed during the Year 1901, provided for under New Works.

Estimate No.	Particulars.	Expenditure in 1900. Rs. c.
850 ...	New carriage shop extension	43,280 67
889 ...	Closets and urinals, roadside stations	18,338 65
891 ...	Drivers' quarters, Nawalapitiya	884 54
892 ...	Triangle at Pattipola	7,033 71
893 ...	Water supply at Talawakele	1,790 93
894 ...	Additional accommodation, Weligama	2,299 98
895 ...	Repairs to Panadure bridge	15,095 56
896 ...	Signal cabins for stations	3,881 85
899 ...	Lavatories for head offices	3,570 32
900-902 ...	Bungalows for staff, Hatton	15,240 10
903 ...	Improvements to Gampola station	7,267 75
904 ...	Lines for staff at Peradeniya Junction	3,380 15
905 ...	Lines for staff at Alutgama	2,123 57
906 ...	Lines for staff at Pattipola	1,113 10
910 ...	Lines for staff at Rozelle	765 42
911 ...	Lines for Locomotive staff, Bandarawela ...	2,024 30
912 ...	Station Master's bungalow, Rugama	6,020 30
913 ...	Extension of goods shed, Kurunegala	5,529 5
915 ...	Gate house, Kurunegala line	551 86
916 ...	Extension of platform, Henaratgoda	1,680 85
918 ...	Alterations to sidings, Rambukkana	8,228 52
931 ...	Extension of goods shed, Talawakele	940 54
932 ...	Improvements at Ulapane station	13,739 12
937 ...	Retaining wall, Nawalapitiya	5,570 7
940 ...	Railway store, St. Sebastian	5,991 81
957 ...	Gate house, Kalutara North	190 18
961 ...	Signal cabin at Moratuwa	943 32
968 ...	Improvements to Slave Island station	17,956 31
975 ...	Interlocking signals	17,826 2
976 ...	Lowering platform, Mount Lavinia	660 97
977 ...	Bungalows for staff, Nawalapitiya	29,207 44
985 ...	Latrines at Kelaniya	346 76
988 ...	Fixing signal, Dehiwala, &c.	2,407 34
989 ...	Latrines at Drieberg's lane	782 0
992 ...	Converting Library into record office	450 74
995 ...	Weighbridge at Moratuwa	3,644 52
1,063 ...	Down home signal, Alagalla	230 0
1,075 ...	Extension platform, Pattipola	962 3
1,082 ...	Additional doors to booking clerks' bungalows ...	633 87
1,093 ...	Extension of Moratuwa platform, &c.	1,932 99
1,094 ...	Erecting two pulley blocks, Colombo goods shed ...	1,082 37
1,106 ...	Siding at Maradana Junction	2,083 79
— ...	Lighting of stations	9,875 46
— ...	Assistant Locomotive Engineer's Office	134 85
— ...	Machinery for Ways and Works workshop ...	6,949 1
— ...	Verandahs, Haputale and Bandarawela	1,710 0
— ...	Quarters for staff, Diyatalawa	2,607 77
— ...	Bungalows at Bandarawela	11,947 81
— ...	Travelling cranes	14,516 50
— ...	Veranda at Diyatalawa	451 0
— ...	Signal repeaters, Talawakele	330 0
	Total ...	306,705 77

Table 13.—Estimated Works executed during 1901, provided for under "Loan Account."

Estimate No.	Particulars.	Expenditure in 1901. Rs. c.
872 ...	Station Master's house, Colombo ...	9,629 45

REPORT OF THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEER FOR 1901.

I HAVE the honour to report that the whole of the locomotives and rolling stock, plant, and machinery were kept in efficient working order during the year.

It will be necessary to provide some increased accommodation in the shops in Colombo with a view to standardizing the rolling stock, and also to enable me to adopt a proper system in the workshops to facilitate a necessary increased production of output with economy.

Five new engines for the Kelani Valley Railway were received and erected in Colombo workshops. Eight engines for the Northern Railway Extension were also received and erected, four at Jaffna and four in Colombo.

The engine mileage worked, including service, wayside and yard shunting, was 1,833,693 miles 40 chains, showing an increase of 20,751 miles 20 chains.

The train mileage, including service mileage, shows an increase of 9,266 miles 20 chains compared with 1900, the total being 1,356,021 miles 20 chains.

The vehicle mileage is decreased by 76,416 miles 58 chains compared with 1900, the total being 23,293,071 miles 69 chains.

The fuel consumption shows an increase of ·82 lb. per engine mile and an increase of 1·43 lb. per train mile.

The working expenditure for the year 1901 was Re. 1·056 per engine mile, showing an increase of Re. 0·070 as compared with the previous year :—

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Total expenditure	—	2,032,777 6
Less work done for other Departments	72,496 53	
Less deferred payment on account stores and materials drawn in 1900 and brought to debit in Locomotive Accounts for that year, but not paid until 1901 ...	22,508 78	
		95,005 31
Total Working Expenses ...		1,937,771 75*

The following were added to stock in 1901 :—

Royal saloon	1
Bogie thirds	4
Bogie tri-composities	1
Bogie brake thirds	1
High-sided wagons	15
Petroleum oil tank wagon erected on arrival from England	1

Four bogie thirds, 2 bogie brake thirds, and 2 tri-composities were built, but had to wait for under-frames ; 5 cattle wagons were built, but had to wait for buffer rods. Five engines for the Kelani Valley Railway were erected, and also the following stock :—

20 covered goods wagons	1 gunpowder van
8 bogie low-sided wagons	1 oil tank wagon
5 high-sided wagons	10 under-frames and bogies

Eight engines were received and erected for the Northern Railway, and the following stock was built :—

48 ballast wagons	2 heavy goods brakes

Repairs of Engines.

1900.	Work done.	1901.
10 ...	Thorough repairs	18
7 ...	Light repairs	10
9 ...	Erected	13
12 ...	Painted	16

During the year the following stock was fitted with vacuum brakes :—

Engines and tenders	5
Bogie carriages	9
Four-wheel carriages	5

Through pipes were fitted on five engines and 36 four-wheel vehicles.

The following vehicles were rebuilt :—

1 four-wheeled carriage	(third class passenger stock)
3 covered wagons	(goods stock)
2 high-sided wagons	(do.)
4 low-sided wagons	(do.)
2 iron high-sided wagons	(do.)

Repairs to Carriages and Wagons.

	1900.	1901
Carriages :—		
Four-wheel	99	104
Bogies	138	121
	237	225
Wagons	288	386
Bogie wagons	24	10

Twenty-six covered wagons had wheel bases shortened and 2 bogies had new steel under-frames.

The number of bogie carriages repaired appears low, but this was owing to the conversion of 4 bogie third class carriages to seconds, 2 bogie first class to drawing-room carriages, and 2 bogie tri-composites to second class.

* Excluding new works.

The following painting and varnishing was done :—

1900.		1901.
12	Engines painted	16
118	Carriages painted	159
245	Wagons painted	138
300	Roofs painted of all classes	271

Comparative Statement.

Engine Mileage.

1900. M. c.		1901. M. c.	Increase. M. c.	Decrease. M. c.
1,328,074 20	Traffic with trains	1,332,108 40	4,034 20	—
18,680 60	Service	23,912 60	5,232 0	—
199,012 60	Assisting and piloting	203,526 40	4,513 60	—
54,963 40	Light, including service	49,581 60	—	5,381 60
212,211 0	Shunting, inclusive of wayside stations	224,564 0	12,353 0	—
1,812,942 20	Total	1,833,693 40	26,133 0	5,381 60

Train Mileage.

1,328,074 20	Traffic	1,332,108 40	4,034 20	—
18,680 60	Service	23,912 60	5,232 0	—
1,346,755 0	Total	1,356,021 20	9,266 20	—

Vehicle Mileage.

10,200,580 24	Passenger	10,255,610 69	55,030 45	—
9,447,632 79	Goods	9,116,849 59	—	330,783 20
201,457 6	Horse-boxes	190,770 10	—	10,686 76
54,028 72	Carriage trucks	47,656 29	—	6,372 43
60,633 64	Cattle trucks	107,054 63	46,420 79	—
182 23	Tea do.	50 69	—	131 34
423,793 34	Fish do.	376,523 77	—	47,269 37
279,618 31	Stone	404,143 77	124,525 46	—
—	Stores and materials	—	—	—
175,581 16	Firewood	201,476 38	25,895 22	—
134,134 60	Ballast	151,347 29	17,212 49	—
27,974 67	Petroleum	30,354 58	2,379 71	—
12,436 3	Gunpowder wagons	13,651 21	1,215 18	—
51,361 65	Post Office vans	46,719 63	—	4,642 2
110 43	Prison vans	168 16	57 53	—
2,299,962 20	Brake vans*	2,350,693 31	50,731 11	—
23,369,488 47	Total	23,293,071 69	323,468 74	399,885 52

Consumption of Fuel.

1900. Tons cwt. lb.		1901. Tons cwt. lb.	Increase. Tons. cwt. lb.	Decrease.
28,823 9 1	Total used	29,121 4 0	297 14 111	—
35·61 lb.	Per engine mile	35·57 lb.	—	·04 lb.
47·94 lb.	Per train mile	48·10 lb.	·16 lb.	—

Wood.

156,255¾ yds.	Total used	166,524¾ yds.	10,269 yds.	—
·086 yds.	Per engine mile	·090 yds.	·004 yd.	—
·116 yds.	Per train mile	·122 yds.	·006 yd.	—

Coal and Wood (reduced to Coal equivalent).

Tons cwt. lb.		Tons cwt. lb.	Tons. cwt. lb.	
41,844 15 29	Total used	42,998 5 28	1,153 9 111	—
51·70 lb.	Per engine mile	52·52 lb.	·82 lb.	—
69·59 lb.	Per train mile	71·02 lb.	1·43 lb.	—

Stores and Materials.

1900. No.	Amount. Rs. c.	*Locomotive Department.*	1901. No.	Amount. Rs. c.
3	44,962 14	Boilers	4	52,733 4
280	25,920 0	Tyres: Engine, bogie and tender	230	26,930 0
1	1,175 0	Axles, crank	—	—
2	241 54	,, bogie	2	446 0
64	3,968 0	,, wagon	48	2,976 0
4	628 0	,, boxes	16	1,879 55
1	1,762 67	Inside cylinders	3	4,897 72
Tons cwt. qr. lb.			Tons cwt. qr. lb.	
2 11 0 0	4,152 0	Babbits metal	4 8 0 0	8,331 0
889 5 0 0	16,839 4	Coal	970 14 3 0	15,993 38
403 7 0 0	11,894 25	Coke	472 12 0 0	13,955 0
—	7,537 28	Castings	—	10,014 23
—	33,186 72	Other stores and materials	—	62,901 74
	152,266 64			201,057 66

* Passenger, 1,828,871·31 ; goods, 447,743·63 ; stone, 17,100·25 ; ballast, 14,290·47 ; firewood, 42,687·25.

1900. No.		Amount Rs. c.		*Carriage and Wagon Department.*	1901. No.		Amount. Rs. c.
572	...	34,320 0	...	Tyres: Wagon ...	651	...	39,060 0
c. ft. 8,875 0 4	...	19,448 50	...	Teak	c. ft. 9,800 3 1		21,949 87
c. ft. 219 11 11	...	596 72	...	Halmilla ...	c. ft. 233 9 2		626 49
c. ft. 40 6 0	...	39 28	...	Mango ...	c. ft. 117 9 11		141 39
232	...	8,120 0	...	Carriage and wagon bearing springs ...	192	...	6,480 0
68	...	4,354 0	...	Carriage and wagon buffer springs ...	60	...	4,200 0
50	...	121 0	...	Carriage and wagon buffer shoes	132	...	319 44
—	...		...	Carriage and wagon bearing sprinig shoes ...	60	...	180 0
105	...	3,150 0	...	Carriage and wagon axle boxes	—	...	—
10	...	700 0	...	Drawbar springs ...	—	...	—
12	...	948 12	...	Beam's bogie springs ...	—	...	—
—	...	—	...	Elliptical bearing springs	40	...	3,720 0
8	...	840 0	...	Bogie elliptical springs ...	—	...	—
—	...	—	...	Axle boxes ...	126	...	3,030 0
16	...	80 96	...	Axle guards ...	24	...	121 44
Cwt. qr. lb.					Cwt. qr. lb.		
10 3 7	...	121 62	...	Steel and iron ...	3 3 14	...	44 47
—	...	—	...	Screw couplings ...	6	...	132 0
—	...	5,559 0	...	Roof canvas ...	—	...	4,674 0
—	...	700 0	...	Corrugated iron roofs ...	sets 20	...	1,460 0
—	...	13,658 9	...	Cast iron brake blocks, &c.	—	...	15,681 30
—	...	2,351 68	...	Wooden brake blocks ...	—	...	2,914 86
—	...	20,694 44	...	Paint and small stores ...	—	...	22,904 42
—	...	27,275 62	...	Other stores and materials	—	...	32,411 82
		143,070 3					160,051 50

Locomotive Engineer's Office,
Colombo, April 25, 1902.

H. G. UNSWORTH,
Locomotive Engineer.

Annexures.

No. 1.—List of Machinery in Workshops.

No. of Machine.	Description of Machine.	Condition.
	Machinery in Machine Shop.	
—	One double-cylindered horizontal steam engine, cylinder 12 in. diameter and 18 in. stroke, for driving machine shop	Good
—	Two old locomotive boilers for supplying steam to above	do.
1	Wheel lathe, chucks 5 ft. 6 in. diameter	do.
2	Do. 4 ft. 6 in. diameter ...	do.
3	Screw-cutting gap lathe, 11 in. centre, 16 ft. bed ...	do.
4	Screw-cutting lathe, 10 in. centre, 18 ft. bed ...	do.
5	Do. 7 in. centre, 12 ft. bed ...	do.
6	Hand lathe (sent to Kandy)	—
7	Planing machine to take 16 ft. by 4 ft. by 3 ft. ...	Fair order; but no use for heavy work
8	Planing machine to take 8 ft. by 3 ft. by 3 ft. ...	
9	Drilling machine	Good
10	Do.	do.
11	Shaping machine, 17 in. stroke, 7 ft. bed ...	do.
12	Given to Technical College	—
13	Screwing and tapping machine	Fair order for very light work
14	Slotting machine, 18 in. stroke	Old type
15	Shears and punching machine	Good
16	Screw-cutting lathe, 24 in. centre, 23 ft. bed ...	do.
17	Screw-cutting lathe, 6 in. centre, 8 ft. 9 in. bed ...	do.
18	Shaping machine, 14 in. stroke, 5 ft. 6. in. bed ...	do.
19	Screw-cutting lathe, 9 in. centre, 16 ft. 6 in. bed ...	do.
20	Wheel lathe, chucks 6 ft. 6 in. diameter ...	do.
21	Given to Technical College	—
22	Small bench drilling machine	Under repairs
23	Screw-cutting lathe, 6 in. centre, 9 ft. 6 in. bed ...	Good
24	Screw-cutting gap lathe, 11½ in. centre, 15 ft. bed ...	do.
25	Hand lathe, 6 in. centre, 5 ft. 6 in. bed ...	Fair
26	Do. 6 in. centre, 5 ft. 6 in. bed ...	do.
27	Lapping lathe, 6 in. centre, 5 ft. 6 in. bed ...	Good
28	Facing and boring lathe, chucks 3 ft. 6 in. diameter ...	do.
29	Drilling machine	do.
30	Wheel lathe, chucks 4 ft. 6 in. diameter ...	do.
31	Facing and boring lathe, chucks 3 ft. 4 in. diameter ...	do.
32	Shaping machine, 18 in. stroke, 8 ft. bed ...	do.
33	Radial arm drilling machine	do.
34	Shaping machine, 18 in. stroke, 8 ft. bed ...	do.
35	Screw-cutting lathe, 6½ in. centres, 9 ft. 9 in. bed ...	do.
36	Tyre drilling machine for wheels	do.
37	Wheel lathe, chucks 4 ft. 6 in.	do.
38	Screwing machine, ¼ in. to 2 in. diameter ...	do.
39	Thorne's portable drill	do.
40	Screw-cutting gap lathe, 18 in. centre, 12 ft. bed ...	do.
41	Do. do. ...	do.
42	Double ended bolt lathe, 6 in. centre	do.
43	Do. do.	do.
44	Emery grinder for twist drills	do.
45	Facing and boring lathe, chuck 3 ft. 4 in. ...	do.
46	Drilling machine	do.
47	Do.	do.
48	Keyway and slot drilling machine	do.
49	Piston rod grinder	do.
50	Brass finisher's lathe, 8½ in. centre, 5 ft. 6 in. bed ...	do.
51	Do. do. ...	do.
52	Sensitive drilling machine	do.
53	Slotting machine, 12 in. stroke	do.
54	Slide bar grinder	Fair
55	Wheel lathe, chucks 6 ft.	Good
56	Do. 4 ft.	do.
57	Do. 4 ft.	do.
58	Screwing machine, ¼ in. to 2 in. diameter ...	Fair
59	Side planing machine, 40 in. stroke	Good
60	Tyre drilling machine for wheels	do.
61	Lathe (non screw-cutting), 15 in. centre, 20 ft. bed ...	do.
62	Shaping machine, 10 in. stroke, 4 ft. bed ...	do.
63	Do. do.	do.
64	Hollow mandrel lathe, 9 in. centre, 10 ft. bed ...	do.
65	Do. capstan lathe, 6 in. centre, 6 ft. bed ...	do.
66	Do. do. ...	do.
67	Sensitive drilling machine	do.
68	Do.	do.
69	Screw-cutting gap lathe, 12 in. centre, 12 ft. bed ...	do.
70	Do. do. ...	do.
71	Do. do. ...	do.
72	Do. do. ...	do.
73	Do. do. ...	do.
74	Universal lapping and grinding machine ...	do.
75	Drilling machine	do.
76	Do.	do.
77	Double ended bolt lathe, 7½ in. centre	do.
78	Do. do.	do.
79	Drilling machine	do.

No. of Machine.	Description of Machine.	Condition.
80	Wheel lathe, chuck 4 ft. 6 in.	Good
81	Lathe for weigh-bar shafts	do.
82	Do.	do.
83	Wheel lathe, chuck 4 ft. 6 in.	do.
84	Do. do.	do.
85	Tyre boring lathe, chuck 6 ft.	do.
86	Tyre boring lathe, chuck 3 ft. 10 in.	do.
—	One double cylinder, horizontal, cylinder 10 in. by 18 in.	do.
—	One set plate rollers	do.
—	One hydraulic wheel press	do.
—	Three wooden troughs for grindstones	do.
	Machinery in Blacksmiths' Shop.	
—	Portable engine for driving circular saw, cylinder 7½ in. by 12 in.	Fair
—	Tangye's horizontal single cylinder engine, cylinder 12 in. by 18 in., for driving fan	Good
—	Two 10-cwt. steam hammers	do.
—	Two 5-cwt. steam hammers	do.
—	One old locomotive boiler, for supplying steam to above	do.
—	Circular saw, 2 ft. 8 in. largest diameter of saw	do.
—	Tangye's patent noiseless fan	do.
	Machinery in Colombo Running Shed.	
—	Sheer legs	Good
—	Coal crane	do.
	Machinery in Kadugannawa Running Shed.	
—	Screw-cutting lathe	Fair
—	Hand drilling machine	do.
—	Travelling crane and wagon	do.
—	Coal crane	Bad; should be renewed
	Machinery in Nawalapitiya Running Shed.	
—	Hand drilling machine	Good
—	Coal crane	do.
—	Hand lathe	Fair
—	Sheer legs	Good
	Machinery in Kandy Running Shed.	
—	Hand lathe	Good
—	Hand drilling machine	do.
—	Travelling crane and wagon	do.
—	Coal crane	do.
	Machinery in Carriage and Wagon Shop.	
3	Circular saw benches	Good
1	Long frame saw	do.
1	Boring machine	do.
1	Hand morticing machine	do.
1	Sewing machine	do.
1	Hand screwing machine	do.
1	Saw sharpening machine	do.
1	Drilling machine	do.
1	Double cylinder horizontal engine, 12 in. cylinder, 18 in. stroke	do.
1	Sixteen horse-power compound semi-portable engine	do.
1	Old Locomotive boiler for log frame saw	do.

Table 2.—List of Engines, Pumps, &c., for supplying Water.

No.	Place.	Description.	Condition.
1	Matara	Pump and tank	Good order
1	Ahangama	do.	do.
1	Galle	Pulsometer and boiler	do.
1	Dodanduwa	Hand pump	do.
1	Ambalangoda	do.	do.
2	Alutgama	Hand pump, water tank, and columns	do.
1	Moratuwa	Steam pump, boiler, water tank, and column	do.
1	Mount Lavinia	Hand pump and water tank	Bad order
1	Colombo	Tank; water supply, Labugama	Good order
2	Veyangoda	Engine and pump, tank, and water column	do.
1	Polgahawela	Hand pump	do.
1	Kurunegala	do.	do.
1	Rambukkana	Engine and two pumps	Fair order
2	Kadugannawa	Tank, water	Good order
1	Kandy	do.	do.
1	Matale	do.	do.
1	Nawalapitiya	Tank	do.
1	Galboda	Tank, water, and arm supply by gravitation	do.
1	Watawala	do.	do.
1	Hatton	Hand pump, tank, and arm supply by gravitation	Fair order
1	Watagoda	Hand pump	do.
1	Nanu-oya	do.	Under repairs
1	Ohiya	Tank and arm	Fair order
1	Haputale	do.	Good order
1	Bandarawela	do.	do.

Table 3.—List and Condition of Locomotive Engines and Tenders on December 31, 1901.

Stock No.	Maker's Name.	Maker's No.	Class.	Description.	Cylinders.			No. of Wheels on Engine.	Coupled or Single Wheels.	Diameter of Wheels.			Commenced to run.	Condition.
					Position.	Diameter.	Length of Stroke.			Leading.	Driving.	Trailing.		
						in.	in.			ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.		
1	R. Stephenson & Co. ...	1,263	Mixed trains		Inside	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	April, 1864	Scrapped
2	Do. ...	1,264	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	Bad order [pairs
3	Do. ...	1,265	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	July, 1865	Fair order ; rquires re-
4	Do. ...	1,266	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	April, 1886	Under repairs
5	Do. ...	1,267	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	Fair order
6	Beyer & Peacock ...	460	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	do.
7	Do. ...	461	do.		do.	16	22	8	Four-wheel coupled	3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	Wants repairs
8	Kitson & Co. ...	1,377	do.	Bogie engine with tenders	do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	May, 1867	Good order
9	Do. ...	1,378	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	Requires repairs
10	Do. ...	1,379	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	October, 1867	In shops for repairs
11	Do. ...	1,380	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	September, 1867	Good order
12	Do. ...	1,381	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	July, 1867	Wants repairs ; fair order
13	Do. ...	1,382	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	August, 1867	Good order
14	Do. ...	1,383	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	do.
15	Do. ...	1,384	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	July, 1867	do.
16	John Fowler & Co. ...	855	Incline work	6 W. C. engine with tender	Outside	17	26	6	Six-wheel coupled	4 5	4 5	4 5	May, 1868	do.
17	Do. ...	856	do.		do.	17	26	6		4 5	4 5	4 5	September, 1868	do.
18	Do. ...	857	do.		do.	17	26	6		4 5	4 5	4 5	October, 1868	do.
19	Do. ...	858	do.		do.	17	26	6		4 5	4 5	4 5	September, 1868	Fair order
20	Beyer & Peacock ...	830	Passenger trains		Inside	16	22	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	August, 1869	Good order
21	Do. ...	831	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	do.	do.
22	Do. ...	832	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	June, 1869	Fair order ; wants repairs
23	Do. ...	833	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	May, 1869	Good order
24	Kitson & Co. ...	1,848	Mixed trains	Bogie engine with tenders	do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	June, 1873	Requires repairs
25	Do. ...	1,849	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	May, 1873	Fair order
26	Do. ...	1,850	Passenger trains		do.	16	22	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	July, 1873	do.
27	Do. ...	1,851	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	August, 1873	Requires repairs
28	Do. ...	2,000	Mixed trains		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	June, 1875	In shops for repairs
29	Do. ...	2,000	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	Fair order
30	Built locally ...	—	Local or passenger		do.	16	22	8	Four-wheel coupled	3 0	5 0	5 0	January, 1900	Good order
31	Do. ...	—	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	do.
32	R. Stephenson & Co. ...	2,281	Local trains	Tank engine	do.	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	March, 1877	Fair order
33	Do. ...	2,282	do.		do.	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	Good order
34	Do. ...	2,283	do.		do.	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	Requires repairs
35	Kitson & Co. ...	2,176	do.	Bogie tank engine	do.	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	November, 1878	Good order
36	Do. ...	2,177	do		do.	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	December, 1878	do.
37	Do. ...	2,178	do.		do.	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	February, 1879	do.
38	Do. ...	2,179	do.		do.	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	January, 1879	Requires repairs
39	Do. ...	2,200	Mixed trains	Bogie engine with tender	do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	February, 1879	Fair order
40	Do. ...	2,199	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	March, 1878	Fair order; wants repairs
41	John Fowler & Co. ...	3,422	Incline work	6 W. C. engine with tender	Outside	17	22	6	Six-wheel coupled	4 5	4 5	4 5	February, 1879	In shops for repairs
42	Do. ...	3,423	do.		do.	17	22	6		4 5	4 5	4 5	May, 1879	Requires repairs

Table 3.—List and Condition of Locomotive Engines, &c.—*continued.*

Stock No.	Maker's Name.	Maker's No.	Class.	Description.	Cylinders. Position.	Diameter.	Length of Stroke.	No. of Wheels on Engine.	Coupled or Single Wheels.	Diameter of Wheels. Leading.	Driving.	Trailing.	Commenced to run.	Condition.
										ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.		
43	Beyer & Peacock ...	1,906	Mixed trains		Inside	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	May, 1880	Good order
44	Do. ...	1,907	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	July, 1880	do.
45	Do. ...	1,908	do.		do.	16	22	8	Four-wheel	3 0	5 0	5 0	September, 1880	do.
46	Do. ...	1,904	do.		do.	16	22	8	coupled	3 0	5 0	5 0	November, 1880	do. [pairs
47	Do. ...	1,905	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	September, 1880	Fair order; requires re-
48	Kitson & Co. ...	2,356	Local trains		do.	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	February, 1881	Good order
49	Do.	2,494	Incline work		Outside	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	May, 1883	do.
50	Do. ...	2,495	do.		do.	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	November, 1884	do.
51	Do. ...	2,496	do.		do.	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	January, 1885	do.
52	Do. ...	2,497	do.	6 W. C.	do.	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	do.	Requires repairs
53	Do. ...	2,498	do.	Bogie engine	do.	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	July, 1884	Good order
54	Do. ...	2,499	do.	with tender	do.	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	June, 1884	do.
55	Do. ...	2,500	do.		do.	17	26	10	Six-wheel	4 5	4 5	4 5	do.	do.
56	Do. ...	2,501	do.		do.	17	26	10	coupled	4 5	4 5	4 5	October, 1884	do.
57	Do. ...	2,502	do.		do.	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	May, 1884	Good order, but cylinder flanged
58	Do. ...	2,503	do.		do.	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	April, 1884	Fair order
59	Vulcan Foundry Co., Ld.	1,294	do.		do.	17½	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	March 25, 1891	In shops
60	Do. ...	1,295	do.		do.	17½	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	May 15, 1891	Good order
61	Do. ...	1,296	do.		do.	17½	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	Dec. 3, 1891	do.
62	Do. ...	1,297	do.		do.	17½	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	October 15, 1891	Wants repairs
63	Dubs & Co. ...	2,912	Passenger trains		Inside	17	24	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	November, 1892	Good order
64	Do. ...	2,913	do.		do.	17	24	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	October, 1892	do.
65	Do. ...	2,914	do.		do.	17	24	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	December, 1892	Fair order
66	Do. ...	3,036	do.		do.	17	24	8	Four-	3 6	6 0	6 0	July 28, 1893	Requires repairs
67	Do. ...	3,037	do.	Four-wheel	do.	17	24	8	wheel	3 6	6 0	6 0	July 27, 1893	Fair order
68	Do. ...	3,038	do.	coupled	do.	17	24	8	coupled	3 6	6 0	6 0	August, 1893	do.
69	Do. ...	3,039	do.	bogie	do.	17	24	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	do.	Good order
70	Do. ...	3,040	do.		do.	17	24	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	Sept. 21, 1893	In shops for repairs
71	Do. ...	3,041	do.		do.	17	24	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	Sept. 6, 1893	Good order
72	Nielson & Co. ...	4,627	Incline work		do.	18½	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	Dec. 27, 1893	do.
73	Do. ...	4,628	do.		do.	18½	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	Dec. 30, 1893	Requires repairs
74	Do. ...	4,629	do.		do.	18½	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	January 27, 1894	Under repairs
75	Do. ...	4,630	do.		do.	18½	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	January 26, 1894	In shops
76	Do. ...	4,686	do.	Bogie engine	do.	18½	26	10	Six-wheel	4 5	4 5	4 5	May 29, 1894	Wants repairs
77	Do. ...	4,687	do.	with tender	do.	18½	26	10	coupled	4 5	4 5	4 5	June 6, 1894	Good order
78	Do. ...	4,688	do.		do.	18½	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	June 21, 1894	do.
79	Vulcan Foundry Co., Ld.	1,420	do.		do.	18½	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	Dec. 1, 1894	Requires repairs
80	Do. ...	1,420	do.		do.	18½	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	Dec. 8, 1894	Good order
81	Hawthorne, Leslie & Co.	2,297	Mixed trains		Outside	19	26	10		5 0	5 0	5 0	March, 1895	Under repairs in shops
82	Do. ...	2,298	do.		do.	19	26	10		5 0	5 0	5 0	April, 1895	Good order
83	Do. ...	2,299	do.		do.	19	26	10		5 0	5 0	5 0	May, 1895	Fair order
84	Do. ...	2,300	do.		do.	19	26	10		5 0	5 0	5 0	June, 1895	Good order
85	Do. ...	2,301	do.		do.	19	26	10	do.	5 0	5 0	5 0	do.	In shops for repairs
86	Do. ...	2,302	do.	Bogie engine	do.	19	26	10		5 0	5 0	5 0	do.	Wants repairs
87	Do. ...	2,303	do.	with tender	do.	19	26	10		5 0	5 0	5 0	July, 1895	Good order
88	Do. ...	2,304	do.		do.	19	26	10		5 0	5 0	5 0	December, 1895	do.

89	Hawthorne, Leslie & Co.	3,249	Passenger trains	Four-wheel coupled bogie	Inside	17	24	8	Four-wheel coupled	3 6	6 0	6 0	6 0	August,	1895	Under repairs
90	Do.	3,250	do.		do.	17	24	8		3 6	6 0			do.		Fair order
91	Do.	3,251	do.		do.	17	24	8		3 6	6 0			September,	1895	In shops for repairs
92	Do.	3,252	do.	6 W. C. tank engine	Outside	17	24	6	Six-wheel coupled	4 0	6 0		6 0	do.	1898	Good order
93	Do.	3,579	Shunting		do.	17	22	6		4 0	4 0		6 0	May,		do.
94	Do.	3,580	do.		Inside	17	22	6		4 0	4 0		4 0	do.		do.
95	Do.	3,836	Main Line	Four-wheel coupled bogie	do.	17	24	8	Four-wheel coupled	3 6	5 0		5 0	April,	1900	do.
96	Do.	3,837	do.		do.	17	24	8		3 6	5 0		5 0	do.		do.
97	Do.	3,838	do.		do.	17	24	8		3 6	5 0		5 0	do.		do.
98	Do.	3,839	do.		do.	17	24	8		3 6	5 0		5 0	do.		do.
99	Do.	3,840	do.		do.	17	24	8		3 6	5 0		5 0	do.		do. [pairs
100	Do.	3,841	do.		do.	17	24	8		3 6	5 0		5 0	do.		Fair order; requires re-
101	Do.	3,807	Shunting	6 W.C. tank engine	Outside	17	22	6	6 W. C.	3 6	4 0		4 0	June,	1900	Good order
102	Hunslet Engine & Co.	723	Mixed trains	Four-wheel coupled bogie tank engine	do.	11½	18	8	4 W. C.	2 0	3 0		3 0	Erected in 1900		
103	Do.	724	do.		do.	11½	18	8		2 0	3 0		3 0			
104	Do.	725	do.		do.	11½	18	8		2 0	3 0		3 0			
105	Do.	726	do.		do.	11½	18	8		2 0	3 0		3 0	Erected in 1901		Kelani Valley Railway
106	Do.	727	do.		do.	11½	18	8		2 0	3 0		3 0			
107	Do.	728	do.		do.	11½	18	8		2 0	3 0		3 0			
108	Do.	729	do.		do.	11½	18	8		2 0	3 0		3 0			
109	Dubs & Co.	4,012	do.	6 W. C. bogie engine with tender	do.	13	18	10	6 W. C.	3 6	3 6		3 6	February,	1901	
110	Do.	4,013	do.		do.	13	18	10		3 6	3 6		3 6	do.		
111	Do.	4,014	do.		do.	13	18	10		3 6	3 6		3 6	March,	1901	
112	Do.	4,015	do.		do.	13	18	10		3 6	3 6		3 6	do.		Northern Railway
113	Do.	4,016	do.		do.	13	18	10		3 6	3 6		3 6	Erected at Jaffna between August 13, 1901, and December 30, 1901		
114	Do.	4,017	do.		do.	13	18	10		3 6	3 6		3 6			
115	Do.	4,018	do.		do.	13	18	10		3 6	3 6		3 6			
116	Do.	4,019	do.		do.	13	18	10		3 6	3 6		3 6			

Table 4.—Weight of Locomotive Engines and Tenders, Empty and Loaded, on December 31, 1901.

Engines.	No. of Engines of the same Weight.	ENGINES.										TENDERS.								Approximate Weight of Engine and Tender.
		Empty.					In Steam.					Empty.				Full.				
		Bogie.	Leading.	Driving.	Trailing.	Total.	Bogie.	Leading.	Driving.	Trailing.	Total.	Leading.	Middle.	Trailing.	Total.	Leading.	Middle.	Trailing.	Total.	
Nos.		Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.
1 to 7	7	—	—	—	—	—	13 7	—	11 0	9 17	34 4	4 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	7 5	7 5	7 5	21 15	55 19
8 to 15	8	—	—	—	—	—	13 9	—	11 13	10 9	35 11	3 17	3 17	3 17	11 11	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	56 14
16 to 19 and 41 to 42	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 8	10 15	11 5	32 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53 0
20 to 23	4	—	—	—	—	—	11 18	—	12 1	10 19	34 18	3 17	3 17	3 17	11 11	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	57 1
24 and 25	2	—	—	—	—	—	13 7	—	11 13	10 9	35 9	3 17	3 17	3 17	11 11	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	56 12
26 and 27	2	—	—	—	—	—	11 18	—	12 1	10 19	34 18	3 17	3 17	3 17	11 11	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	56 1
28 and 29	2	—	—	—	—	—	13 9	—	11 12	10 9	35 10	3 17	3 17	3 17	11 11	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	56 13
30 and 31	2	—	—	—	—	—	13 10	—	11 14	10 10	35 14	—	—	—	—	7 2	7 2	7 2	57 0	57 0
32 to 38 and 48	8	9 14½	—	10 1	9 5	29 0	9 15	—	12 9	10 17	33 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33 1
39 and 40	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	52 10
43 to 47	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	52 10
49 to 58	10	9 12	9 9	10 14	9 9	39 4	10 0	11 7	12 12	11 7	45 6	—	—	—	—	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	69 16
59 to 62	4	11 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	43 0	13 2	12 9	12 13	12 9	50 13	—	—	—	—	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	74 13
63 to 65	3	—	—	—	—	—	15 10	—	12 7	11 18	39 15	—	—	—	—	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	60 18
66 to 71	6	—	—	—	—	—	15 10	—	12 9	12 0	39 19	—	—	—	—	7 4	7 4	7 4	21 12	61 11
72 to 75	4	11 0	10 10	11 15	11 15	45 0	12 13	13 0	13 6	13 9	52 8	—	—	—	—	8 5	8 5	8 10	25 0	77 8
76 to 80	5	11 3	10 17	11 16	11 14	45 10	11 15	12 1	13 3	13 0	49 19	3 18	3 18	3 18	11 14	9 2	9 2	9 6	27 10	77 9
81 to 88	8	11 5	10 8	11 4	11 5	44 2	12 12	11 9	13 0	12 15	49 16	5 14	5 8	4 10	15 12	11 8	10 8	8 7	30 3	81 9
89 to 92	4	—	—	—	—	—	15 10	—	12 9	12 0	39 19	—	—	—	—	7 4	7 4	7 4	21 12	61 11
93 to 94	2	—	10 15	10 16½	9 4	30 15½	—	12 17½	12 19½	12 4	38 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38 1
95 to 100	6	—	—	—	—	—	15 6½	—	12 15	11 18	39 19	—	—	—	—	7 4½	7 4	7 13	22 1½	62 1
101	1	—	10 15½	10 17	9 8	31 0½	—	12 18	13 0	12 8	38 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38 6
102 to 108	7	6 14	—	5 10	5 2	17 6	8 10	—	7 9	7 8	23 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23 7
109 to 116	11	7 9	5 18	6 9	6 0½	25 15½	7 15½	6 13½	7 4	6 16	28 10	3 18	3 9	3 9	10 16	6 6	6 15	6 15	19 16	48 6

Table 5.—Return of Rolling Stock on December 31, 1901.

Locomotives.	
Six-wheel coupled bogie engines	31
Six-wheel coupled engines	6
Four-wheel coupled six-feet wheel engines	19
Do. five-feet wheel engines	34
Do. tank engines	8
Shunting engines	3
Total	101
Coaching Four-wheeled Stock.	
Saloons	5
First class	11
First and second class composites	9
Second class	16
Third class	93
Guards' vans	23
Horse-boxes, Main Line	3
Do. Nanu-oya Line	19
Carriage trucks, Main Line	2
Do. Nanu-oya Line	15
Fish trucks	12
Post Office vans	2
Total	210
Coaching Bogie Stock.	
Royal saloon	1
State carriage	1
Refreshment cars	4
First and second class composites	19
First, second, and third class tri-composites	3
Third class (including cooly carriage)	62
Third class and van composites	36
First class (including inspection car)	4
Second class	9
Bogie sleeping carriages	7
First, second, third, and van composites	3
First, second, and brake composites	1
Total	150

Goods Stock, Four-wheeled.	
Covered goods wagons { Main Line, wood / Nanu-oya Line, wood }	559
Do. Iron	20
High-sided open wagons { Main Line / Nanu-oya Line }	177
Do. Iron	20
Low-sided open wagons (including 70 ballast wagons) { Main Line / Nanu-oya Line }	83
Cattle trucks { Main Line / Nanu-oya Line }	2 / 11
Gunpowder vans { Main Line / Nanu-oya Line }	9
Lime and oil wagons { Main Line / Nanu-oya Line }	6 / 20
Tea leaf trucks	1
Timber trucks	8
Goods brake vans	32
Petroleum oil tank wagons	4
Prison vans	1
Total	953
Bogie Goods Stock.	
Covered goods wagons	21
Low-sided ,,	4
Do. ,, iron	12
Goods and brake van composites (including breakdown van)	7
Total	44
Service Stock.	
Travelling cranes	5
Ballast wagons (including with low-sides)	—
Crane wagons	3
Bogie brake down vans (including with low-sides)	—
Total	8

Table 6.—Average Weight of Rolling Stock, &c., on December 31, 1901.

Particulars of Stock.	No. of each Class.	Average Weight. Tons cwt. qr.	Number fitted with Vacuum Brake.
Carriage Stock.			
State carriage, eight-wheeled bogie	1	20 10 0	1
Saloon carriages (including inspection car), eight-wheeled bogie	4	19 9 0	4
Second classes, eight-wheeled bogie	9	20 0 0	9
Refreshment cars, eight-wheeled bogie	4	21 12 0	3
First and second class composites, eight-wheeled bogie	19	20 9 0	19
Tri-composites (sleeping cars), eight-wheeled bogie	7	22 2 2	7
First, second, third, and brake, eight-wheeled bogie	3	19 15 0	—
First, second, and brake composites	1	—	1
Third class and brake composites, eight-wheeled bogie	36	17 16 0	34
Third class, including cooly carriages, eight-wheeled bogie	62	18 3 2	54
First, second, and third class tri-composites, eight-wheeled bogie	3	20 1 0	3
Royal saloon	1	15 10 0	1
Saloon carriages, four-wheeled	5	8 10 0	4
First class, four-wheeled	11	7 16 0	7
First and second class composite, four-wheeled	9	7 10 0	2
Second class, four-wheeled	16	7 14 0	11
Third class, four-wheeled	93	7 4 0	57
Passenger brake van, four-wheeled	23	7 10 0	20
Post Office vans, four-wheeled	2	7 10 0	—
Horse-boxes, four-wheeled	22	7 10 0	17
Carriage trucks, four-wheeled	17	5 16 0	10
Fish trucks, four-wheeled	12	5 10 0	7
Prison vans	1	6 4 0	—
Wagon Stock.			
Covered goods, eight-wheeled	21	12 18 0	—
Covered goods and vans, eight-wheeled	7	14 2 0	—
Low-sided, eight-wheeled	4	12 1 0	—
Low-sided bogie, iron, eight-wheeled	12	12 3 0	2
Covered goods, four-wheeled { to carry 12 tons, 274 / to carry 6¾ tons, 285 }	559	{ 6 11 0 / 5 17 0 }	162
Covered goods, iron, four-wheeled	20	7 2 0	—
Goods brake van, four-wheeled	32	11 10 0	—
High-sided, four-wheeled { to carry 12 tons, 54 / to carry 6 tons 16 cwt., 108 }	177	{ 6 0 0 / 5 4 0 }	30
High-sided, iron, four-wheeled	20	6 9 0	—
Ballast wagons, four-wheeled	83	{ 4 15 0 / 4 11 0 }	—
Low-sided trucks, four-wheeled	9	6 13 0	1
Gunpowder vans, four-wheeled	13	5 15 0	1
Cattle trucks, four-wheeled	8	4 13 0	—
Timber trucks, four-wheeled	26	5 8 0	1
Lime and oil wagons, four-wheeled	1	5 13 0	—
Tea leaf trucks, four-wheeled	4	9 6 2	1
Petroleum oil tank wagons			

Table 7.—Detailed Mileage (inclusive of Shunting) of each Engine.

No. of Engine.	Class of Engine.	Miles run to December 31, 1900. M.	C.	Miles run in 1901, inclusive of Shunting. M.	C.	Total Miles run to December 31, 1901. M.	C.
1	For mixed trains	373,114	69	—		373,114	69
2	Do.	327,426	46	16,442	54	343,869	20
3	Do.	398,698	41	25,983	9	424,681	50
4	Do.	367,696	54	6,253	0	373,949	54
5	Do.	433,126	25	18,028	39	451,154	64
6	Do.	477,760	41	9,380	11	487,140	52
7	Do.	440,765	25	3,515	48	444,280	73
8	Do.	498,331	35	9,531	3	507,862	38
9	Do.	461,282	40	26,640	27	487,922	67
10	Do.	553,484	0	13,424	39	566,908	39
11	Do.	455,024	48	11,005	21	466,029	69
12	Do.	428,095	11	28,768	63	456,863	74
13	Do.	505,023	62	5,082	4	510,105	66
14	Do.	466,634	45	26,888	53	493,523	18
15	Do.	443,743	49	10,349	62	454,093	31
16	For incline work	242,339	0	12,246	54	254,585	54
17	Do.	274,090	2	12,668	4	286,758	6
18	Do.	221,030	71	15,628	28	236,659	19
19	Do.	272,399	3	9,907	51	282,306	54
20	For passenger trains	548,505	43	25,894	18	574,399	61
21	Do.	607,612	68	299	41	607,912	29
22	Do.	604,305	56	26,838	66	631,144	42
23	Do.	627,558	26	8,225	37	635,783	63
24	For mixed trains	445,607	72	18,621	24	446,229	16
25	Do.	444,353	21	22,158	46	466,511	67
26	For passenger trains	536,457	49	21,713	60	558,171	29
27	Do.	533,865	67	25,241	76	559,107	63
28	For mixed trains	359,847	54	15,081	16	374,928	70
29	Do.	318,696	67	15,004	38	333,701	25
30	Do.	78,450	7	22,948	46	101,398	53
31	Do.	26,297	64	26,415	42	52,713	26
32	For local trains	379,736	24	17	60	379,754	4
33	Do.	395,838	52	8,544	65	404,383	37
34	Do.	381,563	38	9,179	54	390,743	12
35	Do.	394,955	34	8,003	20	402,958	54
36	Do.	337,987	73	11,030	55	349,018	48
37	Do.	372,678	57	10,835	32	383,514	9
38	Do.	369,895	6	8,868	13	378,763	19
39	For mixed trains	372,581	35	26,929	63	399,511	18
40	Do.	356,614	68	19,051	33	375,666	21
41	For incline work	201,817	76	5,092	61	206,910	57
42	Do.	206,102	6	13,523	24	219,625	30
43	For mixed trains	365,084	32	15,581	31	380,665	63
44	Do.	345,571	79	11,974	53	357,546	52
45	Do.	366,828	71	22,719	5	389,547	76
46	Do.	315,805	1	20,343	64	336,148	65
47	Do.	352,427	61	23,509	65	375,937	46
48	For local trains	327,494	8	18,158	0	345,652	8
49	For incline work	229,222	22	21,530	38	250,752	60
50	Do.	188,244	19	703	8	188,947	27
51	Do.	194,149	75	17,547	0	211,696	75
52	Do.	260,222	28	27,079	18	287,301	46
53	Do.	197,789	30	10,280	25	208,069	55
54	Do.	233,831	33	16,715	30	250,546	63
55	Do.	236,092	71	20,374	56	256,467	47
56	Do.	165,257	50	24,761	58	190,019	28
57	Do.	238,868	18	23,332	74	262,201	12
58	Do.	199,498	26	2,913	42	202,411	68
59	Do	182,276	59	16,096	70	198,373	49
60	Do.	157,012	75	24,381	31	181,394	26
61	Do.	169,430	76	17,803	57	187,234	53
62	Do.	165.609	59	25,265	41	190,875	20
63	Do.	225,992	46	11,392	32	237,384	78
64	Do.	181,334	6	30,918	0	212,252	6
65	Do.	189,000	31	32,812	39	221,812	70
66	Do.	187,278	76	26,871	8	214,150	4
67	Do.	172,986	44	1,361	24	174,347	68
68	Do.	171,561	55	31,364	58	202,926	33
69	Do.	155,920	66	23,084	42	179,005	28
70	Do.	180,607	17	8,083	72	188,691	9
71	Do.	181,262	59	5,463	74	186,726	53
72	Do.	100,762	53	22,516	33	123,279	6
73	Do.	122,911	28	23,288	69	146,200	17
74	Do.	126,299	8	20,075	64	155,374	72
75	Do.	79,438	23	145	12	79,583	35
76	Do.	72,966	40	21,991	0	94,957	40
77	Do.	84,712	23	12,221	63	96,934	6
78	Do.	87,747	46	26,316	62	114,064	28
79	Do.	53,146	74	28,355	48	81,502	42
80	Do.	106,142	59	2,992	17	109,134	76
81	For mixed trains	49,674	18	10,918	77	60,593	15
82	Do.	63,821	78	23,460	41	87,282	39
83	Do.	49,716	57	12,188	36	61,905	13
84	Do.	57,995	41	21,594	16	79,589	57
85	Do.	61,994	41	—		61,994	41
86	Do.	51,146	61	18,738	53	69,885	34

Table 7.—Detailed Mileage—*contd.*

No. of Engine.	Class of Engine.	Miles run to December 31, 1900. M.	C.	Miles run in 1901, inclusive of Shunting. M.	C.	Total Miles run to December 31, 1901. M.	C.
87	For mixed trains ...	60,445	49	18,685	21	79,130	70
88	Do. ...	59,074	53	24,122	68	83,197	41
89	For passengers trains ...	124,129	39	29,644	39	153,773	78
90	Do. ...	162,653	35	20,241	7	182,894	42
91	Do. ...	136,829	35	21,069	67	157,899	22
92	Do. ...	141,962	64	32,920	75	174,883	59
93	For shunting ...	56,889	52	21,565	78	78,455	50
94	Do. ...	50,579	0	12,693	79	63,272	79
95	For passengers and goods	23,256	23	29,774	18	53,030	41
96	Do. ...	23,193	40	32,042	75	55,236	35
97	Do. ...	20,892	73	29,944	76	50,837	69
98	Do. ...	17,786	58	34,192	44	51,979	22
99	Do. ...	22,648	42	28,231	43	50,880	5
100	Do. ...	21,452	56	34,526	75	55,979	51
101	For shunting ...	13,649	35	22,133	77	35,783	32
109	For passengers and goods	—		14,491	40	14,491	40
110	Do. ...	—		11,773	73	11,773	73
111	Do. ...	—		15,867	71	15,867	71
112	Do. ...	—		2,274	68	2,274	68

Table 8.—Detailed Statement of Mileage of Engines for the Year ended December 31, 1901.

Description of Trains.	Maradana to Matara.	Main Line.	Nawalapitiya to Nanu-oya.	Nanu-oya to Bandarawela.	Kandy to Matale.	Polgahawela to Kurunegala.	Total.
TRAINS.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.
Passenger { Ordinary	125,354 60	73,695 0	—	—	—	—	199,049 60
Passenger { Special	4,636 0	6,514 40	427 20	357 60	84 0	—	12,019 40
Passenger { Empty	45 20	187 20	—	—	—	—	232 40
Goods { Ordinary	—	144,441 20	28,999 0	—	—	—	173,440 20
Goods { Special	4,116 0	26,649 20	22,049 20	6,683 60	368 20	131 20	59,997 60
Goods { Empty	—	935 0	—	—	—	—	935 0
Stone { Loaded	1,608 30	7,688 0	—	—	—	—	9,296 30
Stone { Empty	1,608 10	7,684 60	—	—	—	—	9,292 70
Mixed { Ordinary	313,840 40	288,407 20	125,420 60	67,823 60	50,239 40	19,354 20	865,086 0
Mixed { Special	144 20	2,573 40	40 60	—	—	—	2,758 40
Mixed { Empty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Train Miles	451,353 20	558,775 60	176,937 0	74,865 20	50,691 60	19,485 40	1332108 40
OTHER THAN TRAINS.							
Shunting { Wayside	43,345 40	53,662 40	17,001 40	7,187 40	4,879 9	1,872 40	127,948 40
Shunting { Yard	32,733 0	40,521 20	12,851 40	5,429 0	3,676 20	1,404 40	96,615 4
Service Material { Loaded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service Material { Empty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballast { Loaded	2,297 40	3,480 60	1,541 0	488 20	125 20	—	7,932 60
Ballast { Empty	77 0	687 0	—	—	—	—	764 0
Firewood { Loaded	943 40	3,029 40	1,886 60	3,270 0	1,440 60	144 40	10,715 0
Firewood { Empty	828 20	2,154 40	—	—	—	13 0	2,995 60
Light Engines for traffic	2,146 0	32,078 60	9,631 0	5,177 20	—	—	49,033 0
Trial Engines and Engines for repairs	287 0	261 60	—	—	—	—	548 60
Assisting and Piloting	—	86,514 0	106,005 20	11,007 20	—	—	203,526 40
Governor's Special	317 40	777 20	265 20	145 20	—	—	1,505 20
Total other Miles	82,975 20	223,167 20	149,182 20	32,704 40	10,121 20	3,434 40	501,585 0

Table 9.—Mileage of Passengers, Goods, &c., Trains for the Year ended December 31, 1901.

Description of Trains.	Maradana to Matara.	Main Line.	Nawalapitiya to Nanu-oya.	Nanu-oya to Bandarawela.	Kandy to Matale.	Polgahawela to Kurunegala.	Total.
	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.
Passengers { Ordinary	125,354 60	73,695 0	—	—	—	—	199,049 60
Passengers { Special	4,636 0	6,514 40	427 20	357 60	84 0	—	12,019 40
Passengers { Empty	45 20	187 20	—	—	—	—	232 40
Goods { Ordinary	—	144,441 20	28,999 0	—	—	—	173,440 20
Goods { Special	4,116 0	26,649 20	22,049 20	6,683 60	368 20	131 20	59,997 60
Goods { Empty	—	935 0	—	—	—	—	935 0
Mixed { Ordinary	313,840 40	288,407 20	125,420 60	67,823 60	50,239 40	19,354 20	865,086 0
Mixed { Special	144 20	2,573 40	40 60	—	—	—	2,758 40
Mixed { Empty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stone { Loaded	1,608 30	7,688 0	—	—	—	—	9,296 30
Stone { Empty	1,608 10	7,684 60	—	—	—	—	9,292 70
Service Material { Loaded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service Material { Empty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballast { Loaded	2,297 40	3,480 60	1,541 0	488 20	125 20	—	7,932 60
Ballast { Empty	77 0	687 0	—	—	—	—	764 0
Firewood { Loaded	943 40	3,029 40	1,886 60	3,270 0	1,440 60	144 40	10,715 0
Firewood { Empty	828 20	2,154 40	—	—	—	13 0	2,995 60
Governor's Special	317 40	777 20	265 20	145 20	—	—	1,505 20
Total Train Miles	455,817 0	568,904 60	180,630 0	78,768 60	52,257 60	19,643 0	1356021 20

Table 10.—Detailed Mileage of Vehicles for the Year ended December 31, 1901.

Description of Vehicles.	Maradana to Matara.	Main Line.	Nawalapitiya to Nanu-oya.	Nanu-oya to Bandarawela.	Kandy to Matale.	Polgahawela to Kurunegala.	Total.
	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.
Governor's saloons ...	661 30	5,007 35	1,466 32	573 19	—	104 64	7,813 20
Passenger { Carriages	4,956,106 30	3,734,220 0	860,614 64	307,313 52	256,656 52	132,886 11	10,247,797 49
Passenger { Vans ...	821,417 75	636,929 60	193,030 68	72,969 26	83,148 29	21,375 13	1,828,871 31
Horse-boxes ...	17,774 6	108,355 78	42,050 70	13,609 18	7,906 12	1,073 66	190,770 10
Carriage trucks ...	8,274 5	21,691 5	10,840 43	2,214 24	1,123 2	3,513 30	47,656 29
Goods ... { Wagons ...	1,154,392 18	5,878,301 5	1,113,453 63	298,674 44	111,696 52	94,356 3	8,650,874 25
Goods ... { Vans ...	29,187 16	329,531 68	47,379 4	11,862 45	13,255 46	16,527 44	447,743 63
Goods ... { Empties...	17,217 19	265,353 54	114,553 42	45,219 73	5,142 55	18,488 31	465,975 34
Cattle trucks ...	3,545 13	44,464 69	36,009 33	21,462 74	793 77	778 37	107,054 63
Fish trucks ...	322,754 60	33,248 35	14,080 34	440 28	—	—	376,523 77
Tea trucks ...	—	50 69	—	—	—	—	50 69
Post Office vans ...	—	46,791 63	—	—	—	—	46,719 63
Gunpowder wagons ...	488 9	5,405 33	2,183 26	1,933 23	1,270 12	2,370 78	13,651 21
Stone ... { Wagons ...	19,935 76	185,529 50	—	—	—	—	205,465 46
Stone ... { Vans ...	1,794 78	15,305 27	—	—	—	—	17,100 25
Stone ... { Empties...	18,858 35	179,819 76	—	—	—	—	198,678 31
Petroleum wagons ...	9,547 17	15,299 14	3,625 21	1,254 22	—	628 64	30,354 58
Ballast ... { Wagons ...	40,260 12	64,745 44	19,479 79	5,186 47	1,905 67	475 32	132,053 41
Ballast ... { Vans ...	2,989 19	8,874 26	1,543 36	562 49	320 77	—	14,290 47
Ballast ... { Empties...	214 40	18,093 23	525 32	254 38	206 10	—	19,293 68
Firewood { Wagons ...	22,612 40	60,942 2	24,340 63	21,239 62	7,273 4	1,652 6	138,060 17
Firewood { Vans ...	1,955 59	32,040 61	2,494 33	3,403 10	2,387 19	406 3	42,687 25
Firewood { Empties...	13,427 18	39,262 26	2,888 1	5,291 23	759 77	1,787 36	63,416 21
Prison vans ...	16 49	151 47	—	—	—	—	168 16
Total Miles run ...	7,463,431 9	11,735,344 10	2,490,560 24	813,465 37	493,846 31	296,424 38	23,293,071 69

REPORT OF THE TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT FOR 1901.

1 HAVE the honour to submit for your information my Administration Report for 1901.

2. During the year the traffic was worked without accident to life or limb as far as passengers are concerned, though I regret to say that Under Guard Cramer lost his life by coming in contact with a bridge while his train was running between Henaratgoda and Ragama.

3. A collision of a serious nature took place at Slave Island on 2nd February, caused by the driver of a non-stopping train disregarding the signals and running into the rear of a local train that was being shunted at the station. Fortunately no lives were lost nor was any person injured, but the damage to rolling stock was very great, the engine of the colliding train being partially wrecked and three wagons completely smashed.

4. No slips or washaways of importance occurred, and no prolonged interruption to traffic took place.

5. The most notable incident of the year was the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York, which took place in April. Their Royal Highnesses arrived on the 12th and travelled up to Kandy the same day, returning on the 15th. The Railway arrangements worked perfectly, and His Royal Highness the Duke personally expressed his appreciation of the Railway service both to Mr. Pearce, the late General Manager, and myself.

6. The Royal visit attracted large numbers of travellers to the mountain capital, and it is estimated that the Railway conveyed more passengers to Kandy on 11th April (the day preceding the Royal visit there) than it has ever done before in one day.

7. Under such auspicious circumstances it was reasonable to expect a record year as regards the number of passengers carried, but I regret to have to announce a diminution to the extent of nearly 133,000 ordinary passengers.

8. This diminution was due to the cause that prejudicially affected the Railway in all its Departments, viz., the dulness of trade in two of the most important industries of the Colony, tea and plumbago. When the goods traffic is restricted, the passenger traffic suffers sympathetically, and it is a consistent fact that a good year for goods is also a good year for passengers. The cause is obvious: most of the inhabitants of this Colony are traders, or live by trading, and must travel to do their business, so that when the staple products suffer, the minor trader suffers too. When tea is not flourishing, estates reduce hands, reduction of estate labour means a corresponding reduction in rice, and less rice means less general goods to the dealer in general commodities, and consequently less passenger travelling; the same with plumbago, the pits are closed, the workers return to the towns, the boutiques in the vicinity of the pits are shut, no road transport is required, and consequently there are no longer cattle sheds and refreshment houses on the roadsides, all of which affect the Railway.

It naturally follows upon these remarks that the traffic in estate coolies also seriously fell off, so that we find so great a decrease as 147,600 for the year, or 400 per diem. It should be remembered here, however, that 1900 was an abnormally heavy year for coolies, the number who travelled being 300 per cent. over 1899. The figures for the past few years are interesting:—

1894	...	63,300	1898	...	169,200
1895	...	124,100	1899	...	64,700
1896	...	151,600	1900	...	274,100
1897	...	213,900	1901	...	126,500

With all this unfortunate falling off of passengers, there was necessarily a diminution of cash receipts, which amounted to Rs. 172,407, or a loss of 61 cents per passenger on those who did not travel.

9. As a slight set-off against the large reduction in single journey passengers, there might be mentioned an increase of 5,241 season ticket holders. It is probable a season ticket holder travels twice a day on all business days, or 25 days per month; if so, the number of single journeys represented by 5,241 monthly season ticket holders is 262,050, which would nearly outweigh the combined loss of ordinary and estate passengers, viz., 132,800 + 147,600, total 280,400.

10. The real facts are doubtless that, while the long distance passenger has considerably diminished, the short distance cheap season ticket holder has very largely increased; so that while we have carried even more passengers than we did last year, the revenue therefrom has not benefited.

11. *Goods.*—My remarks on the passenger traffic must make it obvious that a loss has taken place in the goods receipts, and I regret to have to admit to nearly Rs. 200,000. The actual figures are 193,828, viz., Rs. 210,667 in merchandise qualified by an *increase* of Rs. 16,839 in live stock.

When the whole year's work comes to be analyzed, it will probably be found that we have carried the traffic shorter distances, and that the lower grades have preponderated. Wherever the reason for the loss of revenue is found to lie, the Traffic Department has had as much work to do for the diminished return as it would have had had the receipts been as favourable as they were last year, for, as I have shown, it has actually dealt with a larger tonnage, although the Government has received less for it.

12. *Parcels.*—This is the only branch of the traffic service that shows an increased income; I am pleased to be able to record Rs. 10,000 advance on its account.

13. *Expenditure.*—So far from following the revenue in its downward course, the traffic expenditure has kept in line with the *work* the Traffic Department has had to do, and for the increased passengers conveyed and the somewhat increased tonnage handled there is an increased expenditure of Rs. 36,000.

I have looked very carefully into the reason for this, and I find the principal item is Rs. 13,000 on account of increments to the salaries of the management and of the clerical staff, in the proportion of Rs. 2,600 to the former and Rs. 10,400 to the latter, with which are included the Guards. I believe it was well known and quite anticipated that at first the Clerical Scheme would cause an increase in the expenses, and that it was realized that it would rectify itself in the course of a year or two, so I think the amount may be fairly eliminated from the increased *working expenses*, as it would have been exactly the same if the revenue had given us a large increase instead of a decrease. The *actual* increase in working expenses is really only Rs. 23,000, and of this the major part has been spent on improvements for the public convenience, *e.g.*, Rs. 5,000 has gone for the provision of a number of latrine coolies, and the employment of more porters and policemen to attend to the wants of passengers and keep the stations clean and wholesome; Rs. 7,000 has been absorbed in improved lighting of stations and carriages and in the supply of disinfectants and sanitary appliances; Rs. 3,000 in triplicate labels for passengers' luggage, which has been such a safeguard against loss; and in printing, advertising, and stationery. The remainder is made up of many items, such as waterproof clothing (which is issued biennially), Guards' watches, tarpaulins, claims, maintaining the tablet instruments, &c.

14. *Claims.*—Although the claims for compensation include several heavy items, the total Rs. 3,400 is only ·004 of the receipts, or 4½ cents for each Rs. 1,000 received for transport, or, say, three farthings per seventy-five pounds. I emphasize this fact because I think it reflects creditably on the large staff that comprises the Traffic Department. The principal items of the Rs. 3,400 are Rs. 1,700 for arrack destroyed when some trucks were derailed at Kadugannawa; Rs. 222 for some sugar spoiled by contamination with a disinfectant; Rs. 183 for silks, &c., stolen in transit; Rs. 228 for loss of passengers' luggage during the Royal visit (Rs. 150 in one case and Rs. 78 in another); Rs. 107 for damage to goods in a shunting accident at Maradana Junction; Rs. 134 for tea damaged by rain in transit. The remainder is made up of many small items.

15. *Tyer's Tablet System.*—This system of working trains in supersession of the train staff and ticket system, mentioned in my last report, was brought into operation between Maradana Junction and Wellawatta on 1st December, 1901, and although we have had considerable trouble in the initiation of an entirely new system, the difficulties are now mainly got over, and we expect to work without a hitch in future.

16. *Mr. Pearce's Retirement.*—On 27th May, Mr. Pearce, the late General Manager, went on leave prior to retirement, and I became Acting General Manager, which post I held until the arrival of Mr. Greene, the present General Manager, on 4th November.

17. During the year under review 1,936 special trains have been run; 1,433 articles were found in trains, and in many cases restored to their owners; and 700 prosecutions for cattle and personal trespass undertaken.

A. G. PERMAN,
Traffic Superintendent.

April 29, 1902.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR 1901.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report for 1901, which is arranged under the following heads:—

I.—Administration.
II.—Higher Education.
III.—Technical College.
IV.—A Ceylon University.
V.—New Site, Royal College.
VI.—Block Grant System.
VII.—Text Book Committee.
VIII.—Conference of Inspectors.
IX.—Board of Education.
X.—Vidyodaya College.
XI.—Educational Progress.
XII.—Ways and Means.
XIII.—Educational Lectures.
XIV.—Inspecting Staff.
XV.—A Plethora of Examinations.
XVI.—English Teachers' Certificate Examinations.
XVII.—Training of Teachers.
XVIII.—School Gardens.
XIX.—School Treats and Prizes.
XX.—Visits to Museum.
XXI.—Drawing.
XXII.—Industrial Schools.
XXIII.—Drill and Physical Exercises.
XXIV.—Educational Library.
XXV.—Government Dairy.
XXVI.—Death of Her Majesty the Queen.
XXVII.—Gansabhawa Schools.
XXVIII.—Infant Teaching.
XXIX.—Mr. Van Cuylenburg's Report on India, &c.
XXX.—The new system of inspection as applied to Vernacular Government Schools.
XXXI.—Report of Inspector of Schools, Southern Province.
XXXII.—Report of Superintendent of School Gardens.
XXXIII.—Financial Summary.

I.—ADMINISTRATION.

(1) STAFF.

The Department was administered by myself up to November 23, when I went on short leave to England. Mr. Harward then assumed duties as Acting Director, Mr. Hartley taking his place as Principal, Royal College.

Mr. Ashley Walker, the Senior Inspector of Schools, went on leave in July, 1901, and is not likely to return to Service. He has served the Colony, in the Royal College and as Inspector of Schools, for twenty-six years, and has twice acted as Director for a short period. His knowledge of the Island, his fairness, and his interest in games and athletics will be greatly missed.

The distribution of the Inspecting Staff, after the departure of Mr. Walker, was as follows:—

Western Province, Mr. A. van Cuylenburg,
Central Province, Mr. E. A. Senaviratna (acting).
Northern Province, Mr. R. H. Leembruggen.
Southern Province, Mr. Henry Fernando (acting).

(2) TRAVELLING.

I managed to visit all the Provinces, adding Batticaloa, Vavuniya, and Mannar to the list of principal stations inspected. My annual visit to Jaffna had unfortunately to be postponed. I am but too well aware that I have not done a fourth part of what is required to be done in the matter of travelling, and I believe it would be to the interests of both Government and of managers that I should do a great deal more. I would here quote the following from the report of 1880 of Mr. (now Sir) Charles Bruce, Director of Public Instruction, on the subject:—

"The continually increasing work of the Department falls heavily on the Director, and threatens to tie him too much to his office. When the Director moves about, making *in situ* inquiries and coming into contact with district officers, Missionaries, and native officials, he can learn rapidly and with certainty a great deal that cannot be gathered

from official reports. In questions relating to grant-in-aid schools especially personal intercourse is sometimes able to smooth away difficulties which official correspondence seems only to swell. I hope therefore that I shall not again be so completely fettered by office work as I was last year."

A return in the Appendix shows the travelling done by the Inspectors and their Assistants.*

II.—HIGHER EDUCATION.

(1) THE ROYAL COLLEGE.

By Mr. J. Harward, Principal.

No change has taken place on the permanent staff. Mr. Lewis Walker, M.A., returned from furlough at the end of July, and Mr. C. H. Kriekenbeek reverted to his own post, relieving Mr. Henry Fernando, B.A., who has been appointed to act as Inspector of the Southern Province. The arrangements for work in the lower part of the school, which had existed during Mr. Walker's absence, continued without change, Mr. F. van Cuylenburg acting as Assistant Master in the Second Class, and remaining in charge of the First Form. On November 21 I was transferred to act as Director, and Mr. C. Hartley, M.A., was appointed to act as Principal, in addition to his own duties as Lecturer on English and Modern Languages.

The following table shows the condition of the school for the last two years as regards numbers, attendance, and school fees :—

	1901.	1900.
Average number on register	313	319
Average attendance	283	291
Percentage of attendance	90	90
Candidates examined for admission	132	132
Number admitted	70	80
Number left	78	70
School fees	Rs. 19,775	Rs. 20,515

The numbers may be regarded as stationary; it would be easy to increase them to a much higher point. But the limits of the staff and accommodation render it desirable to fix them at a point a little above 300. The uncertainty as to the period when the older boys will leave renders it difficult to regulate the number with exact precision.

The special prizes for the year were awarded as follows :—

Turnour Prize	V. M. Fernando.
Director's Prize for Classics	O. L. de Kretser.
Shakespeare Prize	E. G. Mack.
De Soyza Science Prize	E. H. Beling.
Rajapakse Prize	C. I. de Silva.
Hewawitarana Prize	O. L. de Kretser.

In the examination for the University Scholarship, awarded on an examination in Classics and English, the two Royal College candidates, V. M. Fernando and O. L. de Kretser, took the first and second places respectively, their marks being 863 and 851 out of a maximum of 1,250. The Examiners' report on their work will be found elsewhere. It is worth noting that this is the second year in succession in which the first two places in this examination have been taken by candidates from the Royal College. V. M. Fernando has proceeded to Merton College, Oxford.

The following table shows the results gained by the Royal College in the Cambridge Examinations in 1899 and 1900 :—

Seniors.	1900.	1899.
Number of candidates	23	14
Number of certificates obtained	14	7
Number in Honour's Division	4	1
Juniors.		
Number of candidates	53	43
Number of certificates obtained	32	32
Number in Honour's Division	7	9

In the Junior Examination the first few places in the Ceylon list were taken by Royal College boys. The number of failures in the Junior Examination is an unsatisfactory feature in these results.

One form in the Upper School (Form V. B) and the four highest forms in the Lower School were examined by the Cambridge Syndicate. Their report, which is printed in full in the Appendix,† is on the whole very satisfactory. The weakest point seems to be the Arithmetic of the three highest forms in the Lower School. I am inclined to think that not enough time has been given to this subject.

The health and conduct of the school throughout the year have been satisfactory.

J. HARWARD.

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* See Appendix No. 1. † See Appendix No. 1A.

(2) THE UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIP.

The examination for this Scholarship was held, as in previous years, by the Oxford and Cambridge Schools' Examination Board. This year the prize was awarded for proficiency in Classics, and was won by V. M. Fernando, a pupil of the Royal College. The Scholarship has now been raised to £200 a year, together with passage to and from England, and an outfit allowance of £50. It is therefore a valuable prize. The examination is ably and admirably conducted, and no doubt the best scholar of the year is selected so far as examinations are a competent test. It is, in my opinion, a good thing that our best boy of the year should be sent to an English University. There are of course disadvantages, but, I think, the advantages on the whole easily outweigh them. There is, however, a tendency to suppose that every "scholar" must needs try for the Civil Service and be disappointed if he fails. This is a pity. The competition for the Civil Service is more severe each year. Our "scholars" start with many drawbacks compared with candidates educated in England. They should look upon their chances in the Civil Service Examination as so problematical as to be barely worth considering, and select some other calling as the more probable aim of their ambition. One of our recent scholars, for instance, has wisely selected Engineering. Every effort is now made to keep in constant touch with the "scholars" in England, to encourage them in their work, and let their tutors know that interest is taken in them. The faults of the system are (1) that there is only one scholarship. It was thought better, after some discussion, to give this for Classics and Mathematics alternately; but obviously a boy may be a very good second in the Classical year, but be unable to go in again the following year because the scholarship is Mathematical, and be over age the third year. (2) Only one boy wins the prize, and the other competitors, however well they do, have nothing to show for it. This diminishes the number of competitors, and thus the best teaching powers of the large schools are devoted to one or two boys. It was not easy to see a way out of this while the "University" question was in the chaotic state it has been in for some years past. But before very long now it ought to be possible to find a sensible solution.

The results of the examinations for 1900 and 1901, together with the reports of the Examiners, are given in the Appendix.* Those of 1900 were inadvertently omitted from my report for that year.

(3) CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATION, 1901.

The number of candidates in 1901 was 508; in 1900, 429; in 1899, 386. Of the number for 1901 (508), 31 withdrew from the examination owing to illness and other causes. The increase in number is largely due to the admission of Junior candidates over sixteen years of age without any further restriction. In previous years Junior candidates between sixteen and eighteen were only admitted to the examination for the purpose of qualifying themselves for exemption from the preliminary examination of some professional examination. The restriction has now been withdrawn, and Juniors over sixteen can enter freely for the examination, but are given pass certificates only. The number of Junior boys who entered this year was 268, as compared to 210 in 1900; and the girls 86, as compared to 72 in 1900. Twenty-six Senior girls entered in 1901 and 15 in 1900. There has been no material change in the number of Senior boys, 126 having entered in 1901 to 127 in 1900. The tables in the Appendix† will give all further particulars.

(4) LONDON MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

Eleven candidates entered for the examination in January and two passed. For the June examination three candidates entered and one passed:—

January, 1901.

First Division.

D. B. Dabrera	...	St. Joseph's College

Second Division.

T. C. de S. Jayasinha ...	...	Private Study

June, 1901.

First Division.

Miss M. C. B. Smith ...	...	Queen's College, Colombo

(5) DIAMOND JUBILEE PRIZE EXAMINATION.

Three candidates entered for the examination. The prize was won by A. A. Fernando of St. Sebastian Boys' High School, Moratuwa.

(6) KING'S SCHOLARSHIP FOR GIRLS.

An important alteration has been made as regards this Scholarship (which is conferred in terms of clause 95 of the Code). Hitherto it has been tenable only in Ceylon, the successful candidates usually electing to attend one of the better known high schools here and take up special subjects. Now it has been decided, in the case of Miss M. C. B. Smith, that the Scholarship is tenable in England under certain conditions, and Miss Smith has the honour of being the first Ceylon trained King's scholar to so hold it, for she illustriously satisfied the new conditions by matriculating at Girton. The value of the Scholarship pecuniarily is at present exceedingly small; we may hope that the change of conditions is but the prelude to a more bountiful provision for our ablest girls.

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* See Appendix Nos. 2 and 3. † See Appendix No. 4.

III.—CEYLON TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

By Mr. E. Human, Superintendent.

I have the honour to report that the number of students on the roll of the College in all the Departments during the year 1901 was 223. The greatest number working at the College at one time was 193. The number was divided as follows :—

(1) Department of Civil Engineering ..	33 ...	Two batches in October, first- and second-year students.
(2) Department of Surveying and Levelling...	17 ...	—
(3) Department of Telegraphy and Electrical Engineering ...	121 ...	First- and second-year students, and new admissions in October.
(4) Department of Mechanical Engineering	5 ...	—
(5) Department of Drawing and Art ...	47 ...	—

The only change in the staff was the appointment of Mr. V. A. Loos as Clerk and Storekeeper in place of Mr. Hoole appointed Secretary of the District Court, Batticaloa. I offer the following remarks on each Department :—

Department of Civil Engineering.—A new batch of students numbering sixteen was admitted in October, 1901. These students entered on a three-year course, instead of the two-year course of previous years. The change was made at the instance of the Secretary of State, who desired that the training should be in accordance with the requirements of the Examination Board of the Institution of Civil Engineers. The Institution of Civil Engineers is not an Examining Board for this College nor for any other. But it holds professional examinations for admission to the Institution, and its syllabus has been taken as a model to be followed for the course of training in this College. At the time that the new batch of students was admitted, there was still in training the previous batch who had not completed their training, and both batches were dealt with for the remainder of the year. The previous batch completed towards the end of the year their final examination in surveying and levelling conducted by two officers of the Surveyor-General's Department (Messrs. Ingles and Dawson). The examination lasted several weeks; and this necessary interval in their training, together with the rather longer time given to their training in those special subjects, caused their course in the College to be extended in point of time beyond the normal two years. Twelve out of sixteen of those candidates passed that examination.

The occasion of that examination in surveying and levelling for the Civil Engineering course was used also for submitting the majority of Civil Engineer students of the 1898-99 course, who failed in 1899, for re-examination in those subjects. By the courtesy of the Surveyor-General nine of those students were re-examined, and all of them passed.

Of passed students of this Department, it should be recorded that Messrs. Jonklaas and Nathanielsz were promoted from Head Overseers to Inspectors in the Public Works Department, Ceylon. Mr. Nathanielsz obtained leave to proceed to England for further study and practice in Engineering, and obtained a free passage home as a useful hand in the engine-room of the steamer. Mr. G. B. Honter was appointed a Head Overseer under the Government of the Straits Settlements. Mr. A. P. Brohier, who gained the certificate of this College for the 1894-95 course and proceeded to England for apprenticeship, was appointed District Engineer of the Public Works Department. Messrs. Stork, Van Twest, Senaviratna, and Walbeoff, who passed in the 1896-97 course, were appointed Head Overseers.

Department of Surveying and Levelling.—The students of the previous course (1900) were examined during February, March, and April by an officer of the Surveyor-General's Department (Mr. Ingles). Out of twelve students submitted eight passed. A new batch of students, numbering seventeen, was admitted in February, 1901, and their training proceeded for the rest of the year. Of passed students of this Department, Mr. A. Poulier gained an appointment as Overseer in the Department of Public Works under the Government of the Straits Settlements, Mr. Thornhill gained an appointment in the Surveyor-General's Department, Mr. Vandersmagt gained an appointment in the Irrigation Department and was subsequently transferred to the Colombo Municipality, Mr. Reimers gained an appointment as Assessment Surveyor at the Colombo Municipality.

Department of Telegraphy and Electrical Engineering.—Thirty students of the 1898-1900 course were examined towards the end of the year, eleven were passed for appointment on the Railway, nine were sent to the Railway for probationary trial, five were passed for appointments to the Telegraph Department of the Post Office, and one was sent for probationary trial to the same Department.

Entrance examinations for admission of a new batch of students were held in Colombo and Jaffna in August, 1901. Upwards of 107 applications were made, and 99 were examined. Out of these, 64 were nominated, and 59 joined the College in October, 1901. Another entrance examination was held in December in Colombo. 149 applied, and 140 were examined. As a result, 38 of these were recommended for nomination.

The increased number of admissions to this Department of the College was due to the requirements of the Railway Department for a larger number of recruits for the extensions of the Railway System. It was arranged that a modified training to last one year should be arranged so as to turn out by the desired time the extra numbers required during the next two years.

Department of Mechanical Engineering.—The students of this Department were examined for their final examination in August, 1901. Only five were submitted, and all of them were recommended for a pass.

Department of Drawing and Art.—This Department was opened early in the year, and by the end of the year the numbers on the roll in the various classes were as follows :—

Class for training teachers, including Normal School Pupils	28
Painting class for ladies	2
Classes for apprentices and others	7
Classes for boys and girls	10

Steps were taken at the end of the year for securing the service of a matron to attend all classes when young women and girls are present.

In regard to the general affairs of the College, there is one notable thing to record, viz., that orders were issued by Government at the end of the year for the new buildings for the College to be started and pushed on as fast as possible. In other matters it may be recorded that the students of the Civil Engineering Department and of the Surveying and Levelling Department went into camp for a fortnight for field work in September. A party of students of the Telegraph Department of the College erected a temporary telegraph line from Kosgoda to the Volunteer Camp at Urugasmanhandiya as in previous years, but the Postmaster-General took it over on the order of Government, and he became responsible for it just as first connection was completed, and before defects were remedied or adjustments could be made by us, and before it was open for traffic. "B" Company of the Ceylon Light Infantry Volunteers, formed principally of the College students, attended the annual encampment. The Company won the Commandant's prize for the neatest and cleanest hut.

The College shows increased activity with every year, and it is certain that better efficiency in all departments accompanies the march of time. The College is entering on its ninth year of existence, and it has grown from fifty students in one department to—at the date of writing—223 students in five departments, as enumerated at the beginning of this report.

E. HUMAN.

IV.—A CEYLON UNIVERSITY.

There are good grounds for thinking that this important question will be settled in what seems to us the most satisfactory way possible, viz., by the continuance of the London University Examinations. It will be remembered that in 1898 that University warned us that its colonial examinations would only be kept on for two years more, a decision which caused us to fall into the various dilemmas detailed at some length in the last two annual reports. But it is more than probable that the newly constituted Senate will reconsider this decision and continue the examinations; and we can ask for nothing better for our Ceylon youths, who can thus obtain a degree really worth having, instead of the various unsatisfactory alternatives that stared us in the face. The question may therefore be looked upon as closed. It is interesting to notice that Burma has had to face a similar problem to our own. It has hitherto been affiliated to Calcutta, but a very able paper by the President of the Educational Syndicate, Rangoon, lays before Government the reasons why a severance of the connection is absolutely necessary, and what the leading defects are in the Calcutta examinations. The paper is too long to quote *in extenso*, but copies of it can be borrowed from my office. I will quote only one sentence:—"It is a matter of common knowledge among all engaged in educational work in this Province that the papers set at the Calcutta examinations lend themselves to that most pernicious of all systems of instruction, if we may degrade the term, namely, *cram*."

Burma is of course a large enough place to contemplate a University of its own, and the paper referred to strongly recommends that solution of the problem.

V.—NEW SITE FOR THE ROYAL COLLEGE.

A scheme for the removal of the Royal College from its present to a more suitable site was laid before Government, and is promised consideration. The idea has very properly met with much criticism from several of the "old boys," who are bound by ties of association and sentiment to the present locality, and one would deeply lament the non-existence of such feelings in the case of so notable and successful a school. They were manifested with equal force in the case of the great London schools, the removal of which to more suitable sites has nevertheless been attended with undoubted success. When the College was placed where it now is, it served admirably a population which, then, was mainly resident round about it, and it was free from those serious drawbacks of noise, dust, and disturbance which the railways, tramways, and carriage traffic of a rapidly increasing population brought with them. A census of the boys taken during the present year showed that already the majority of them live in the neighbourhood of the proposed new site, while of those who live near the present College many are boarded there simply because the College is where it is. It would be as impossible to assert that the present buildings and playground are worthy of a great school as to deny that the din of growing traffic, the filth of an Eastern crowded thoroughfare, and the plague of lake flies are very disturbing to academic calm and concentrated study. The proposed site is a 10-acre block of Crown land near the racecourse in the angle formed by the Serpentine and Thurston roads. It appears admirably adapted to the purpose in view, with plenty of room for worthy buildings and every form of playground, while to apply the argument of inaccessibility to perhaps the most fashionable neighbourhood of Colombo is of course an argument of despair. The cost of removal will no doubt be considerable, but so is the value of the present site for commercial (if no longer for scholastic) purposes, and one may fairly be set against the other.

VI.—THE "BLOCK GRANT" SYSTEM.

It is well known that in England a revolution has been effected during the last two or three years in methods of inspection and examination. "Payment by results" and "individual yearly examinations" have been utterly condemned; a block grant is now paid to each school for general efficiency; fixed annual examinations are held no more; the teacher is given very wide latitude as to framing his time table, arranging his classes, making promotions, &c.; and the Inspector in most cases merely listens to the work going on, or holds a brief sample examination of a class taken at random. Whether the change has not been a little too rapid and complete even in England remains to be seen. It is obviously the opinion of many authorities that, but for the political influence which the teachers acquired through their organizations, a less sweeping change would have been tried, enabling Inspectors to insist on a doubtful school being thoroughly and individually examined without inflicting a very serious stigma on that school as is the case at present. Anyhow, it is clear that in Ceylon, while applauding the underlying principle, we are very far from being ready for so drastic an alteration. We must have many more trained and competent teachers and an increased inspecting staff before we can attempt it as a whole. Two slight, but very important, experiments have, however, been tried this year in that direction:—

(1) The Board of Education appointed a committee to consider in what way our principal grant-in-aid English schools could wholly or partially be freed from the admitted drawbacks of the

present system. They took up three schools, and prepared a careful scheme for the payment of these schools, so far as all but their elementary standards are concerned, on their average attendance, and their general efficiency as tested by incidental examinations only. This was accepted by Government on condition that no extra cost was incurred, a proviso which, though not unaccustomed, is not easy of fulfilment in the case of a new scheme where some elasticity is desirable.

The main point of the scheme is to free the whole of the school above Standard IV. from individual examination by the Department, and for "payment by results" is substituted payment for each unit of average attendance, certain conditions being fulfilled. Of these, the most important are preparation for, and reasonable success in, certain named examinations; a satisfactory syllabus of instruction; a sufficient staff (the proportion of scholars to teachers being laid down); an approved time table; and inspection and report by a Government Inspector. The grant may be on the higher or the lower scale, depending on the report. In fact the lines of the English Code have been followed as closely as possible. We have every reason to hope that the experiment will be a success, and to try and make it so, in order that it may be gradually extended to our more important boys' and girls' schools throughout the Island.

(2) Further, in order to arrive at some conclusion as regards vernacular schools, the Inspectors of the Western and Southern Provinces at my request each selected those six of their (Government) schools which seemed to them best adapted for the experiment. Nine of these schools we have exempted from the usual complete examination for at least two years. We have invited the head teachers to use a free hand as regards promotion and as regards improvements in the time table and curriculum. Both the Inspectors have taken great interest in the trial, and Mr. Van Cuylenburg in particular has brought to it those new ideas which he owes to his extensive educational reading and his recent visit to India. Visits without notice and sample examinations will of course be held from time to time, and at the end of the prescribed period the usual complete examination will be held. Little by little our list of vernacular schools deserving of this exceptional treatment will, it is hoped, be added to.

VII.—THE TEXT BOOK COMMITTEE.

Two useful jobs have been done during the year by this committee. A complete list of all the books in the Educational Library has been made out and sent to all managers. Any of these books can be borrowed from the Library for a fortnight. It is hoped that in this way a desire for some of the newer "readers" will be created, for at present far too little use is made of the splendid variety of cheap school literature which is being poured forth in England, and both teachers and pupils suffer from a constant repetition of the same antiquated manuals. The committee also met on the subject of supplying two crying wants, a special Geography manual and a special History manual for Ceylon. It was decided to deal with the former first, and Government consented to offer a bonus of Rs. 500 to the compiler of the best work. A prospectus was therefore issued and specimen chapters called for.

Several works in Sinhalese and Tamil have been referred to the Sinhalese and Tamil sub-committees, and have been or are being reported on by them with a view to their being recommended to our schools.

A much-felt want is about to be supplied in the shape of a short History of England in Sinhalese. The work of compiling it from the best modern handbooks has been entrusted to Simon de Silva, Mudaliyar of this Office (the author of a well known History of Ceylon in Sinhalese, of which three editions have been called for). The work will be ready by July, 1902; it will consist of about 130 pages, and cost 50 cents. After approval by the Text Book Committee it will be ready for issue. It is principally meant for Anglo-Vernacular Girls' Boarding Schools, which, under the amendments for 1902, can take it up as an alternative to Arithmetic in Standards VII. and VIII.; but I hope it will also be of use as an alternative book in Schedule B, Standard VI., and Schedule D, Standard VII. or VIII.

Mr. Van Cuylenburg (Inspector of Schools, Western Province) has nearly completed the preparation (with the aid of his assistants) of a volume of "Notes of Lessons" in Sinhalese. The book is a translation from some half dozen of the best modern authors on Class Teaching and School Management, and will, it is hoped, be of real use to vernacular teachers throughout the Island, who are unable to make use of English manuals. This will also be laid before the Text Book Committee and issued early next year.

The translation into Sinhalese of some of Mrs. Brander's excellent books on object lessons is also in hand.

VIII.—CONFERENCE OF INSPECTORS.

This (the second of its kind) was held on April 16 and 17 in Colombo, and all the Inspectors attended. It has now become an annual fixture, and is, I believe, of real benefit to all of us. Each Inspector is asked to bring forward (with notice beforehand) any suggestions he has to make as to changes in the Code or in administration, and the Director also prepares a list; and any changes affecting aided schools which are passed by the conference are shortly afterwards laid before the Board of Education. In this way no changes are introduced which have not been laid before two very different but equally competent bodies of critics. It is also of the greatest value to the Director to meet all the Inspectors collectively once a year in an informal way and discuss many points of importance to the efficient working of the Department.

IX.—THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

No change took place during the year in the constitution of the Board, except that the Very Rev. Father Lytton temporarily took the place of the Very Rev. Father Collin while the latter was absent on leave.

The Board met on March 16, March 28, and May 12 to deal with the very important question of the new drawing schedule, which was finally got into shape and passed on the latter date. It met on the same dates for general business and to discuss proposed amendments to the Code for 1903. It met on June 8, July 13, September 2, September 28, and November 2 to arrange for and scrutinize

the papers set for the English Teachers' Certificate Examination, and on July 13, September 2, and November 2 to adjudge the results. This is one of its most important functions, and is, in my opinion, excellently carried out. One could wish that the results of the examination were in proportion to the trouble bestowed on the arrangements for it.

I must once more be allowed to express my sincere gratitude for the invaluable co-operation of the members of the Board.

X.—VIDYODAYA COLLEGE.

The want of an institution for the encouragement of Oriental literature had long been recognized, and the establishment in 1870 of the Vidyodaya College in Colombo was designed to supply this want. Since its inception the Vidyodaya College has been under the able management of High Priest H. Sumangala, an admittedly competent scholar. The primary object of the institution was the education of monks in the sacred books relating to Buddhism, but a course of instruction was also made available in Sanskrit and the higher branches of Sinhalese classics, thereby attracting a large number of priests and lay students. The number of students at the institution continued to increase, and the payment of a special annual grant of Rs. 600 towards the maintenance of the College was sanctioned in 1873 during the *régime* of Governor Sir William Gregory. In 1880 the grant was increased to Rs. 1,000 per annum in view of the progress of the institution.

At present certain conditions are attached to this grant. A yearly examination is held by examiners appointed by the Director of Public Instruction, with the approval of the Principal. The result of the examination is reported to Government, and the grant then paid to a trustee authorized to receive it.

It may be mentioned here that the success of this institution has aroused competition, and similar institutions have sprung up in other places and are doing good work, though they do not at present receive grants.

The examination of the College for 1901 was conducted under the supervision of the Department. The examiners were High Priest Subhuti in Pali, Dhammananda Thero of Ratmalana in Sanskrit, Mudaliyár Simon de Silva in Classical Sinhalese, and Mr. R. de Silva, Sub-Inspector of Schools, in Arithmetic. The number of students has increased, and the results of the examination on the whole appeared to be satisfactory. Eighty-eight students presented themselves in Pali, 80 in Sanskrit, and 26 in Arithmetic.

The Director personally visits the institution once in six months.

XI.—EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

This makes a very attractive heading for a paragraph, but is beyond doubt the most difficult subject of all to deal with. Considering the variety of views that are held on the question of education, and the very conflicting statements that are to be met with in speeches, articles, and books on the subject, he is a wise man who admits that he is certain of very little, and who is inclined to ask of Progress the same question that jesting Pilate asked of Truth. So perhaps it would be as well to note down briefly here only what appears to be progress to the Director, not confidently stating that it is so, or denying the possibility of its appearing distinctly retrogressive to other more competent authorities. It may be dealt with as (1) numerical, (2) material, (3) theoretical progress.

(1) Our numerical progress is fairly well shown in the general tables of this report. In deciding whether this is or is not a creditable result, it must be remembered that the circumstances of our attendance system are peculiar. In the towns we have no attendance obligation whatever, and the collective population of our towns is 353,137. In the country we have no compulsory attendance in the European sense. Where there is a Gansabhawa (Village Council), it may or may not make a by-law as to school attendance; but this only affects a small part of the population, for Village Committees do not exist universally even in Sinhalese parts, and not at all in Tamil parts, thus excluding perhaps about $\frac{1}{8}$ of the population. And where such a by-law exists, the due working of it depends entirely on co-operation between the Revenue Officer and the Education Department; in fact, upon personal influence. It will thus be seen that our system is very largely a voluntary one, and to compare Ceylon with any part of Europe where a compulsory system is in force would be very unfair. I am by no means clear that a compulsory system on European lines would be advantageous for Ceylon, but I should certainly like to see the principle of Gansabhawa by-laws introduced much more universally in country, and especially in Tamil parts; while as to towns, I cannot help regretting the absolute lack of interest in education shown by Municipalities and Local Boards, nor can we look for much improvement in town attendance until this is changed. It is at least satisfactory to note that the attendance at Government schools has largely increased since the introduction of the new rules referred to on page 5 of last year's report, and the best thanks of the Department are due to the Revenue Officers for their invaluable help in the matter.

(2) As to material progress, there is not much to record. The question of buildings—such a crying one in England—is with us comparatively unimportant. Nor are we troubled much with ventilation, hat pegs, drainage, and other sanitary matters which rack the soul—and the purse—of the English manager. But in the matter of maps, globes, pictures, and books we are, on the whole, some way behind the times. It will be seen later on (p. 13) that we have not money enough even to give ordinary furniture to our Government schools: it is obvious, therefore, that we have nothing for those "extras" which form so striking and attractive a part of education elsewhere. Things are no better in the large majority of our Aided Schools, though I must thankfully acknowledge many attempts on the part of managers to meet suggestions on my part. It is of course not want of will, but want of money that interferes. Probably competition affords our best hope of improvement.

(3) As to theoretical progress, we stand on much less certain ground. The Amended Code for Aided Schools came into operation on January 1 of this year, and on pages 8 and 9 of the Administration Report for 1900 will be found a *resumé* of the principal changes involved. As the person responsible for most of these changes is myself, it will not be surprising to learn that I think most of them have worked, and are working, beneficially; while at the same time I have done, and wish to do, my best to court the fullest criticism of weak points, I would admit at once that the putting a stop to the crimping of pupils has proved a more difficult task than I expected, nor am I entirely sure that Departmental interference is not liable to do more harm than good. On the other hand, I think

I trace good results from the reduction of the English reading standard, the introduction of object lessons, the abolition of licenses, the restricting of specific subjects, the encouragement of drill and physical exercises, and the encouragement of English literature.

Two important additions to the Code have been sanctioned by the Governor in Council during the year. A temporary drawing school has been erected and classes started under the superintendence of Mr. Bartlam, the recently-appointed Drawing Master of the Technical College. It was therefore necessary to introduce a drawing schedule at once. The object kept in view has been to leave as much latitude to the teacher as possible, and to make the stages of drawing quite independent of the standards. For many a boy has a turn for drawing who is a dunce at arithmetic or reading, and it is absurd that he should not be allowed to expand in the way Nature intended.

A change has also been made as regards arithmetic, for which I am mainly responsible. My own feeling is that the worst feature of our Codes is that they are too inelastic. They lay down a hard and fast standard in a lordly sort of way, as though ideas and requirements which apply to a flourishing school in Colombo were equally applicable to an isolated little school in the interior of Uva. We shall only have a good Code when we have a sufficient choice of schedules to suit all needs. Meanwhile a first step in this direction has been taken in the matter of arithmetic. A revised schedule was drawn up and inserted in the Code for 1901, by no means too difficult for town schools, but in my opinion not to be expected of backward and outlying schools. A much easier schedule has now been supplied for such schools, which ensures a knowledge of elementary arithmetic, but leaves out or postpones to a later stage the more difficult parts; while at the same time schools which take up the more advanced schedule are rewarded by a higher grant. It is hoped that this will be a real relief to managers, who have hitherto complained, and, I think, with justice, that our ambitious requirements in arithmetic created a disheartening dilemma.

It may be dangerous, but it is perhaps a duty, to lay down in a few lines some sort of a theory for the future. On such a theory there must necessarily be wide differences of opinion, but some such attempt is surely better than merely mechanical existence from hand to mouth. The points which I venture to think we ought to keep steadily in view are the encouragement of better modes of teaching, greater latitude in our curricula and school arrangements, the improvement of the status and pay of teachers, and an increasingly sympathetic relationship between the Department and managers and teachers. To deal with them very briefly. For the better modes of teaching I look to our new Training College, to model lessons from our Inspectors, and to the co-operation of managers and of our best teachers. We have first to realize how much there is to be done; how terribly backward we are in our methods of dealing with such subjects as History and Geography for instance; how much too ambitious many of our best schools are as to the number of subjects they aspire to teach; how much easier and therefore more common it is to encourage mechanical memorising instead of cultivating observation, intelligence, inquiry; how useless lessons are unless the teacher prepares them beforehand. As we improve in these points, it will be more and more possible to relax our too strict regulations, to let teachers have more voice in the arrangement of their time tables, to trust less and less to annual examinations, to foster education in the true sense, with a view to the requirements of localities and the best interests of the children. As to the status of teachers, Government has made a beginning, so far as its teachers are concerned, by raising slightly the pay of the worst paid, but there is still a great deal more to be done if we are to attract the men we want, as I have urged in a special report; while as to Aided Schools, I see no hope of improvement until salaries are raised and a pension scheme started. To effect these two purposes I should like to see fees resolutely increased and the opening of new schools postponed. The mere teaching of so many thousand children is of small importance compared to the question of *how* they are taught; and, therefore, I have not for the moment given a place in my theory for the future to a large numerical increase in schools, because I do not think this should be aimed at or desired until we have gone a good deal further in ensuring efficiency in those we possess.

XII.—WAYS AND MEANS.

It is very difficult to find satisfactory answers to such questions as—Does the Colony spend as much upon education as it ought to? By what considerations ought that expenditure to be regulated, and what ought to be the ratio of increase? Does it spend as much as other countries similarly situated? Does it get a good return for such money as it spends? If the sum allowed is insufficient, how should the balance necessary be raised? They are questions that are receiving very earnest consideration at the hands of Government. In his speech at the opening of Council this year His Excellency the Governor remarked that "The unfortunate prevalence amongst the Sinhalese people of serious personal assaults remains the great problem of Criminal Administration. Rigorous prosecution and severity of punishment may bring about a temporary diminution, but there can be no radical improvement until under the ameliorating influence of education and discipline a new generation arises in which the savage instincts of revenge and retaliation have not the complete mastery of reason and humanity."

If education is really doing this for the country, then surely there can be no doubt that the country is getting a good return for such money as it spends. But when we ask whether it should spend more, and whether it spends as much as other countries, we must further inquire, what is a proper expenditure on education, and are there any other countries whose circumstances are so similar to our own as to form a trustworthy analogy?* We do not even know what is the annual total spent upon education in Ceylon. In India this can be ascertained fairly well because the Indian Government demands details from the various Missionary and private bodies engaged in education, which we have never asked for; therefore, though we know what Government spends, we do not know what additional sum is spent by the various Missionary bodies. The present financial facts may be put briefly as follows:—Out of a population of 3,565,954, we may say that about 856,310 are of school-going age.† Of these, 218,479 go to school. Government directly pays for 503 schools, which contain 53,834 scholars. It gives a grant of Rs. 461,206·32, which enables Missionary and other bodies to keep going 1,407 schools, with 129,427 scholars. (As to the cost of the 2,062 private schools, with their 35,218 scholars, we have no knowledge.)

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* See Appendix 14, page 42.

† In the present Census, from which these figures are taken, "school-going age" means 5 to 15.

The expenditure on these lines has about doubled itself in fifteen years; but this does not prove quite so much as it seems to, for a glance at the table given on page 45 will show that from 1876 to 1886 the expenditure increased very slightly. The failure of coffee and the economies that had to be practised then of course account for this; but it may fairly be questioned whether in our prosperous years the increase had been as generous as the economy was rigorous in time of distress. The total nett expenditure on education during the current year represents about 3·33 per cent. of the total revenue of the Colony. The average cost of each child directly educated by Government is Rs. 5·46 per annum, while Government pays Rs. 3·48 per annum towards the average cost of each child in Aided Schools. Whether this present rate of expenditure is sufficient must, of course be a matter for Government to decide. It would seem that we are face to face with a choice between two policies, either expansion with a considerably increased expenditure, or numerical contraction to ensure efficiency; for I am afraid there can be no doubt that a very considerable number of our existing schools are at the present moment inefficient. Still less doubt is there that there is a very large room for expansion.* The position of affairs in Colombo was alluded to in the last report (see page D 6 in Administration Report for 1900 and Appendix No. 6); and in country parts, though some districts are reasonably well supplied with schools, others certainly are not. Chilaw, for instance, is crying out for more. Mannar, which I visited for the first time this year, is very badly off. Uva is perhaps the worst of all. Supposing it be decided that a policy of expansion is alone worthy of a progressive and prosperous Colony, it lies beyond my province to suggest how the additional funds are to be raised. But there is the more need for the question to be raised, because we shall have before long to consider the question of substituting Government schools for schools run by private associations or individuals, which have had a fair chance, but have not succeeded.

To conclude, then, the watchword of our educational policy should, in my opinion, be *expansion with efficiency*. Elementary rural education should be the chief concern of Government, higher urban and English education of private and Municipal enterprise. It may be early yet for compulsory education, but the chance of elementary education should be placed within the reach of every one. It is the present policy of Government to retire invariably before private effort, but I gave reasons in my report last year (p. 4) why the mere existence of an aided school without a conscience clause by no means necessarily places education within reach of all the neighbourhood. During the last ten years we have only been able to open new schools at the rate of five a year.

XII. A.—SCHOOLS FOR BOER PRISONERS OF WAR.

Under orders from Government I went to the Diyatalawa Camp of Prisoners of War in April to see what aid could be given to the Boer Prisoners of War with regard to a school which they had already started, in quarters assigned by the Commandant, with the aid of funds sent out by a Netherlands Committee. I saw General Roux and the principal manager of the school, found that a supply of reading books, maps, and the ordinary school plant (chalk, blackboard, &c.) would be acceptable, and took steps to have them sent up as soon as possible. As it further appeared that a magic lantern lecture would be acceptable, I again went to the Camp at the end of May and delivered one in the recreation hall, which was densely packed, and I have cause to be grateful for the way in which the lecture was received. I proposed to have it interpreted as I went along, but was assured by General Roux and the school managers that quite sufficient English was understood to make interpretation unnecessary. At the end of the lecture, however, General Roux was good enough to interpret what I had to say about each lantern slide.

When the Urugasmanhandiya Camp was started, a school was established there also at the cost of the Imperial Government, the teaching being in English.

Both these schools were visited by Mr. Harward when he was acting for me at the end of the year, and his reports upon them, which I annex, will be read with interest:—

I.—*Diyataḷawa.*

The school, which is said to number about 400, is held in two long buildings, one of which is fully walled, and the other half walled with open sides. The second of these, in which the lower classes are held, is the best suited for the purpose. The other is very hot, and has not sufficient ventilation.

On the morning of my visit about 300 were present. I was told that the attendance was low that morning, because new hats and other articles were being issued. The classes, in most cases, contained from 30 to 40 men. I was told that in one there were more than 70 when all were present. This is too many. Every class but one had a blackboard; these were being constantly used by the teachers. Written work was being done on slates. The supply of books seemed rather inadequate. Discipline was very good. I saw every indication that work was being carried on with commendable energy, and that those who were present were really anxious to learn. The subjects which I saw being taught were Arithmetic, Reading, Grammar, and Dictation, the last three all in Dutch. The lowest classes were doing simple addition of the most elementary kind; the highest were just going to begin stocks. I set to the highest class a problem, which, though easy, would have produced failures in a class that had not been taught to think. It was done correctly by all but one, and in most cases very rapidly. I asked them whether they would prefer to have the question in English or Dutch. They all said English, and wrote it down correctly from dictation in English.

The work is carried on according to a time table, which is drawn up in a mathematical way and kept in the Commandant's Office. The subjects of instruction are Arithmetic, Reading, Dictation, Grammar, History, and Geography (all these subjects being taught in Dutch), and English. Only two hours in each week are devoted to English. No real progress can be made in this subject unless much more time is devoted to it. About seven hours in the week should be given to it. All the teachers appeared to me to be quite qualified to give instruction in English, and there is no subject which is likely to be of such practical advantage to those attending the school.

It would be useful to the highest classes if their time table were made to include a little drawing and elementary geometry or mensuration.

It was suggested to me in the Camp that the offer of a few prizes would be a help to the work of the school. On this point the opinion of the head master might be consulted. The work certainly deserves encouragement. I would suggest that the following be offered, viz.:—

(1) Senior Arithmetic Prize: open to the first class and other competitors recommended by the head master.
(2) Senior English Prize: open to the first class and other competitors recommended by the head master.
(3) Junior Arithmetic Prize: open to those who had received no education before coming to the Camp.
(4) Junior English Prize: open to those who had learnt no English before coming to the Camp.

The prizes might be awarded on an examination held about the middle or end of February. The head master will probably be willing to undertake a portion of the examining work; I can make provision for the remainder. The Commandant will be the best judge what form the prizes should take. It has been suggested to me that small money prizes of about Rs. 5 each are likely to be most suitable.

II.—*Urugasmanhandiya.*

The school here numbers about 150, and is held in three half walled sheds, which are well adapted for the purpose. It is divided into four classes. The work at present consists entirely of English, Arithmetic, and Geography. There is no time table. I have shown the head master how to draw one up, and I will send at once a Departmental Attendance Register. There is one blackboard, which has only just been received after some weeks' delay on the part of the contractor employed by the Government Stores.

The subjects taught are Arithmetic, Reading, Writing, Dictation, and Grammar (all in English), and Elementary Geography. The last class is learning English from a Vth Reader, and has finished the compound rules in Arithmetic. The reader is too hard for several of the class, but as they are adults, this does not matter very much. At present they have to learn the meaning by translation into Dutch. I heard them all read, and also set them two easy problems in Arithmetic. These were not done very successfully. Both in attainment and in intelligence they are much below the highest class at Diyatalawa. In the other classes the work consists of the same subjects, but is of a more elementary kind. In the lowest class there are several who had received no previous instruction. The discipline was good, and I was much struck with the real desire to learn shown throughout the school.

The following articles are wanted, if the work is to be carried on in an efficient manner:—

3 Blackboards.	200 Copy books.
1 Box of crayons.	100 Exercise books.
Wall Maps of Africa, Europe, and England.	50 Drawing pencils (HB).
50 Elementary Readers.	30 Drawing books.
50 Elementary English Grammars.	30 Pieces of indiarubber.
50 Slates.	

I shall write officially and request Government to authorize the Treasurer to make me a sufficient advance to provide for the purchase of these. The blackboards and maps can be returned to this Department and utilized for Government Schools.

I should recommend that four prizes should be offered, one for each of the four classes, on an examination in the following subjects:—

Arithmetic, Reading, Dictation, Composition } in English.

The Assistant Commandant thinks that each prize might consist of Rs. 5. The examination should be fixed for about the middle of February.

XIII.—EDUCATIONAL LECTURES.

A series of educational lectures was started in February with a double object in view: to bring together managers and teachers of different denominations and officers of the Department on common ground, and to place modern methods and ideas within reach of all who are engaged in education. For it is proposed to publish the lectures, when the course is complete, as a cheap handbook for teachers, special attention having been directed by each lecturer to the local difficulties that have to be grappled with. The lectures were well attended, and often led to interesting discussions. Their object will have been fully obtained, if they succeed in improving some at least of the antiquated methods and ideas of which the children of Ceylon are at present the uncomplaining victims. A syllabus of the lectures is given in the Appendix.*

* See Appendix No. 5.

XIV.—INSPECTING STAFF.

The work of the Educational Department must necessarily increase as the population increases and sometimes at a still faster rate when various circumstances combine to accelerate the progress. Unfortunately the Inspecting Staff, on which the whole success of the machinery depends, is not proportionately increased. I have been allowed during the year to permanently add one to the staff of Sub-Inspectors; but the difference is really slight as it has been necessary for some time past to employ an extra man as a temporary arrangement. The work to be done by the Inspecting Staff has increased in two ways: the number of scholars attending our schools has doubled itself in fifteen years (every scholar, under our old-fashioned system, meaning an increase of work to the Inspector), and the number of examinations and of the candidates attending them has increased enormously. For, as we unfortunately have no Board of Examiners here as in most other places, all the examinations conducted by the Department have to be held by Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, including the setting of papers, the presiding at the examinations, and the looking over of papers. This is not their proper work at all, and in fact takes them away from it for weeks at a time. I pointed out in my report for last year that it was impossible for our present staff to visit all our schools even twice in the year, whereas the very large majority require more than that, especially now that we are trying to introduce newer methods and more practical ideas; for who can disseminate and foster these, but the Inspecting Staff?

We also want an Inspectress, and I cannot do better than repeat the paragraph on this subject from last year's report, for I adhere to every word of it:—

The Appointment of an Inspectress.

"The returns at the end of this report show how rapidly female education has increased, and what an important subject it is to the community. It naturally involves certain subjects, such as needlework in all female schools and examinations, and in Industrial Schools lace-making, embroidery, dress-making, and cookery, of which the male Inspector (or Director) has very little, or no competent, knowledge. A considerable sum is spent yearly upon passes in these subjects (*e.g.*, dress-making, Rs. 1,460; lace-making, Rs. 6,410; embroidery, Rs. 3,460; and cookery, Rs. 170), and it appeared to me that, apart from other considerations, it would be a good investment if some lady were appointed to the Inspecting Staff competent to pronounce whether the work is being done on right lines, on a level with standards in other countries, and in a right and sensible way. Moreover, among our very best schools must be counted our Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Boarding Schools. Government spends more on these than on any other class of schools (*e.g.*, while the average cost to Government per child in all Aided Schools is Rs. 3·48, the average cost per girl in these particular schools is Rs. 18·46), and it is obvious that for many reasons the visit of an Inspectress to these schools would do more good and open up much wider sympathies and confidences than that of an Inspector. Again, there are many subjects which have been rapidly developed elsewhere, but in this country we have not begun to think of, such as kindergarten, physical exercises for girls, music, &c., which certainly cannot be dealt with by our present staff, and can hardly be adequately dealt with without female help. I still venture to hope that such an appointment is only postponed."

We also want a specially trained Inspector of industrial work. We are now spending Rs. 17,260 per annum on grants to Industrial Schools. The trades taught in them are not subjected to any qualified inspection whatever, and we can give no proper answer to the question, Is the public money so devoted being properly spent or wasted? As we now have a capital Technical School with a well-qualified Principal, it seems to me a pity not to hand this important branch of education over to him. It would be possible to get, for the small sum of Rs. 1,000 a year, a qualified person to inspect the Industrial Schools, and thus we could put the whole work on a sensible and reliable basis. At present it is very largely a farce.

The following note is by Mr. Harward (who was acting for me at the end of the year):—

"I feel bound to add that the work of the Department is heavier than it was, and is likely to become heavier still. The present arrangements for the examinations conducted by the Department are not satisfactory, there is not sufficient supervision either of the papers set or of the entering of marks and process of getting out the results of the examination, there is no possibility of scrutinizing the examiners' methods of dealing with papers. It is quite impossible for the Director to do this work, except in the most perfunctory manner."

XV.—A PLETHORA OF EXAMINATIONS.

We suffer, in my opinion, from too many examinations. They are but an inadequate test at the best of times; and their inadequacy, which is now beginning to be recognized in England, is still more patent here, for the retentive memory and adaptability of the Oriental lend themselves easily to cramming up text books. To multiply examinations is to increase the evil, and I would gladly see several of our existing ones abolished and a common test substituted. A proposal was made by me this year to take a first step in this direction by abolishing the greater part of the present Clerical Examination and accepting as candidates for a small special examination only those who had passed the Cambridge Junior in four sections (one English), or the Eighth Standard in a registered English school in four subjects, or the Calcutta or Madras Matriculation Examination.

I hoped that this would lead to similar steps in the case of many other local examinations, but the scheme did not meet with the approval of Government.

XVI.—ENGLISH TEACHERS' CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION.

This important examination was held, as usual, under the superintendence of the Board of Education. A representative and competent body of examiners was appointed, and the papers set were carefully scrutinized by the Collective Board before issue. The results were rather worse than

ever. The reasons are obvious: (1) The want of a Training College; (2) owing to poor pay and no pension or security of tenure the right class of person is not attracted into the profession. As a sample of the results I take the following sentences from the examiners' reports:—

1. *School Management.*—"The papers were very disappointing. Very few of the candidates seem to have had the most rudimentary teaching in the principles of education beyond learning Fitch's book by heart."

2. *English Texts.*—"The chief defects are faulty English and mistakes in spelling. Not a single candidate was able to send up a successful paraphrase."

3. *Grammar.*—"None of the candidates showed sufficient knowledge of English idiom to justify their being placed in charge of an English High School..... The knowledge of English idiom is the weakest point; 27 out of 67 have failed entirely in this respect. It is no exaggeration to say that these candidates know no English at all."

4. *Geography.*—"I certainly expected the spelling, the punctuation, the English, and handwriting to be better than they were.....; they appear to me depressing, when it is remembered that these candidates have probably gone through a complete course of local schooling, and are asking to be considered permanently qualified to teach English. A more telling argument in favour of training colleges than this section of the examination affords I can hardly imagine."

5. *History.*—"Only two of the candidates for second class certificates sent in really good papers..... The language of the answers was in many cases extremely ungrammatical..... The papers of the candidates for third class certificates were much poorer, and their English was as bad as it could be."

6. *Arithmetic, Second Class.*—"Seven papers were examined. Only two were done fairly. The rest are failures..... The chief impression left is that even where there is accuracy of solution there is lack of ability to express argument and explain methods."

Third Class.—"The work is most disappointing..... The candidates seem to be satisfied if they can only figure their way through to the result. It does not seem to dawn upon them that they are writing for another to follow their thought. It is lamentable to find such utter disregard of method."

What, then, is being done to improve this very discouraging state of things? Most important of all, a Training College has been sanctioned, and if justification were required for the expenditure involved, surely these examination results would supply it. Secondly, each examiner was asked to send in a report. These reports, together with the papers set, were printed and sent round to all managers. Thirdly, the oral examination in reading, school management, and class teaching was presided over by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Colombo, the Senior Inspector of Schools, and myself. As this is perhaps the most important part of the whole examination, and has hitherto had very insufficient attention paid to it, I took copious notes, and embodied them in a long memorandum giving reasons for the various failures and hints for the future, which was printed and widely distributed to managers and teachers.

But the question of raising the pay and pension prospects (and thereby the status and quality) of the teacher still remains, and is a very difficult one. The solution is, as I have said before, to be found in (1) the steady raising of fees; (2) reduction in the number of schools in order to secure extra funds for increased pay and pension.

XVII.—THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

Last year I brought out as clearly as I could the urgency of our needs in this direction, and I rejoice to say that a start has at last been made, and that Government decided at the end of this year to start a Training College for English teachers under a principal to be imported from England. It is to be a day Training College, and its *locale* will be the Agricultural School, where the small Government Vernacular Training College is already situated. I do not hesitate to predict that this will become an institution of considerable size and utility. The English Department will of course be entirely for grant-in-aid teachers, as Government has no English schools; but I very much hope that the Vernacular Department, which is at present confined to Government teachers, will be largely availed of by grant-in-aid teachers as well. I am not on the whole impressed with what I have seen of Grant-in-Aid Vernacular Training Schools. Their shortcomings are chiefly due to want of funds and consequent want of a duly trained and adequate staff, and many managers will agree with me in lamenting that it is so. At the Government Vernacular Training School we have a well-paid staff, an excellent building and appliances, and facilities for constant supervision. We would charge no fees for tuition. A good practising school is attached, where drill can be thoroughly learnt, there is a small gymnasium and cricket ground, and all the pupils attend the drawing school twice a week. The place only wants utilizing, and by co-operation we can do a great deal more than by isolated efforts. Between the English and the Vernacular Training Colleges I hope to establish as soon as possible an Anglo-Vernacular Training College. It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of our Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and I trust they will increase rather than diminish in number, for in my opinion it is *through the vernacular* that English can be best taught. Yet at present we have no training school of any kind, Government or Grant-in-Aid, which devotes its attention to training teachers for this important and difficult work. But with an experienced principal at the head of the whole institution it will not be difficult to dovetail in an Anglo-Vernacular class, to which both Government and grant-in-aid teachers can seek admission.

I am glad to say that Government has allowed me to practically double the number of students at one of the two Government Vernacular Training Colleges from January 1, 1902. Up to the present we have had only five students in each college going through a two-year course. In future we shall have five additional students at the Colombo college going through a one-year course every other year, which course brings with it certain privileges, though less complete of course than those attaching to pupils who go through the whole (two-year) course. This, I think, is a step in the right direction, for we shall make no real progress in any direction until we largely increase our number of trained teachers.

XVIII.—SCHOOL GARDENS.

The School of Agriculture was closed in March. It is unnecessary to dwell on the causes which led to its want of success, but that such meritorious failures have not been unknown elsewhere will be apparent from the Appendix.* In its place there has been started a scheme for the development of School Gardens, which may do very useful work if time and encouragement are given to it. Mr. Drieberg, hitherto Superintendent, Agricultural School, was placed in charge as Superintendent, School Gardens, and the scheme is that he should inspect personally all schools which are reported by the Inspectors to have sufficient or obtainable land around them for the purpose, and keep a full record of their possibilities, selecting some six of the most favourably circumstanced in each Province to turn into model gardens of the first order. Many other schools with less land or worse soil will be placed in the second order; and no school with any possibilities, however small, will be neglected altogether. Each model garden is to become a centre for new ideas, new methods, new products; each teacher is to keep a careful record and register and cash book. Mr. Drieberg has also started a large stock garden in Colombo for the supply of the various school gardens and for the instruction of outlying teachers, who have begun to come to it freely. However serious the difficulties of teaching agriculture have proved to be, vegetable-growing is on a different footing. It is a matter on which natives are quite prepared to be instructed, and it is a matter of primary importance to the native dietary. The schoolmaster, who is to be the prime mover in the matter, is usually a respected resident in the village. The school boys are encouraged to do all the necessary work in the gardens, they are to be given a share in any profits there may be, and are very ready to take new vegetable products home with them to their gardens and chenas. Our school education will thus acquire a thoroughly practical side, and will not consist merely of book-learning. But after such a long period of neglect, immediate results must not be looked for. It must take at least three years to place the scheme on a really sound and comprehensive footing. For a more detailed report on the scheme see page 22.

I am very glad to be able to add that our small attempt has already had its effect, for the energetic Principal of St. Benedict's College, Colombo (with 708 boys on its list), has recently started a system of school gardening there, which I inspected with great interest, and hope is the forerunner of many similar attempts among Aided Schools.

XIX.—SCHOOL TREATS AND PRIZES.

The excellent plan of collecting all the Government school children of a district once a year for a school feast, which was started by Mr. Wace many years ago in Kegalla, has at last borne fruit. It has hitherto been confined to the Ratnapura and Kegalla Districts, where Mr. Wace's successors, aided by the Ratemahatmayas, have given a great deal of time and trouble towards the success of the annual event. This year for the first time a similar effort was made at Matara, owing to the energy of Mr. Hill, Assistant Government Agent, and was a brilliant success. 590 children were present, and their unlimited enjoyment of the many prizes and attractions prepared for them must surely have been some reward to those on whom the trouble of preparation fell. I dwell on the fact because it is generally too apparent how very little trouble we take to attract or reward the children who attend our 500 Government Schools. We punish the children if they are naughty, we punish the parents who do not send them, and are then content to think that we have done enough to encourage education. After all there are other incentives besides the rod and the fine, as the Missionary knows well enough, for there is probably not an Aided School in the Island which has not its yearly treat and its rewards for good conduct, good attendance, good learning. It seems to me a very serious blot on our system that we do absolutely nothing in our 500 schools, among our 53,834 children, to encourage by rewards such qualities as these, so important to them now, so much more important to them as results later on, and therefore to the community of which they will then be members. A few instances of individual effort on the part of schoolmasters are given in the Appendix,† but these are very rare; everything in official Ceylon waits for the Government initiative. It would take but a small sum to procure a simple prize or two for each school, the presentation of which (being Government prizes) would form a nucleus for a small annual function, and an incentive to parents and local philanthropists to add similar signs of encouragement.

XX.—VISITS TO MUSEUM.

An effort has been made to vary the dull monotony of school curricula by allowing visits to the Museum to count as school time under the conditions shown in the Appendix.‡ It is hoped that teachers will gradually come to take advantage of this, and will so be led to encourage their pupils to form school museums of their own. A promising start in this latter direction has been made at Kingswood, Kandy; at the Uva Collegiate School, Badulla; and by the teacher of the Government School at Weuda.§ There is no reason why almost every school in Ceylon should not have its collection of interesting objects; a little encouragement from Inspectors and managers would very soon bring out the latent instinct to observe and to collect.

XXI.—DRAWING.

The scheme for the introduction of drawing into our schools was finally approved of by Government in July, and this year the drawing school was started under the superintendence of Mr. Bartlam in a temporary building at the Technical College. The details of the scheme have been fully published, and appear as an Appendix to the Code for 1901; it will be sufficient to say here that the main object is to induce as many schools as possible to take up this important subject by offering

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* See Appendix No. 6.
† See Appendix Nos. 7 and 8.
‡ See Appendix No. 9.
§ See Appendix No. 10.

a respectable grant for results, and by leaving the subject optional, but manageable, *i.e.*, the teacher is left to use his own discretion as to what stage each pupil shall be presented in, irrespective of standards. Considering the newness of the subject it is satisfactory to find that the numbers attending the various classes were as follows :—

Class A	...	...	32	Class D	...	...	8
Class B	...	...	15	Class E (boys)	...	...	5
Class C	...	...	4	Class E (girls)	...	...	2

It is of course hoped that Mr. Bartlam will before long be able to hold classes in Kandy and Galle and to train a certain number of teachers sufficiently to enable them to hold classes for other teachers in their various centres. For it is difficult to over-estimate the importance of the subject. Apart from the claims of the art itself, successful object lesson teaching depends almost entirely on the power of illustrating freely on the blackboard, and it is to object lessons that we look for a complete change in our antiquated methods of dealing with the primary and middle standards.

Mr. Bartlam thinks well of the aptitude of his pupils and of the progress they have made up to the end of the current year, and finds useful characteristics in their power of imitation and lightness of touch. It is earnestly to be hoped that as many teachers as possible will be sent by managers to be trained now that the class hours have been adjusted so as to cause as little inconvenience as possible. The pupils from the Government Training School have attended regularly, and two out of the five showed special aptitude. This school is to have ten students next year instead of five ; and these will be the first Government teachers to go through a full two-year course in drawing. This constitutes a further step in freeing our system from the charge of fostering mere book-learning.

XXII.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

There are at present thirty-five Industrial Schools scattered over the country, of which twelve are boys' schools, eighteen girls' schools, and five mixed. They earn a grant of Rs. 17,260 per annum, and deal with some 1,855 children. The grant consists of a payment of Rs. 10 on behalf of each child who passes an examination in terms of our schedule for Industrial Schools. The object in view is to teach poor children a trade whereby they can earn a livelihood when they leave school. The trades taught are (for girls) dress-making, cookery, lace-making, and embroidery ; (for boys) tailoring, shoemaking, carpentry, printing, bookbinding, blacksmith's work. Of these, lace-making for girls and carpentry for boys are far the most popular, absorbing between them about 1,000 children out of the 1,855, while embroidery and bookbinding take about 500 more, thus leaving very few indeed for the other trades.

The idea sounds excellent, unfortunately its realization leaves much to be desired. In the first place, it was introduced red hot from England, at a time when it was thought that every successful effort in England was necessarily applicable to an Eastern country—a fallacy which a rather painful and costly experience has enabled us to detect. This accounts for the fact that cookery and dress-making are put down very early in the list of subjects, and no doubt they seemed most civilized and advanced when the scheme was first mooted ; but it does not require much knowledge of the East to perceive that two more ridiculous "trades" could hardly have been selected for girls. Women cooks are practically unknown and impossible, every woman and girl is an excellent cook up to her means and for her requirements, and has nothing to learn at school on that subject ; while, when the dress of Eastern women is considered, it is obvious that "dress-making" must either be largely a farce or a deliberate attempt to introduce Western garments to Eastern bodies—a lamentable crusade indeed ! I have dwelt a little upon this point because it is an excellent example of the class of effort that does, on the whole, more harm than good. It is thus obvious that the girls are thrown mostly upon lace-making and embroidery, of which only the first can in any sense be called a trade. There is something to be said for it. It is a long-established industry, the girls take to it readily, the grant is easily earned (I do not think I have met with a failure in two years), the lace made commands a ready sale, the plant required is inexpensive. But there are some serious objections. I doubt whether much good is done by teaching it in school. Those girls who wish to take to it afterwards as a trade can and do learn all there is to learn from their mothers, sisters, or neighbours at home. Those who do not wish to take to it as a trade gain nothing whatever. For there is no real teaching involved in it, no progressive ideas, no originality ; simply a mechanical use of pins and prepared patterns. These patterns are often of a very inferior type. The cotton used is not always above reproach ; the prices which most of the work commands are, as a rule, starvation prices.

Embroidery may be dismissed in far fewer words. It does not even lead to a "trade," for not even the most obliging of markets would absorb the gaudy horrors that are often turned out under its name ; it is practically useless for the purposes of native dress, and has little that is artistic or educational to recommend it. We insist on two trades being taken up in a girls' industrial school, and this is the only second trade available in most cases. It is thus evident that the present state of girls' industrial schools leaves much to be desired, but I see no prospect of really useful reforms until the help of qualified ladies can be obtained to advise and supervise. Our primary want in fact is an Inspectress.*

In Industrial Schools for boys there is certainly more variety, as there are no less than six "trades" they can choose from. But unfortunately caste notions step in and nullify the success of this tempting ideal. In consequence shoemaking and ironwork attract only 46 boys out of 524, tailoring only 88. Nearly half the boys take up carpentry, this being a fairly cheap industry for managers to install ; but I am afraid that if a strict inquiry were made as to the number of boys who have taken up carpentry for a livelihood in after life, the number would be infinitesimal. In the case of a large school where I instituted such an inquiry I could not satisfy myself that there were more than two or three. The better-born boys look upon it as degrading, those who are destined to take to it as a hereditary livelihood learn a great deal more at home than at school. As usual, it is an English idea misapplied (and, indeed, abandoned in England some time ago in favour of hand and eye

* See page 11.

training, which is a very different thing). Moreover, our present system is hopelessly faulty in two particulars; we do not stipulate for any qualifications on the part of the instructors (an almost incredible fact), and we provide no skilled inspection whatever. Consequently the present waste of money and effort need hardly be enlarged upon further, and must exist until a skilled Inspector is provided.

Printing and bookbinding are the two most promising trades, subject to the objections just quoted, for there are no social reasons against them, and they present an increasing chance of employment. Unfortunately printing machines are expensive and managers are poor, and as the Government grant is a hard and fast one of Rs. 10 per head whatever the trade (obviously a great mistake), there is but little temptation to undergo the cost.

Reorganization therefore is urgently wanted in Industrial Schools, but unfortunately reorganization costs money, which, I am told, Government does not at present see its way to provide. It might take one of two forms. The cheaper plan would be to continue on our present lines so far as the work done by the boys is concerned, insisting at the same time on properly qualified teachers and providing skilled inspection, placing the whole organization under the Superintendent of the Technical College, and so making these Industrial Schools to some extent a training ground for that College, and greatly increasing the value and interest of their work. I proposed a scheme of this kind, which would only have cost an extra expenditure of Rs. 1,000 (£70) per annum, but it was not accepted, and matters remain as they are. This, as I say, is the cheapest remedy, but it may be asserted with confidence that an expert from Europe would pronounce our present lines to be altogether wrong and antiquated, given up long ago in Europe and replaced by the various methods of hand-and-eye training. To presume that Europe is right in this matter rather than ourselves is not perhaps a very violent supposition; but we have nobody in the Island competent to introduce the newer methods, we should have to import an expert, anyhow for a time, and it may be feared that the question of funds would ensure a prompt negative for such a suggestion.

XXIII.—DRILL AND PHYSICAL EXERCISES.

The progress made throughout the year has been decidedly satisfactory so far as our Government schools are concerned, considering the difficulties of the position. For it is a simple thing to introduce drill into a school in England or the continent, where soldiers and sailors are about and well known tunes are to hand; it is a very different thing in isolated Eastern villages, where the whole idea is alien, and the teacher has never even seen good drill himself We have gone on the lines that physical exercises are more important than mere drill; that both should be as much diversified and made as interesting as possible, so that they may give pleasure to the children instead of boring them; and that the time so spent forms a very important, and not a merely subsidiary, part of the curriculum. The book used is a translation of "Chesterton." All words of command in vernacular schools are now given in the vernacular (for there was a strong tendency towards English words of command, often properly understood neither by teacher nor by pupils). Boys are arranged according to size, not standards, and into two, three, or four main divisions. If a teacher shows himself particularly backward in his drill, either he or one of his staff is sent to the nearest school where drill is satisfactory for such period as may be necessary. I invariably inspect the drill myself, and it forms an important part of the Inspector's yearly examination.

In Government Girls' Schools very little is done, nor am I inclined to press for more. These schools are all in the country, the idea is entirely novel to the girls and their parents, and it would be a great mistake to force it unduly.

In Aided Schools decided progress is being made, especially in the towns and large villages. In several of these schools the drill is quite above the average, and in many of the large girls' schools excellent work is shown both to me on my visits and at the yearly prize giving. We offered last year a small bonus to the teachers of all Aided Vernacular Boys' Schools who presented an adequate display of drill and physical exercises. This has had its effect, and I hope the bonus will shortly be extended to all Aided Schools.

The Royal College and four of our most important Aided Schools have Volunteer Corps of varying size, which have been kept up, in spite of many difficulties and discouragements; by the various principals, because they saw the extreme importance of this side of school life. I have this year laid a scheme before Government for combining these various and independent corps into one Cadet Corps, asking Government to supply arms and uniform. The boys will be allowed to shoot at the range when of a certain age and standard, and will have a place at all general parades. It is hoped that this will have a double effect: it will encourage boys to join the Cadet Corps, whereas at present there is but little enthusiasm about the school corps; and this corps will form a useful training ground for the adult Volunteer Corps.

I make no apology for dwelling at some length on this subject. It seems to me difficult to overrate its importance. If education is to do its whole task, it must surely care for the body as well as the mind, and teach discipline and duty as well as Latin and Greek. For its work is concerned not only with the school boys of the present, but with the citizens of the future.

XXIV.—EDUCATIONAL LIBRARY.

The existence of our library is beginning to be felt and appreciated, and it is fairly well made use of by the managers, principals, and masters of schools and colleges. It was started in the year 1900 with a view to placing at the disposal of those engaged in the work of teaching, free of any charge, a variety of such recent publications as have an educational bearing and interest. Though there is still accommodation for more books, the library has at present quite a considerable number of volumes representing most branches of education.

The schoolmasters are also allowed the privilege of removing books and keeping them for a fortnight. The library is open to readers daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. and on Saturdays till 2 P.M. This is so far the only library of its kind in Ceylon, and its usefulness to schoolmasters and others generally interested in education will, it is hoped, gradually increase.

XXV.—THE GOVERNMENT DAIRY.

In June the connection between my Department and the Government Dairy was finally closed. The connection was always a trifle artificial, the argument apparently being that because the Director of Public Instruction has to do with schools, therefore he should supervise a School of Agriculture, to which shall be attached a Government Dairy, because there is nothing else to attach it to. But it does not follow that a Director of Public Instruction has much precious knowledge to give to the purchase of cows or the analysis of milk. The Dairy, which has been a remarkable success, and has helped to introduce into the Island an excellent and valuable breed of cows, has been handed over to the Government Veterinary Surgeon, into whose Department it more naturally falls.

XXVI.—THE DEATH OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

The Circular which was issued to all Government Schools on the occasion of Her Majesty's death is given in the Appendix.* It was of course sent only to Government Schools, but I should convey a very wrong impression if I left it to be supposed that mourning was confined only to those schools. My impression is, from what I heard and saw, that there was hardly a school in the Island which did not give very touching proofs of sympathy with the rest of the Empire in the common sorrow.

XXVII.—GANSABHAWA SCHOOLS.

There are twenty of these schools in the Tamankaduwa District of the North-Central Province with an average annual attendance of 54 children in each school. The number of teachers employed in these schools is at present twenty. The education imparted is in the vernacular, and is of a purely elementary character. The present mode of paying the salaries of these teachers is quite of a novel kind, and will no doubt stimulate them to further exertion in persuading and encouraging the parents of children scattered in this remote part of the Island, who have not yet fully begun to appreciate the value of education, to regularly send their children to school. A teacher is paid at the rate of 25 cents per mensem for each child attending school. The salaries will therefore increase proportionately with the increase in the number of pupils. It is impossible to expect to find qualified teachers who are willing to accept appointments in such remote and often unhealthy parts of the Island unless some such encouragement is afforded them. The expense of maintaining these schools is met both from Gansabhawa funds and the Government donation of Rs. 1,000 per annum.

In reference to paragraph 8 (page D 6) of my last year's report I now print the following letter, so as to make the very instructive story of educational development in Tamankaduwa continuous:—

The GOVERNMENT AGENT, North-Central Province, to the DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to annex a statement (A) showing how the Government grant of Rs. 1,000 has been spent this year on account of the above schools, and to request the favour of a renewal of the grant for next year.

2. I may point out that owing to the necessity for providing furniture, stationery, books, &c., for the schools during the first year of the grant, the Gansabhawa funds have had to bear almost the whole cost of the salaries of the teachers, and will by the end of the year have spent some Rs. 1,700 on the schools, as is shown by the annexed Statement B.

3. The Village Tribunal funds cannot stand this strain every year, and I hope next year to devote the greater part of the grant towards paying the teachers.

I am, &c.,
L. W. BOOTH,
Government Agent.

Statement A.

Government Grant.

	Rs.	c.
Stationery	154	97
Value of registers	65	0
Salaries of teachers for July	154	75
Value of 200 copies of First Book	9	30
Value of chalk	0	75
Value of furniture	410	88
Transport of furniture	130	87
Transport of registers, &c.	7	50
	934	2
Balance ...	65	98 †
Total ...	1,000	0

* See Appendix No. 11.

† This will be spent before the end of the year.

Statement B.

Gansabhawa Funds.

		Rs.	c.
Salaries of teachers for January	...	137	75
Do. February	...	141	75
Do. March	...	137	50
Do. April	...	150	75
Do. May	...	153	25
Do. June	...	153	25
Do. August	...	159	75
Probable expenditure on account of salaries from September to December	...	640	0
Total	...	1,674	0

XXVIII.—INFANT TEACHING.

Perhaps the most serious blot upon our present system is that we have done nothing so far to develop infant teaching. The fact would hardly be credible to any one coming from Europe, where such great and increasing importance is attached to it. India, too, is waking up to her backwardness in this direction, and a very interesting scheme of reform has been drawn up by the Government of Bengal, which is not only an effort towards adopting European kindergarten ideas to Oriental requirements, but also changes very largely the stereotyped curricula in all the standards. In theory the scheme sounds excellent: the difficulty of course must be to instruct existing teachers in the new methods. It is hoped that this will be effected in India by a series of manuals now in course of preparation, and by forming classes at various centres where existing teachers within reach can get a certain amount of training from experts, and on their return to their schools be competent to give instruction to others further away. Even so there will be many difficulties in the way of rapid progress, and much conservative clinging to antiquated methods; but India has the great advantage of possessing already a certain number of trained teachers in kindergarten, while we have none. The manuals to be published in India will no doubt be of use to us, but very little can really be done until we import at least one expert who can start classes in Colombo, from which trained pupils can be sent to other districts. This of course means a small extra expenditure, and no funds are available, so that for the present we must be content to lament the fact that infant teaching has not yet commenced in Ceylon, although its importance is being increasingly recognized in most other countries.

XXIX.—MR. VAN CUYLENBURG'S REPORT ON EDUCATION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Mr. A. van Cuylenburg, the Senior Inspector of Schools, was sent by Government to the Madras Presidency at the end of 1900 to report on the educational system in vogue there and returned in January. His report has since been published as a Sessional Paper, and raises the following questions, of the first importance to us locally:—(1) Is it not high time that our Municipalities and Local Boards undertook a duty (that of contributing considerably towards education) which is thrown upon them throughout India? (2) To what extent should examination by results be abolished? (3) Are we not culpably neglecting infant teaching, whether by kindergarten or other methods, and thereby falling terribly behind other nations? (4) Is the pressing need for a training school for English teachers sufficiently recognized? (5) Is sufficient attention paid to drill and physical exercises? (6) Are our Industrial Schools worth the money spent on them unless qualified inspection is provided? (7) Should not our Inspectors be set free to "inspect" instead of having to give up a large proportion of their time to general examinations?

My own answers to these very important questions have been laid fully before Government. I would only say here that in my humble opinion the experience Mr. Van Cuylenburg has gained and the instructive report he has provided us with are a good and adequate return for the cost of the trip (Rs. 300), and I sincerely hope that this idea will be repeated, for each of our Inspectors would benefit of necessity by such possibilities of comparison and instruction, and we should gladly welcome and profit by similar reports on other parts of India, on Burma, and on the Straits Settlements. This is surely the best way of counteracting merely parochial views of education.

XXX.—THE NEW SYSTEM OF INSPECTION AS APPLIED TO VERNACULAR GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

(1) *By Mr. A. van Cuylenburg, Inspector of Schools, Western Province.*

As a first step in the introduction into our schools of the new system of inspection instead of examination, six of the largest and best taught vernacular schools in my district have been exempted from the annual examination. The change was so sudden, and involved such a complete departure from time-honoured methods, that it was some time before the teachers were able to realize the new responsibility thrust upon them. Accustomed by long years of dependence simply to the carrying out of methods of work devised for them by those in authority over them, the helplessness with which the new position was for some time faced was inevitable. Such advice and assistance as I was able to give soon helped them, however, to overcome this feeling, and every teacher is now keen in his appreciation of the freedom secured for him under the new system, and is doing his best to adapt himself to the new conditions, especially by the abandonment of the mechanical methods of teaching that had hitherto held him in such thrall.

My efforts, too, in their behalf have been directed almost exclusively to impressing the conviction upon them that, in teaching, results are now considered of less importance than methods; and with this object in view I have, in conference with them, drawn out for their guidance syllabuses for the several subjects of instruction less burdened with details than before, but affording more scope for intelligent teaching than was the case hitherto.

In the classification of scholars, the unwieldy division into eight standards has given way to four or five forms, convenient for management as necessitated by the size and advanced condition of each school; and the long-neglected "Alphabet Class" has been organized practically into an

infant department, worked on the new syllabus for the instruction of that class issued by the Department.

In the upper forms the Sinhalese classics have taken the place of the Departmental Seventh and Eighth Standard Readers, the Primary Readers being used in the forms below. Recitation is taught throughout the school. Practical composition, commencing with the construction of sentences, finds a place in the new syllabus at a much earlier stage than before, and grammar is taught along with it only so far as it can be made ancillary to that subject. The teaching of arithmetic makes some approach to the new syllabus for English schools adopted by our Board of Education, with the important difference that in these schools vulgar fractions come immediately after the simple rules. In higher arithmetic, elementary mensuration takes the place of discount, compound interest, and such rules as are practically of no use to the village lad. The teaching of geography has been thoroughly re-cast, and makes as near an approach as our circumstances will permit to the intelligent and educative methods of teaching that subject now in force in all civilized countries.

Object lessons have for the present been restricted to the infant department, and will be carried on, in continuation of the instruction already given, with the promotion of these "infants" into the standards. The restriction of these lessons for the present to the class where the foundation has to be laid has occurred both to the teachers concerned and to myself as perhaps, for us, the best method of making a new departure. Lessons on form and colour are also given in this department, and the drawing of simple leaves from the object itself and from memory has formed the nearest elementary introduction to the training of the hand and the eye that we have till now been able to provide. It has not been found possible to press into our scheme just now any occupations for these infants. All concerned are new to their work, and it has therefore been thought wise to hasten slowly. A commencement is, however, to be made with modelling, plaiting, building with bricks, &c., when a year's experience has brought with it the courage and the confidence necessary for undertaking the more ambitious aspects of the new scheme of instruction.

A corresponding advance in method characterizes the teaching of arithmetic to the infant department in these six schools. The old arbitrary system of teaching counting and numbers by rote has given way altogether to illustration by concrete objects. In teaching a number, the children are made, with the aid of concrete objects, to see its various combinations, that is, to find out in how many ways it is made up, and to apply to it the four simple arithmetical processes which can be dealt with through it. No number is accepted as thoroughly understood by the child until he can deal with it in this way, and also is able by the use of concrete objects to show how his results are obtained. Within the last three months Blackie's "Vivid Arithmetic Sheets for Number laying" have been used with much effect in these schools, and so far as my own knowledge of the work done goes the children were able some months back to deal in this way with numbers up to 10, answering orally questions involving the application of all the four rules to them. This is an advance in the teaching of arithmetic truly phenomenal in this country. Finger-counting has, under this system, completely disappeared. The alphabet class will not study higher numbers than 20 under this system, the higher numbers being reserved for study in the standards. In counting, the children are at present taken as far as 100.

It is now well nigh a year since these six schools have been exempted from the annual examination, and the progress made during this time, especially in the direction of intelligent and methodical teaching, is very encouraging. A much broader view of their work now characterizes the teaching of these men, and every effort is being made in their methods of work to train the children to think for themselves, that is, to use their own brains more than they did before in the acquisition of knowledge, rather than passively to depend upon their teachers for everything they require to know. This has been markedly noticeable in the object lesson teaching given to the infant department, and in the explanation of problems in arithmetic to the older scholars. Where in the former case, before the great aim of the new system was fully realized, the children were made the mere passive recipients of all the information possible on the object under examination, they are now on the contrary, with better and more enlarged views of our new intention, encouraged by skilful questioning, the use of illustrations, &c., to make their own efforts at arriving at their results. Although still far short of excellence, the methods adopted are infinitely more stimulative of thought than ever they were in the earlier days, and give me much ground for the hope that the new departure is a wise one. And it is no small gain to have succeeded in making the teachers feel that it is now left to them to do their work without stress, and that they can dispense with the pressure formerly noticeable during the last few months of the year in view of the examination results and their concomitants, and spread their work out more evenly over the twelve months. Besides, the opportunities for the skilled advice they often feel they need occur to them more frequently now than before, and I have been myself enabled by suggestions and actual teaching to open up to them new views and methods of instruction, which would perhaps never have fallen in their way otherwise. Indeed, the avidity with which my visits were looked forward to for the consideration of points on which my guidance was felt useful gave abundant proof of the birth of a healthier point of view of their position and responsibility as teachers of youth. And this is not a small thing to be grateful for. The system, again, is still in its tentative stage, and much has yet to be done before it can be said to be introduced in all its fulness. For instance, we have not yet introduced any method of examination to test our work. I have, practically, been engaged in teaching, and the teachers in learning from me, the new methods we are desirous of seeing introduced. These methods we may now assume as being fully understood, and we hope next to turn to the consideration of the best tests. Whether those tests should take the form of monthly or terminal examinations by the teachers themselves with the results noted for my inspection, will be decided after conference with the respective teachers; what will remain for me, then, will be the final report on the general efficiency of each school at the end of the school year. As these schools were all exempted from examination in May of last year, that month may be taken for the future as closing their school year, and as the month on which my report is due.

And it must not be omitted to be mentioned that in schools so poorly staffed as ours the burden of all the higher and more responsible work falls upon the principal teacher. Indeed, the new method of teaching the infant departments in these schools had to be worked by the principal teachers chiefly, the assistant teachers being in the majority of cases not sufficiently qualified to be entrusted with work utterly new to them in its objects and methods. It is therefore with no little pleasure that I

bear testimony to the readiness, zeal, and intelligence with which this part of the work was undertaken and performed by the principal teachers of these schools, regardless of the demand made on their time and their strength. The extension of the school day to seven hours in their case was of daily occurrence, the two extra hours being given to the highest forms, whose work was subordinated to that of the infants in the eagerness of these men to work out the new scheme of infant instruction. Indeed, the loyalty with which they co-operated in the introduction of a perfectly revolutionary system is beyond all praise. The working out of this scheme throws all the responsibility on the principal teacher. He has now to be his own examiner, and it is his fingers that have to pick out the weak points in his work. This new responsibility has been fully realized and accepted with a degree of satisfaction, which, I must frankly admit, was unexpected. On the whole, then, I feel that a wise step in advance has been taken, and that the men and the schools selected will justify their choice.

A. VAN CUYLENBURG.

(2) *By Mr. Henry Fernando, Acting Inspector of Schools, Southern Province.*

There are three schools of this category in the Southern Province:—

(1) Bentota Boys' Vernacular.
(2) Bentota Girls' Vernacular.
(3) Talpawila Boys' Vernacular.

The first and the second were, as usual, examined last year by a Sub-Inspector and duly reported upon. The Talpawila school was not so examined; it was frequently visited during the course of the year, and every endeavour made to improve the standard of teaching and raise the tone of the school generally. The teacher is a capable man, and one to whom a school of this class might be safely entrusted. He holds an examination at the end of each term for the purpose of promotions and of testing as much the progress made by each student as the work of his colleagues.

HENRY FERNANDO.

XXXI.—REPORT OF MR. HENRY FERNANDO, ACTING INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

I have the honour to submit my report for 1901 on the Government and Grant-in-Aid Schools in the Southern Province.

Personal.

Mr. A. L. Samarawickrema was in charge of the Province till February, when he was relieved by Mr. E. A. Seneviratna. I succeeded Mr. Seneviratna on the 1st August.

My connection with the district has been so short, and the opportunities I have had of gaining a personal knowledge of the schools and teachers so few, that I scarcely feel qualified to express any decided opinion on the different aspects of educational work that have come under my observation. This report will therefore be a mere record of my first impressions.

Assistants.

During the year there were two Sub-Inspectors under me, Mr. Weeresinha and Mr. Blok. The latter was only partially attached to the Southern Province, and the former has been away on sick leave since the end of November. I may be permitted to so far anticipate the reports for 1902 as to allude to the re-distribution, made on my recommendation, of the work of my Assistants. Each officer is henceforth to be stationed in the centre of his district. Mr. Blok for the Galle District in Galle, and Mr. Weeresinha in Matara for the rest of the Province. This arrangement should conduce to the more effective supervision and the more economical examination of vernacular schools.

School Bungalows and Accommodation.

A marked contrast is noticeable between the school bungalows of some districts and those of others, between the flimsy and unsightly structures, for instance, of the Magam pattuwa and Morawak korale and the substantial and well designed buildings in the Weligam korale and Wellaboda pattuwa. The unsatisfactory condition of the former is attributed not to the apathy or neglect of the responsible authorities, but to want of funds at their disposal. Whether the school bungalow is an index to the state of the exchequer of the Village Council I am unable to say, but I understand that a substantial well-built Gansabhawa by the side of a rickety shed doing duty for a school is by no means an uncommon sight. However this may be, some means should speedily be devised of improving the present state of affairs. As it is the teacher has often to carry on his work under most depressing circumstances, and cannot reasonably be expected to devote his undivided attention to school matters. Every school bungalow should, in my opinion, be tiled and paved, if not cemented, and should be whitewashed twice a year. It should be conspicuously the brightest and tidiest building in the village, serving as a model of neatness to the villagers. Placed as he now often is, a child cannot have any respect for cleanliness, and untidy school surroundings are calculated to engender habits which in after years it may be hard to eradicate.

Of late years we have been confronted with another difficulty, that of obtaining the landowners' consent to the enlargement of the existing school-houses where necessary. Such permission has actually been withheld in the case of two of the largest and most efficient schools in the Province, and their progress has consequently been greatly impeded. This should be a warning to Gansabhawas against building on private grounds, and steps should be taken, as early as practicable, to obviate this difficulty by acquiring all such lands by purchase or otherwise. The rule that every school bungalow should be on a plan approved by the Department ought to be strictly enforced, and care taken that in all such plans provision is invariably made for teachers' quarters as well as for school gardens.

School Furniture, &c.

I should wish to see schools provided with benches and desks of smaller size to suit the children of the lowest classes, who have now to put themselves into most uncomfortable postures when writing.

In Government schools the blackboard was generally well kept. Excellent specimens, too, were sometimes found, but these, I am afraid, were kept on exhibition for the benefit of the Inspector. The blackboards in many of the Grant-in-Aid Schools were rather of inferior make and appeared to be neglected. From all that I have observed I have reason to suspect that in most of our vernacular schools, both Government and Grant-in-Aid, this most useful article of school furniture is not utilized as it ought to be, and the idea seems to prevail that it is only helpful where a sum in arithmetic has to be explained to a class.

Maps.

This is an article that ought to serve both for ornament and use, but really serves neither purpose in the great majority of vernacular schools. In some cases the maps are stowed away in a corner of a room covered with the dust of weeks. They are never used except at a geography lesson, and even for that purpose seldom. A teacher might often be seen rushing through the geography lesson with his back to the map, ignoring its existence, but more often he saves it this indignity by leaving it undisturbed in the map box. While it is true that the moist climate of some parts of the Southern Province renders the preservation of maps in good condition difficult, and that the Sinhalese maps, owing to some defect in their get-up, appear to decay far too rapidly, still I am inclined to believe that they often become unserviceable by reason of the teacher's negligence. I would suggest that teachers be required to state in every requisition for a new map the date on which a map of the same kind was last supplied.

School Registers.

As a rule, the Attendance Register appeared to be much better kept than the Admission Register. The prevailing faults in the former were the omission to fill in the summary at the end of the book immediately after the expiration of each month, and in not a few cases the employment of wrong methods in rectifying daily presence or absence marks. In the keeping of the Admission Register great carelessness was noticed in Government as well as in Grant-in-Aid Schools. The progress columns were found in an incomplete state, and very frequently the number of children on the two registers did not tally, due to the practice, evidently very common, of spasmodically bringing the Admission Register up to date. I have warned the teachers against these and other irregularities, but until they are made penal I fear the present laxity will continue.

Time Table.

The time table does not play that part in the organization of our schools and the education of the children which might rightly be expected of it. This is due to the inadequacy of the teaching staff, and where the staff is fairly sufficient, to the want of methodical habits on the part of the teachers. The average teacher begins work, not at the appointed time, but when he thinks that all children likely to attend on that day have made their appearance; and the duration of each lesson often depends, even in schools where there is a timepiece, rather on the interest felt on the subject by the teacher than on the time assigned to it in the time table. When the Inspector is present a teacher is observed to repeatedly consult his watch and time table alternately, plainly indicating thereby his lack of acquaintance with the latter. Its great educative value is completely lost sight of in most vernacular and in perhaps some English schools, attributable either to the teacher's ignorance or his indifferent appreciation of the extent to which it might be applied in inculcating habits of promptitude and regularity in a boy.

A small hand bell should be of great service, especially in large schools, in maintaining discipline, and I should also wish to see some of the schools, at least those in the outlying districts, provided with timepieces.

Attendance.

Even in countries far more advanced than Ceylon is, irregular attendance of children at school is a great obstacle to the progress of education. What has to be contended against is not the absence of hearty co-operation or even the passive indifference, but the active opposition of parents, often coupled with the apathy of minor headmen, who are charged with the duties of attendance officers. The headman as an attendance officer has proved a failure, and until we have officers of our own, paid by and amenable to the Department, it is useless to hope for much improvement in this direction. If, as I have suggested elsewhere, it could be arranged to have a certain portion of the Gansabhawa funds paid in annually to the Education Department for the upkeep and erection of Government School bungalows, these stipendiary attendance officers might also be entrusted with their oversight. The sooner the present dual control and divided responsibility is put an end to, the better for all concerned.

The teachers themselves should endeavour to make school life as attractive as possible to children. The curriculum of school studies, of course, affords in itself little or no attraction to the average boy, but to an intelligent teacher would occur several ways of making the five hours spent in school agreeable to the pupil. It also seems to me that by holding at convenient centres magic lantern exhibitions, and by such other expedients as are had recourse to in other countries for the benefit of boys whose attendance has been regular, the attendance at schools might be appreciably improved.

In this connection I would also venture to point out that if the object of the Gansabhawa rule regarding compulsory attendance at school of all children up to their thirteenth year is the abolition of ignorance, it does not accomplish its purpose. The villager not seldom succeeds in defeating it and at the same time escaping punishment by sending his child to school for a couple of months each year, little caring what progress he makes. A boy now leaves from the Second or Third Standard, having scarcely mastered the mechanical acquirements of the three R's and with a stock of learning of the least possible service to him. With a view to prevent such an evasion of the law, I would submit the expediency of amending the Ordinance so as to make it compulsory for a child to attend school until he has passed the Fourth Standard.

Teachers.

The Government teachers in the Southern Province have not, I think, been distributed to the best advantage. We have not, for instance, acted conformably to the rules that have been laid down for the observance of grant-in-aid school managers on the subject. I do not, however, advocate the discontinuance of uncertificated Government teachers who have been in service for some time, and who are giving satisfaction, but we might be more consistent in the employment of those that are certificated, and avoid the anomaly of having second class and even third class men in charge of large middle schools; while first class certificated teachers, with comparatively high pay, greater experience, and superior attainments, are relegated to insignificant village schools with a paltry attendance.

Then, there is the question of adequately officering the large English and vernacular schools established a couple of years ago. They are still in their infancy, and if they are to have a fair trial, they should be provided with a staff of competent teachers. The head teacher of a school of this class is, as a rule, a man of experience and ability, and I would suggest that he be allowed two assistants holding second class certificates (one of them being, if possible, a trained teacher), and that his third assistant, where he has one, should be a passed monitor, who, after serving an apprenticeship of one year there, could with advantage be placed in independent charge of a school. These schools will then serve a double purpose quite apart from their own intrinsic usefulness, they will serve as models to the other schools and also annually turn out a man well qualified for a head teachership. But the difficulty is to attract and retain good men; for, according to Departmental rules, assistant teachers, however efficient, are not entitled to increase of pay or result payments. Unless we are prepared to hold out some inducement to the assistants of these schools by way of personal allowances to be attached to them while so employed, it will not be easy to obtain the services of good men.

Teaching.

That the methods of teaching adopted are generally primitive and almost universally defective must be obvious even to a casual observer. A child is treated as the passive recipient of information, right direction is not given to his intelligence, and his faculty of independent observation never trained. If the ways of the vernacular teacher of to-day are antiquated, and if he moves in the same groove as his own master did a generation ago, it is not altogether his fault. In Sinhalese there is no literature on the subject of teaching, there are no periodicals as in English from which the most improved methods of teaching might be learnt, and the visits of the Inspector, whose first duty it is to see that his teachers understand and duly perform their work, are few and far between. The teacher is thus left to his own resources, and little wonder that the instruction imparted is of the most mechanical kind. I propose to issue from time to time, to the teachers of my district, leaflets dealing with subjects of interest to them, such as (*a*) Duties of Teachers; (*b*) What is Discipline, and how to maintain it; (*c*) How each Subject of School Study should be taught, &c. A school magazine properly conducted should prove a powerful standard in raising the standard of teaching in our schools, and would, I doubt not, be found useful to the teachers in many other ways. At the suggestion of Mr. Blok meetings of teachers have been organized, having for their object the improvement of the teaching in vernacular schools. The Inspector presides at these meetings and points out to the teachers the deficiencies disclosed by the last preceding examination, and explains by model lessons and otherwise how they should be best corrected. It is my intention when these meetings have passed their experimental stage, and the teachers are seen to take a lively interest therein, to invite them to read and discuss papers on educational topics. This will be the means, I trust, of creating in them an intelligent interest in their work and a spirit of healthy rivalry. The next step should be to encourage teachers to hold meetings of advanced and old pupils on their own initiative occasionally, so that education might not absolutely cease for those who have left school, and the impressions received in school might not be soon obliterated. I venture to think that these meetings have before them a future of usefulness.

Here I ought to record the indebtedness of the Department and teachers of English schools in Galle to the Rev. M. J. Burrows and the Rev. J. H. Darrell for the course of model lessons they have provided. The Rev. Mr. Darrell himself gave a most admirable lesson in Arithmetic—How to teach Fractions. This was followed by a lecture on Reading by the Director of Public Instruction, and a model lesson in Reading by the Acting Inspector of Schools.

Discipline.

To the average teacher this means little. By discipline he understands nothing more than "Orderliness," and its object, in his view, is to enable him to carry on his work without disturbance. This, though unquestionably one of its important aspects, is not all. Besides, even this orderliness would seem to be often secured by methods open to serious objection. There is inherent in the Ceylon village lad, as in most Eastern countries, a great regard, amounting to veneration, for the office of teacher, which, in the hands of a man of fair intelligence, ought to be an effective instrument in moulding the character of his pupils. But some teachers, I have observed with regret, take advantage of this trait in the character of his boys to establish a species of military terrorism in school; the teacher, no doubt, secures complete silence, but this silence is forced and unnatural, and injurious to the healthy development of a child's character. I have urged upon teachers the desirability of maintaining discipline by appealing to the honourable instincts of a child and of instilling into his mind the idea that duty should be for duty's sake. They do not realize that discipline could thus be attained, or that there could be anything like honourable instinct in a village child. I have found it almost impossible to make our teachers understand that this physical discipline is less important than, and indeed should lead up to, "mental and moral discipline." Whilst recognizing the importance of the development of the mind and of morals, they fail to see what connection school discipline has with mental and moral development. Nor do they appreciate the great responsibility resting on them, and that the years spent in school regulate the habits of a lifetime. They have to be taught that all this and more belongs to the province of school discipline, and that their aim should be to cultivate in their pupils habits the possession of which will be of more value to them in after life than mere book-learning.

Result Payments.

The present system of payment to teachers on mere results of examination, I submit, exerts a pernicious influence on the teachers and the taught, and has the effect of encouraging cramming. What a teacher not unfrequently does is to rest on his oars until he is within a few months of the annual examination, and then to devote his energies to the coaching of his pupils to answer questions of the type usually set at examinations.

Unfortunately the vernacular examination questions are generally so little varied, and the same questions are sometimes so frequently set, that it is possible for a teacher of experience to succeed with but little exertion in obtaining the required percentage of passes, and this entitles him to result payments, although drill and discipline may be indifferent, and school gardens, &c., unsatisfactory; while a most conscientious teacher, who pays equal attention to every branch of school study and discipline, but earns only, say, 78 per cent. of passes, fails to get his bonus. The case of the teachers of the smaller schools, who have often to work under great disadvantages in the shape of tottering school bungalows and *laissez faire* headmen, is still harder. With his handful of children he takes as much trouble as the teacher of the larger school, if not more, and presents an excellent school, but the bonus is denied to him because the number of children offered for examination is below the minimum prescribed. I beg to be allowed to suggest that the result payments to a teacher should depend not on the mere tabulated results of the annual examination of his school, but on all inspection reports—annual and incidental—made on his school during the year, and should be conditioned upon proficiency in every detail of school work.

I would require teachers to keep a monthly record of work done by them and to submit it to the Inspector at his incidental visit. He will then be in a position to judge whether sufficient progress has been made since his last visit.

Conclusion.

I here bring to a close my observations on the educational work of the Southern Province, and it now only remains for me to express my thanks to the school managers and to those of the Pattu or Korale Mudaliyars with whom my duties have so far brought me into contact for the uniform courtesy I have experienced at their hands.

XXXII.—REPORT OF Mr. C. DRIEBERG, SUPERINTENDENT, SCHOOL GARDENS.

With the closing of the School of Agriculture at the end of March, 1901, the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction that school gardens should, where practicable, be established in connection with Government village schools received the sanction of His Excellency the Governor. Such a measure was calculated, as the Director of Public Instruction well put it, to give village education that practical touch which it is so roundly accused of lacking.

The idea of carrying on Nature-teaching through the agency of school gardens has come to be generally recognized as an important agent in directing the minds of village children to the study of their natural surroundings, and inducing them to observe and take an intelligent interest in what most intimately concerns them as a rural population.

The objects of the new scheme may be enumerated as follows:—(1) to make the surroundings of school children pleasant and attractive to them; (2) to teach them careful, systematic, and up-to-date methods of cultivation; (3) to use the gardens as an object lesson and acquaint them with the elementary facts of Science concerning the plant and soil; and (4) to introduce through the school and scholars, and after practical tests in the school gardens, new and better varieties of plants and trees for cultivation in the villages.

One of the admitted advantages of working among village children is that we approach them under the most favourable conditions, amid their natural surroundings, and while their minds are yet open and inquisitive to know all about natural objects.

The staff for working the scheme, as at present constituted, consists of myself as Superintendent of School Gardens, Mr. Alexander Perera, my Assistant and Manager of the stock garden, and three garden coolies for the upkeep of the stock garden. A part of each month is spent by me in Colombo over office and garden work, and the rest in travelling in the villages, in inspecting and regulating the work in such of the school gardens as have been started, and in endeavouring to extend the practical application of the scheme.

Mr. Perera, who came to me from the Royal Botanic Gardens, assumed duties here on October 10, since when I have been free to carry on my inspection work with the assurance that I am leaving behind in charge of the stock garden a reliable person to attend to personal inquiries during my absence, to meet the teachers who call for plants and seeds and give them any information they desire to have, and to attend to the vernacular correspondence, which is daily increasing.

At present there is only one stock garden, that on the grounds of the late School of Agriculture, Colombo. Here nurseries of fruit trees and other permanent economic products are maintained, and a large variety of vegetables and ornamental garden plants are grown for seed, with the object of having a ready supply of both plants and seeds for distribution to school gardens. The chief original source of supply has been the Botanic Gardens, the Director of which has given his hearty support to the working of the new scheme.

Indian and English varieties of vegetables have also been introduced, and the best kinds of plantains from Queensland, Fiji, and Java, and of yams from the West Indies and Java have been indented for. The soil in the stock garden is of a very poor description, but it has been considerably improved by the process of mixing, and is fast acquiring the character of a garden loam.

An improved water supply has lately been provided, and the employment of temporary extra labour to get over the preliminary work necessary for the laying out of a further area has also been allowed. These welcome concessions have enabled me to make satisfactory progress with the development of the stock garden during the past few months.

The work in the school gardens is carried on solely by the teachers, their assistants, the monitors, and school children. Where necessary financial aid is provided to meet initial expenditure in clearing land, cutting and levelling, and well sinking, fencing, &c. A set of garden tools suitable to requirements is furnished to each school.

The children work morning and evening in the garden, which is divided up into plots, and each given in charge of one or more children. The teachers are required to furnish (1) a monthly return of attendance at garden work, and remarks as to the state of the weather; (2) a monthly statement of accounts showing receipts from, and expenditure on, garden; (3) a quarterly crop return in which the following information has to be entered: (*a*) Names of plants and seeds, (*b*) when received, (*c*) when planted, (*d*) date of first flowering, (*e*) quantity of produce secured, and (*f*) sale price of same. The object of calling for these returns is to ensure regularity in carrying out the details of work in the garden, to enforce methodical work, to induce observation and the recording of results for future reference. Through the quarterly return it is expected that a body of useful information will ultimately be available regarding the growth of particular crops under particular conditions in different localities.

One of the chief difficulties to be contended with in connection with the working of the school gardens is the lack of training on the part of the teachers for the technical work they are required to undertake, but this difficulty is to a great measure being met by personal instruction on the spot given in the course of inspections, and by the issue of circulars containing instructions in the vernacular. Exceptional cases, however, occur where the teachers from having as students come under the influence of the late School of Agriculture, or from actual experience, possess a very fair knowledge of horticulture. In such cases it is found that some progress has already been made in gardening by the teacher gratifying his own taste in the matter. As cases in point, I might mention Kiriwattuduwa, Narandeniya, and Talpawila.

The first publication, issued as a circular to teachers, was a translation of a lecture delivered by Mr. Willis on School Gardens and Nature Study. Of this circular, 133 copies were forwarded to Government Vernacular Schools and 65 copies sent on application to Grant-in-Aid Schools. The second circular was a paper written in fuller explanation of the aim and object and importance of the new work demanded of the teachers. The third circular, which is about to be issued, gives directions for carrying out the first of a series of simple experiments in pot cultivation, to prove the value of manuring in as striking a way as possible. The Director of the Botanic Gardens has furnished three "lessons to teachers," with the idea of inducing the children to make observations regarding certain striking phenomena of plant life; these lessons are being translated into Sinhalese, and will be very shortly placed in the hands of teachers.

I have arranged that teachers who visit Colombo to draw their salaries should call at the stock garden as often as they can, while others should take advantage of their vacation to do so. Already a number of teachers, generally accompanied by assistants and monitors and sometimes by the older students, have availed themselves of the opportunity to see how work is carried on in the stock garden, how the plants of the kinds sent them are being grown, and to derive information on a variety of subjects connected with their work.

What has actually been accomplished in the way of school gardening is in most cases creditable, while in some cases the results have been better than could have been expected. Schools like Jamburelíya and Handapangoda are, I consider, models of what village schools should be, the children bright looking, the school and its surroundings clean and attractive, the garden well laid out and stocked with useful plants and trees which the children know all about. In one or two instances, as at Kahatuduwa, the change in the environment of the school has been so radical as to make it difficult of recognition.

A good deal of interest in the new scheme has been evinced by non-Government bodies, notably the authorities of St. Benedict's Institute, where a start in school gardening has already been made, and is likely to lead to extended operations.

Betel and tomato disease are receiving my attention with a view to the best treatment to be adopted to prevent the disease and check its progress.

Budding and grafting operations will be undertaken in the stock garden during the next rains, before which a complete set of the necessary tools, &c., are expected from America. It is intended to instruct our teachers in these methods of propagation.

The "Agricultural Magazine," which is now in its thirteenth year, continues to be issued monthly.

Classes in agriculture are conducted bi-weekly by myself or my Assistant in the Training School, the students of which participate in the work of the stock garden.

XXXIII.—FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

	1900. Rs. c.		1901. Rs. c.
Amount voted	872,838 74	...	934,628 66
Amount expended	820,133 87	...	907,595 56
Unexpended balance ...	52,704 87		27,033 10

The total amount voted for the service of the Department in 1901 was Rs. 934,628·66, of which a sum of Rs. 907,595·56 was expended during the year. The unexpended balance amounted to Rs. 27,033·10, representing Rs. 7,927·21 under Personal Emoluments and Rs. 19,105·89 under Other Charges.

The savings under Personal Emoluments is due chiefly to the closure of several schools during the year, to the votes for new schools not being fully exhausted, and to half pay and no pay leave granted to teachers.

Under Other Charges the large sums unexpended during the year were Rs. 2,151·50 on account of pupil teachers in Aided Schools, Rs. 5,326·86 on account of grants to Aided Schools, Rs. 1,240 on account of grants to Industrial Schools, Rs. 1,988·55 on account of cost of boarding students of the Agricultural School, Rs. 1,403·30 on account of printing Sinhalese school books, Rs. 3,744·63 on account of reformatory for juvenile offenders, and Rs. 2,175·57 on account of the Technical College, making a total of Rs. 18,030·41.

The total gross expenditure of the Department when compared with that of the previous year shows an increase of Rs. 87,461·69.

The nett expenditure of 1901, after deducting receipts from school fees, sale of books, stationery, &c., amounted to Rs. 860,183·96, showing an increase of Rs. 86,216·28 over that of 1900.

The receipts from school fees, sale of books, stationery, &c., during the year amounted to Rs. 47,411·60, and show an increase of Rs. 1,245·41 as compared with the receipts of 1900.

The following is a comparative statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the Department during the last two years :—

RECEIPTS.	1900. Rs. c.		1901. Rs. c.	
Amount received as school fees, Royal College	20,515 0		19,775 0	
Amount received as school fees, Technical College	4,000 0		7,945 0	
Amount received as school and boarding fees, School of Agriculture ...	1,303 90		73 63	
Amount received as school fees, Primary and Middle English Schools ...	2,144 81		2,340 17	
Amount recovered by sale of stationery	1,443 28		1,888 40	
Amount recovered by sale of books ...	14,486 70		15,159 40	
Amount received as examination fees...	2,272 50		230 0	
Nett receipts on account of votes ...	773,967 68		860,183 96	
Total ...	820,133 87		907,595 56	
EXPENDITURE.				
Administration.				
Cost of Direction	17,415 48		18,299 49	
Cost of Inspection	47,131 33		47,899 78	
		64,546 81		66,199 27
General Instruction. Superior.				
Royal College	40,455 25		41,221 54	
Pali Vidyodaya College ...	1,113 91		1,110 0	
Grant-in-Aid High Schools ...	44,891 0		43,421 50	
Scholarships and Prizes ...	20,944 30		14,460 67	
Miscellaneous Charges ...	—		993 55	
		107,404 90		101,207 26
Middle and Primary.				
Government Schools	198,635 87		222,337 30	
Grant-in-aid Schools	329,727 40		363,892 45	
Grant to Tamankaduwa Schools ...	—		1,000 0	
		528,363 27		587,229 75
Special Instruction.				
School of Agriculture ...	10,554 44		5,390 78	
School Gardens	—		3,272 87	
Ceylon Technical College ...	29,278 11		42,236 55	
Government Training Schools ...	3,946 0		4,621 49	
Grant-in-Aid Training Schools ...	4,850 0		7,725 0	
Industrial Schools	41,476 54		45,987 61	
Carpentry School, Balangoda ...	248 89		240 0	
Orphan and Ragged Schools and Free Boarding Scholarships ...	2,547 84		2,336 58	
Maggona Reformatory ...	9,358 62		19,505 37	
		102,260 44		131,316 25
Libraries and Reading Rooms.				
Donations	—	3,650 0	—	3,650 0
Preparation of School Books.				
Sinhalese Books and Maps ...	—	8,110 92	—	8,993 20
Books purchased for Sale.				
English, Sinhalese, and Tamil Books ...	—	3,627 67	—	5,492 92
Furniture purchased for examination...	—	—	—	994 33
Miscellaneous.				
Expenditure not chargeable under any of the above heads	—	2,169 86	—	2,512 58
Total ...	—	820,133 87		907,595 56

Statement showing the Amount voted to the Department and the Amounts expended for the Years 1900 and 1901.

	Amount voted in 1901, including Vote in Supplementary Supply Bill.	Amount expended in 1901.	Amount expended in 1900.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments.			
Fixed Salaries	16,750 0	16,750 0	16,750 0
Provisional Salaries	297,258 16	289,330 95	268,281 35
Other Charges.			
Grants-in-aid of existing Schools	427,600 0	421,673 14	386,709 54
Do. Training Schools Scholarships	8,000 0	7,725 0	4,850 0
Grants to Pupil Teachers of Aided Schools	12,000 0	9,848 50	8,572 0
Do. Industrial Schools	18,500 0	17,260 0	16,320 0
Do. Pali Vidyodaya College	1,000 0	1,000 0	1,000 0
Allowance to Ragged Schools	500 0	499 92	499 92
Do. Galle Industrial School	600 0	600 0	600 0
Do. Buona Vista Charity School	900 0	900 0	900 0
Allowance and rent to Kandy Industrial School ...	2,700 0	2,699 76	2,699 76
Cost of boarding students of the School of Agriculture ...	3,000 0	1,011 45	3,166 54
English Scholarships, including Rs. 500 passage money ...	13,937 50	10,630 91	16,271 89
Queen's Scholarships	2,000 0	1,999 76	1,896 44
Scholarships for Girls	1,440 0	950 0	1,220 0
Mathematical Prize	100 0	100 0	100 0
Allowance of Monitors and bonus to Head Teachers in Government Schools	23,287 0	22,820 29	17,348 74
Cost of preparing and publishing Sinhalese School Books ...	9,000 0	7,596 70	7,070 38
Result payments to Certificated Head Teachers	5,000 0	7,026 43	5,210 40
Allowance for boarding and lodging ten Training Students in Vernacular Middle Schools	1,900 0	1,814 22	1,493 85
Cost of free Boarders	731 0	736 74	948 0
Maintenance and Transport (Reformatory Boys)	16,000 0	12,255 37	9,358 62
Grant-in-aid of Female Itinerating Teachers in Uva ...	500 0	—	500 0
Expenses connected with the Technical College	14,205 0	13,589 43	4,264 43
Ceylon Veterinary Scholarship	880 0	780 0	480 0
Grant to Schools in Tamankaduwa District, North-Central Province	1,000 0	1,000 0	—
Donations to Libraries, Book Clubs, &c.	3,650 0	3,650 0	3,650 0
Cost of Books and Stationery	10,000 0	10,290 14	7,990 66
Furniture for Schools	3,000 0	2,912 35	2,589 50
Miscellaneous Expenses	6,000 0	9,157 58	7,373 79
Books for Royal College Library	100 0	100 0	100 0
Rent of School-houses	1,100 0	1,060 0	987 50
Travelling Expenses of Director, Inspectors, &c.	20,000 0	20,062 74	17,651 1
Horse allowance to two Sub-Inspectors	—	—	840 0
Special Expenditure.			
Furniture for New Schools	1,000 0	729 85	—
Expenses connected with the Carpentry School at Balangoda ...	250 0	240 0	248 89
Cost of a set of works for aiding instructions in Science and Art Schools	—	—	554 36
Equipment of the Art Department, Technical College ...	—	—	1,636 30
For new surveying instruments at the Technical College ...	1,560 0	—	—
For furniture for examinations held by the Department ...	1,000 0	994 33	—
Improvements to the copper-plate of the Sinhalese Map of Asia ...	480 0	—	—
Cost of providing additional accommodation at the Maggona Reformatory	6,000 0	6,000 0	—
Expenses connected with the visit of an Inspector to India ...	300 0	300 0	—
Cost of putting up a wall round the Maggona Reformatory ...	1,250 0	1,250 0	—
Cost of publishing a Syllabus for the Drawing Department, Technical College	500 0	—	—
Moiety of cost of publishing Sinhalese Primer for the Blind ...	250 0	250 0	—
Total ...	934,628 66	907,595 56	820,133 87

Statement showing the Annual Expenditure incurred on account of Education, and the Receipts by School Fees, from 1881 to 1901.

Year.	Fixed Establishment.		Provisional Establishment.		Education, exclusive of Establishment.		Total.		Receipts by School Fees.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
1881	37,749	34	189,967	28	255,123	93	482,840	55	23,057	52
1882	37,291	36	196,394	51	254,303	3	487,988	90	22,415	85
1883	35,588	34	197,345	48	244,557	33	477,491	15	26,157	34
1884	36,249	82	198,569	56	253,838	4	488,657	42	27,093	26
1885	26,749	99	169,257	63	230,291	81	426,299	43	16,311	66
1886	26,749	93	178,853	42	242,093	94	439,697	29	15,175	24
1887	26,749	90	177,855	62	250,110	58	454,716	10	13,201	42
1888	26,749	92	179,782	66	251,714	18	458,246	76	12,058	25
1889	26,757	58	183,649	33	259,885	84	470,292	75	13,179	71
1890	26,835	79	184,457	60	263,094	60	474,387	99	13,703	82
1891	30,541	43	183,148	47	294,671	53	508,361	43	14,438	17
1892	27,920	58	200,204	61	297,714	0	525,839	19	16,076	12
1893	26,749	80	212,197	99	343,513	48	582,461	27	17,462	78
1894	26,749	80	228,757	56	348,692	32	604,199	68	22,203	93
1895	26,749	89	234,420	5	371,649	56	632,819	50	23,062	69
1896	26,750	0	240,463	68	401,060	17	668,273	85	26,132	64
1897	26,750	0	245,019	30	444,997	41	716,766	71	25,658	16
1898	16,750	0	252,833	1	468,539	4	738,122	5	27,031	57
1899	16,750	0	257,248	5	504,135	80	778,133	85	29,336	3
1900	16,750	0	268,281	35	535,102	52	820,133	87	27,963	71
1901	16,750	0	289,330	95	601,514	61	907,595	56	30,133	80

Office of Public Instruction,
Colombo, April 25, 1902,

S. M. BURROWS,
Director.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.—RETURN showing the Travelling done by Inspectors and their Assistants during the Year 1901.

	Number of Days away from Head-quarters.	Number of Schools examined.	Number of Visits without Notice.	Number of Inspections for Registration.	Number of Miles travelled.
WESTERN AND SABARAGAMUWA PROVINCES.					
Mr. A. van Cuylenburg	120	66	40	1	1,484
„ A. L. Samarawickrema	130	72	3	1	1,156
„ R. de Silva	155	92	7	2	1,620
„ A. W. D. Jayasuriya	222	125	77	3	2,178½
„ S. Welayden	172	121	18	15	3,393
„ H. D. L. Wijesinha	125	119	37	5	889
„ J. P. P. Samarasekara	215½	135	—	9	1,922
„ J. Cooray	168	101	24	10	1,843
CENTRAL PROVINCE.					
Mr. E. A. Seneviratne	106	62	87	11	2,429
„ C. Jayasuriya	215	115	4	4	2,314
„ P. S. Rodrigo	202	125	4	6	1,905
NORTHERN PROVINCE.					
Mr. R. H. Leembruggen	136	107	20	13	1,384
„ G. C. Thambapillai	181	129	56	9	1,286
„ L. Manuel	188	194	24	6	1,648
„ D. P. C. Chellappah	164	174	34	15	1,731
SOUTHERN PROVINCE.					
Mr. Henry Fernando	64	52	11	7	324
„ D. J. Weerasinghe	191	155	21	6	1,815
„ J. Blok	158	99	26	11	1,948

No. 1A.—REPORT OF THE EXAMINERS on the special examination of certain Forms in the Royal College, December, 1901.

To the Secretary of the Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate of the University of Cambridge.

SIR,—I BEG leave to submit to you my report on the above-named examination which I have recently conducted in accordance with your instructions.

Latin.

I will commence with *Form Lower III.*, the lowest class submitted to examination. The results were in general satisfactory, especially if account is taken of the difficulty in which some boys were obviously placed by their limited acquaintance with the English language. In Grammar the weakest point was the passive verb, and next to that the pronouns; some, indeed, who knew their verbs failed in the pronouns. The translation of Latin sentences into English and English into Latin was on the whole very creditable. The exercise book in use has the merit of great simplicity, but it is unfortunate that in the Latin sentences the subject always comes first: the result not uncommonly was that the pupils jumped to the conclusion that the first word in the Latin sentences which I gave them was always the subject, whereas I had in some cases inverted the order. The teacher would do well to guard against this danger by giving the boys sentences in which the object comes first.

Middle III.—The declension of nouns and adjectives was almost faultless. Many boys answered well in the verbs; some, however, had not yet mastered the passive voice. The weaker points were the numerals, the chief tenses of verbs, and the answers to questions on the usages of certain words. The translation of English sentences into Latin was considerably above the average performance which I am accustomed to find in English schools; curiously enough the translation of Latin sentences into English was weak, although mistakes in English words and constructions were much rarer in this form than in the lower form.

Forms Upper III. A and B.—These two forms had done the same work and took the same papers.

In Form B the knowledge of Grammar to the end of the regular verbs was generally good, and in many cases very good; some, however, failed in giving chief tenses and in answering questions on syntax. A high average was reached in the translation of English sentences into Latin. Many, however, in both forms treated *se* as a nominative case. In prepared translation (*Gradatim*) some decidedly good papers were sent up. Rather more than half the boys reached at least a fairly good standard in both translation and parsing, the remainder showed weakness in one or both of these departments. They would have gained, I think, by a little more practice in parsing. Two boys gained more than half marks for a passage of unprepared translation, and several others made promising attempts at it, the remainder did not attempt it, some probably from want of time.

The work of Form A in Grammar and exercises may be described in the same terms as that of Form B, with the proviso that a somewhat higher standard was reached, especially in the answers on chief tenses of verbs and on syntax. In prepared translation failures were rare, and the versions were usually accurate; a majority of the boys also did well in parsing, and the work throughout the form gave evidence of good teaching in Grammar. Six boys translated the greater part of the unprepared passage correctly, seven were successful with parts of it, twelve left it unattempted.

Form Lower V.—The answers in accidence were good, numerals being the only point in which any weakness was generally shown. The greater part of the form gave fairly good answers in syntax, though many found a difficulty in showing how an English perfect active participle should be treated in Latin. In easy composition the form acquitted itself well: several approached full marks, and only one failed to gain one-third. In an easy passage of unprepared translation several did not fall far below full marks, and all but two gained at least two-thirds—a very good result. In somewhat harder passages two boys did decidedly well, and nearly half the form gained half marks or more.

The preparation of the IXth Book of the *Æneid* had obviously tested the powers of the form more severely, on account of its difficulty and also on account of the command of English which it called for. Three boys sent up very fair papers, and many others had made praiseworthy efforts to understand the poem, others had only a vague recollection of the meaning. A good number answered correctly an easy question on the metre. The knowledge of collateral information requisite for the understanding of the text was somewhat scanty. Some gave fair answers on points of syntax, others gave explanations at variance with correct renderings which they had given of the passages. On the whole, the result of what had obviously proved a difficult task was creditable to the teaching.

French.

An elementary paper was set to *Form Lower V.*; many of the boys, however, had learned the language only one year. As no syllabus of work was sent in, the paper no doubt was a difficult one for these students. Half the form gave fairly good answers in Grammar, nearly as many were successful or fairly successful in unprepared translation, and several were fairly successful in translating English sentences into French. Revision of the verbs and instruction in the use of the conjunctive pronouns was generally required. No paper was good throughout, but most of the papers contained some good answers; in other words, some good work is being done, but it needs consolidating and extending.

I have sent in the list of marks in such a form as to show each boy's performance in the various departments of his papers. The College authorities may prefer to reduce the maximum in some cases.

The papers were very neatly written, and were arranged by those in charge of the examination in excellent order.

I have, &c.,

J. H. FLATHER, M.A.,
Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

February 20, 1902.

Countersigned on behalf of the Syndicate.

J. N. KEYNES,
Secretary.

To the Secretary of the Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate of the University of Cambridge.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to send you my report on that part of the examination of this College which was undertaken by me.

English Grammar.—The parsing and analysis of sentences were generally well done by Form Lower V., and the general grammar questions were, on the whole, satisfactorily answered by that class. The paraphrasing produced some rather curious results, but the composition was very fair. Forms Upper III. A and Upper III. B reached a good standard in this subject. Form Middle III. found the paper set them rather too difficult, but the majority showed an intelligent capacity for applying the knowledge they possessed. Their parsing and analysis were both commendable. Form Lower III. also were found to have been carefully taught. In fact it appeared to me that this subject had been well taught throughout.

English Poetry.—Shakespeare's *Henry V.* had been studied by Form Lower V. The knowledge of the plot and characters was not very accurate; that of the words and phrases asked about was better. A large number of boys gave the repetition correctly enough. Forms Upper III. A and B had read Goldsmith's *Deserted Village* with good results. Several meritorious accounts of that author were sent up. The passages set to be written out from memory were successfully reproduced by the majority, and several good attempts were made at paraphrasing a passage of English set for that purpose. Forms Middle III. and Lower IV. had learned some selected pieces of poetry very correctly, but in writing them out many boys proceeded without regard to the lines, as if they were writing prose. The questions on the subject-matter were satisfactorily answered and the paraphrasing was meritorious.

Dictation.—The boys seemed to have very little idea of punctuation. The spelling and handwriting were generally good, but in very many cases boys had obviously failed to grasp the meaning of the passage dictated, and seemed to have written down the words as it were mechanically without regard to the context.

Arithmetic.—Form Lower V. on a general paper reached a satisfactory standard, the work being on the whole accurate and neat. Form Upper III. A (to decimals and practice) did not, in my judgment, reach a sufficiently high standard. Too many boys failed to work correctly even very simple sums in vulgar fractions and decimals. A question on practice was also indifferently answered. Form Upper III. B on the same paper were on the whole a weaker set. Form Middle III. worked sums on the ordinary rules satisfactorily, but very many boys failed to work correctly those on vulgar fractions and decimals, notwithstanding that they were very simple. Form Lower III. (to vulgar fractions) in the main reached a fair standard, but were uncertain in manipulating fractions, and, generally speaking, not sufficiently accurate in their working.

Algebra.—Form Lower V. (to easy quadratics) sent up a most satisfactory set of papers, working accurately and using good methods. Forms Upper III. A and B also worked very accurately, and in fact a more difficult paper might have been set to them.

Euclid.—Form Lower V. (Books I.–IV.) were not very successful. Many boys failed to prove the propositions correctly, and very few even attempted the riders. Forms Upper III. A and B (Book I. to proposition 41) did much better work, exhibiting both accuracy and intelligence. Form Middle III. had mastered the definitions, axioms, and postulates of Book I. with great thoroughness. Many also wrote out correctly the propositions selected from those they had learned (1–15).

I have, &c.,

I. H. ATTWATER, M.A.,
Pembroke College.

February 17, 1902.

Countersigned on behalf of the Syndicate.

J. H. FLATHER, M.A.,
Assistant Secretary.

Examination in History and Geography.

To the Secretary of the Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate of the University of Cambridge.

SIR,—I HAVE examined Forms Lower V., III. 1 A, III. 1 B, Middle III., and Lower III. in English History and Geography. I consider that the results of the examination are, on the whole, very satisfactory. The candidates had been carefully prepared, and they presented their work in a neat and careful form. There were in every class some who wrote thoroughly good answers, and I was impressed by the intelligence of the boys as a whole.

English History.

Lower V.—The performance was very good. The accounts of Walpole and of the rebellion of 1745 were full and clear, and in regard to other questions there were in each case some who answered with intelligence. Few, however, explained what is meant by the terms Prime Ministers and Cabinet. Those who acquitted themselves the best were A. de S. Gunesekera, D. C. Cooray, M. R. Akbar, and D. E. Joseph.

Form III. 1 A.—The average of marks obtained was high. The question on King Alfred was very successfully attempted, as were similar questions dealing with Wolsey and Simon de Montfort. The weakest point lay in the explanations as to the causes of the Wars of the Roses. Those who answered the best were S. C. Drahaman, J. de Silva, L. B. de Kretser, and D. Amarasuriya.

Form III. 1 B.—The results obtained here were not so good as in some other cases. The average of marks was not very high. The questions dealing with Wolsey, King Alfred, and Simon de Montfort were, however, well answered. Those who were at the head were A. E. de Silva, W. O. Jonklaas, and M. B. Panabokke.

Middle III.—The average of marks was a good one, and represented very good work on the part of the candidates, who had evidently taken great pains in preparation. This is more to their credit, inasmuch as the questions were not easy. Those who answered the best were E. C. de Kretser, R. Sripathmanathan, F. N. Mendis, and T. A. de Silva.

Lower III.—A considerable number of the boys in this form answered with credit. The accounts given of the crusades were intelligent and full, and the same may be said of many of the answers to a question on the reign of King John. Those who acquitted themselves best were H. R. Jayawardene, H. S. de Boer, R. G. de Silva, E. G. Perera, Æ. Samarasinghe, and M. S. Akbar.

Geography.

Lower V.—The map (India) was surprisingly well filled in, and the other questions produced thoroughly good results. The amount of information that was actually wrong was very small, a result of careful preparation on the part of the candidates. The following deserve mention:—M. R. Akbar, D. C. Cooray, D. E. Joseph, and C. C. Perera.

Form III. 1 A.—The mistake made as to the subject prepared was allowed for by the Examiner, the great mass of the marks being allotted to what had been prepared. The boys answered well, and the maps of the Indus and Ganges were clearly drawn. Intelligent answers were also sent up to a question on Siberia. Those who answered the best were D. Amarasuriya, E. F. Modder, and M. S. C. Drahaman.

Form III. 1 B. — Here, again, the mistake previously mentioned was allowed for. The answering was good, the maps being as in the form above praiseworthy. Those who deserve mention are A. E. de Silva, R. J. H. Koch, A. H. de Silva, and Weerasuriya.

Middle III.—A number of candidates from this form distinguished themselves, and the answering of the whole form was thoroughly good. The preparation had evidently been intelligent and careful. Those who were at the head were A. E. Christoffelsz, A. P. Jayetilleke, R. Sripathmanathan, H. W. B. Peries, T. N. Mendis, and E. W. Jayesekara.

Lower III.—Here, again, the preparation had been sound and intelligent. The names of those who deserve mention (many did well) are G. A. Perera, Æ. Samarasinghe, R. G. de Silva, H. S. de Boer, M. S. Akbar, and L. H. de Kretser.

I have, &c.,

W. J. ARCHBOLD, M.A., LL.B.,
St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

February 8, 1902.

Countersigned on behalf of the Syndicate.

J. H. FLATHER, M.A.,
Assistant Secretary.

Report on Reading Examination of the Four III. Forms.

Reading.—In assessing the reading, I apportioned marks under five heads:—Fluency (4), Articulation (8), Correct Pronunciation (8), Correct Reading (8), Expression (12), total 40.

Under the head of Fluency, I expected a high standard, and was rather disappointed. Those who read without any hesitation at all were in III. 1 A 12 boys, III. 1 B 15, Middle III. 14, Lower III. 16. Articulation had received some attention in all the forms, but not so much as it deserves. One boy in III. 1 A and two in III. 1 B completely failed to make themselves audible. Correctness of English accent depends on circumstances, which are to some extent outside the form master's control. Out of the 105 boys examined, I have marked 18 as having an English accent that is really good and 13 as very bad; the rest have local peculiarities, but they are not strongly marked. By correct reading I mean simply reading without omitting or altering a word. One would expect this to be attained by almost all, but it is not. Those completely successful were 14 in III. 1 A, 5 in III. 1 B, 9 in the Middle III., and 20 in the Lower III. The passage read by each boy was of considerable length.

In the matter of expression a fair number in each form did well; especially in III. 1 A the boys had evidently been taught to try to read intelligently, but there was rather a tendency towards a style which, while observing the stops, showed mechanical sameness of voice throughout the sentence.

Questions.—The meanings of individual words were correctly given in the very large majority of cases. A large number in all the forms failed when called upon to express in other words the meaning of a whole sentence. The following looks a very easy question:—

"The return of fine weather was preceded by another violent storm." Express this in another way beginning with the word "before."

Questions of this type led to a large number of failures. In the Lower III. Form not sufficient use had been made of the blackboard in explaining unfamiliar objects, such as a "sugar-loaf hat" and a "ninepin."

December 19, 1901. J. HARWARD.

No. 2.—List of Candidates at the English University Scholarship Examination of 1900.*

Order of Merit.	Name.	Name of School.	English Language.	English Literature.	English History.	English Essay.	Arithmetic.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Trigonometry.	Conic Sections and Analytical Geometry.	Applied Mathematics.	Practical Chemistry.	Light and Heat.	Theoretical Chemistry.	Electricity and Magnetism.	Grand Total.
		Full Marks ...	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	1800
1	M. T. Akbar ...	Royal College ...	114	112	124	95	94	97	103	129	100	100	120	—	106	—	1294
2	J.S. Jayawardene	do. ...	97	81	86	110	92	102	76	112	84	78	99	—	87	—	1104
3	W. M. Muller ...	St. Joseph's College	110	104	102	105	96	73	44	53	44	89	—	91	99	—	1010
4	G.E.Abeyasekara	St. Thomas's College	70	78	75	90	92	67	65	65	36	46	—	74	—	113	871
5	Wm. Jayaweera	Richmond College ...	61	53	65	60	102	60	34	65	31	71	—	88	—	115	805
6	R. L. Pereira	Royal College ...	67	73	89	95	87	84	6	25	—	44	91	—	87	—	748
7	E. P. Crozier ...	Wesley College ...	86	53	47	50	103	52	16	37	20	44	—	106	—	75	689

CEYLON SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.

The Number of Candidates was Seven.

The subjects of examination were—

(*a*) English.
English History.
Examiner: F. S. Boas, M.A., Balliol College, Oxford.

(*b*) Mathematics.
Examiner: P. J. Kirkby, M.A., New College, Oxford.

(*c*) Science.
Examiner: W. W. Fisher, M.A., Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

On the whole examination M. T. Akbar is recommended for election to the Scholarship. The following showed special merit in the examination :—J. S. Jayawardene, W. M. Muller.

General Remarks of Examiners.

(*a*) *English and English History.*—The results were satisfactory, though not brilliant. Two boys did thoroughly well all round, one did well, two very fairly, and two poorly. The work of the weakest candidates was below the level naturally expected in a competition of this kind. The subjects on which there was the best answering were the earlier parts of the History paper, the philological and grammatical part of the Language paper, and the "set passages" and allusions in the Literature paper. Here careful study and training were shown. The style also of the majority of the candidates was free from grave defects; but the more general questions in the Literature and Language papers, testing critical capacity and breadth of reading, were, as a rule, inadequately done. The essays on "Imperial Federation" were, on the whole, better than those on "A Definition of Poetry." The general impression left was of intelligence and quickness rather than of depth and originality.

(*b*) *Mathematics.*—These candidates sent in some excellent work. Two of them were very good, and one of these was much better than the other. The papers were almost invariably neat and lucid and easy to follow. The candidates appear to have been well taught and trained to be thorough. The Arithmetic papers were, however, spoilt by Algebraic methods more or less disguised. Such methods are not admissible in Arithmetic papers. The answers in Euclid showed a poverty in solving riders, the best candidates sending in clumsy solutions. In Analytical Geometry the candidates, with two exceptions, did not appear to have grasped the principles of the subject. The answers in Mechanics were, as a whole, much better. Mechanical principles have been grasped and understood. The answers in Trigonometry were also satisfactory, and one extremely good set of answers was done in this subject. On the whole, the work was good, and even those candidates who failed or did badly on some papers showed by their work in other subjects that they have plenty of ability.

(*c*) *Physics and Chemistry.*—The candidates were much alike in quality, and the work, as a whole, reached a satisfactory degree of excellence. Although not quite so good as the work of the best English schools, in several cases it reached the standard of distinction in the higher certificate examination. The answers were generally clear, well arranged, and gave evidence of careful intelligent work. In Chemistry good acquaintance with facts was shown, but some deficiency of theoretical knowledge. The results in analytical work were mostly correct, but owing possibly to haste some erroneous conclusions were reached. The work in Heat was satisfactory, that in Light not so good. Some candidates seem to lack experimental laboratory practice. The answers to questions in Static and Current Electricity were satisfactory, but little knowledge was shown of the chemical effects of electric currents, a deficiency which would be remedied by a practical course of work.

* This was omitted by error from last year's report.

No. 3.—List in Order of Merit of the Candidates at the English University Scholarship Examination, 1901.

Order of Merit.	Name.	College.	English Essay.	English Language.	English Literature and Shakespeare.	English Literature, Milton, Macaulay, &c.	English History.	Latin, unprepared Translation.	Latin Prose.	Greek, unprepared Translation.	Greek and Roman History.	Greek Grammar and Sentences to be turned into Greek.	Total.
		Maximum ...	100	100	100	100	100	150	150	150	150	150	1,250
1	V. M. Fernando ...	Royal College ...	50	74	49	79	68	95	115	103	116	114	863
2	O. L. de Kretser ...	do. ...	55	71	53	69	75	88	92	123	109	116	851
3	G. E. H. Arndt ...	St. Thomas's College	45	59	59	64	76	38	85	81	78	8[illegible]	674
4	L. H. de Alwis ...	do. ...	70	55	60	53	75	31	74	38	89	50	595

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SCHOOLS' EXAMINATION.

To the Director of Public Instruction, Ceylon.

SIR,—WE are instructed to send you the following report on the examination for the English University Scholarship recently held at Colombo under the authority of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools' Examination Board.

The subjects of the examination were—

(*a*) Latin and Greek; Greek and Roman History: four candidates.
Examiner: Rev. G. C. Richards, M.A., Oriel College, Oxford.

(*b*) English and English History: four candidates.
Examiner: E. de Selincourt, M.A., University College, Oxford.

On the whole examination V. M. Fernando is recommended for election to the Scholarship. The following showed special merit in the examination:—Arndt in English History, Alwis in English History and Essay, and Kretser in English Language and History, and in Greek and Roman History.

The substance of the report is taken from the reports of the Examiners.

General Remarks.

(*a*) *Classics and Greek and Roman History.*—Of the four candidates, two were distinctly weak and showed little or no power of attacking a piece for translation either into or out of English. The same boys, though they had committed to memory a considerable number of facts and dates, did not answer the History questions with much intelligence, nor were they able to answer any questions involving higher Grammar and Syntax. The other two came very near to one another, and had both attained a respectable, though not a high, degree of proficiency in the languages. In Latin and Greek Grammar they were quite satisfactory, in Greek Sentences accurate, but in Latin Prose weak. The work in Greek Unseen was better than in Latin, and their answers in the History papers were quite satisfactory. The Greek work seemed somewhat better than the Latin on the whole. Except in History, the performance was not so good as when I last examined, or as one might naturally expect in this competition.

(*b*) *English Language, Literature, and History.*—The work of the candidates reached on the whole a very fair standard, and was of unusually equal merit. The prescribed subjects had been thoroughly prepared, and where a question was asked which merely required the reproduction of definite book knowledge the answers were nearly always highly satisfactory. Hence the English History paper obtained the best results; only a few questions, which required independent judgment rather than definite information, were inadequately dealt with. The answers to the Shakespeare paper, on the other hand, which contained several questions entailing a knowledge beyond the set books, and a more original power of criticism, were far less satisfactory. The Essays hardly reached the standard which is looked for in a scholarship examination. They were correctly written, but showed little power to conceive their subject as a whole, and very little freshness or originality. On the whole, the work showed the same qualities as were described in the report of last year's Examiner. The boys were evidently quick to learn and retentive of whatever their books or teachers had imparted to them, but they had not reflected enough for themselves.

We are, &c.,

E. J. GROSS, } Secretaries
P. E. MATHESON, } to the Board.

May, 1901.

No. 4.—THE CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following table shows the number of presentations for the Cambridge Local Examinations since their introduction in 1880 :—

Year.	Total Number of Boys presented. Senior.	Junior.	Total Number of Girls presented. Senior.	Junior.	Total Number presented.
1880	4	17	—	—	21
1881	14	30	—	5	49
1882	7	43	—	5	55
1883	15	86	—	14	115
1884	23	109	—	5	137
1885	27	159	1	17	204
1886	42	105	3	22	232
1887	32	133	3	21	189
1888	54	124	4	27	209
1889	55	115	3	26	199
1890	40	142	8	33	223
1891	59	156	7	31	253
1892	64	190	9	53	316
1893	58	169	8	42	277
1894	67	179	3	42	301
1895	60	167	7	43	277
1896	57	186	13	43	299
1897	75	195	12	70	352
1898	75	180	12	78	345
1899	84	197	24	81	386
1900	127	210	15	77	429
1901	126	268	28	86	508

The following is the list in order of merit of the successful candidates at the Cambridge Local Examination held in December, 1901 :—

SENIOR BOYS.

1.	C. I. de Silva	Royal College, Colombo
2.	E. G. Mack	Royal College, Colombo
3.	A. E. Keuneman	Royal College, Colombo
4.	J. F. J. Soertsz	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
5.	G. J. Perera	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
6.	L. H. de Alwis	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
7.	D. E. Weerasooriya	Royal College, Colombo
8.	E. H. Beling	Royal College, Colombo
9.	A. Mahadeva	Royal College, Colombo
10.	P. U. S. Weeresinghe	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
11.	G. K. W. Perera	Ananda College, Colombo
12.	A. C. Weerekoon	Royal College, Colombo
13.	E. H. S. Beven	Royal College, Colombo
14.	R. F. P. Jayetilleke	Royal College, Colombo
15.	A. F. Goonewardene	Royal College, Colombo
16.	A. J. Poulier	St. John's Boys' High School, Panadure
17.	G. Amarasinghe	Richmond College, Galle
18.	P. M. A. Corea	St. Benedict's Institute, Colombo
19.	T. N. Nathanæl	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
20.	C. W. W. Kannangara	Richmond College, Galle
21.	B. Fernando	Wesley College, Colombo
22.	H. H. Bartholomeusz	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
23.	H. Samarasinghe	Royal College, Colombo
24.	J. B. A. Raux	Wesley College, Colombo
25.	D. J. N. Perera	St. Benedict's Institute, Colombo
26.	C. Arulambalam	Royal College, Colombo
27.	A. G. A. Gomis	Private Tuition
28.	G. E. G. Weeresinghe	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
29.	J. C. Hallock	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
30.	A. B. Gunesekara	Royal College, Colombo
31.	E. C. Alles	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
32.	N. de Alwis	Royal College, Colombo
33.	C. Manickan	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
34.	H. A. Goonetilleke	Trinity College, Kandy
	H. S. Perera	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
36.	C. P. Thamotheram	Wesley College, Colombo
37.	D. E. Thomas	St. Benedict's Institute, Colombo
38.	M. W. Crofton	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
39.	D. O. O. D'Zilva	City College, Colombo
40.	C. A. P. Jayasuriya	Royal College, Colombo
41.	A. Wijetilaka	Royal College, Colombo
42.	H. Amerasinghe	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
43.	D. D. Outschoorn	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
44.	A. G. Sirimanna	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
45.	F. Ondatjie	Royal College, Colombo
46.	C. Arasaratnam	St. Patrick's College, Jaffna
47.	G. V. de A. Wijesinghe	Wesley College, Colombo
48.	J. H. Perera	Royal College, Colombo
49.	V. R. de Livera	Royal College, Colombo
50.	G. V. E. Perera	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
51.	J. W. Wickramasinghe	Private Tuition
52.	W. D. Martin	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
53.	R. E. Mendis	Prince of Wales's College, Moratuwa
54.	R. W. T. C. Vanderwall	Private Tuition
55.	H. Chandraraja	Ananda College, Colombo
56.	S. T. Thambyah	Wesley College, Colombo
57.	E. R. V. Mendis	Trinity College, Kandy

58.	C. H. Gomes	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
59.	D. P. Eugene	...	St. Benedict's Institute, Colombo
60.	W. Kodippily	...	Mahinda College, Galle
61.	E. Roche	...	St. Benedict's Institute, Colombo
62.	N. T. Andrayas	...	Richmond College, Galle

JUNIOR BOYS.

1.	F. W. Hallock	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
2.	E. A. Lewis	...	Ananda College, Colombo
3.	E. F. de Saram	...	Royal College, Colombo
4.	V. Gabriel	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
5.	M. L. Munesinghe	...	Richmond College, Galle
6.	J. W. R. Illagakoon	...	Royal College, Colombo
7.	A. B. Cooray	...	Royal College, Colombo
8.	B. M. Christoffelsz	...	Wesley College, Colombo
9.	G. D. Jayasundera	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
10.	L. H. Arndt	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
11.	E. A. Blok	...	Royal College, Colombo
12.	K. V. Muttukumaru	...	Royal College, Colombo
13.	N. N. Senathiraja	...	Royal College, Colombo
14.	P. L. Jansz	...	Royal College, Colombo
15.	R. A. H. de Vos	...	Royal College, Colombo
16.	A. L. J. C. Dabrera	...	St. Benedict's Institute, Colombo
17.	H. E. Wickremanayake	...	Richmond College, Galle
18.	E. E. Fernando	...	Ananda College, Colombo
19.	P. Perera	...	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
20.	C. V. Aserappa	...	Royal College, Colombo
21.	A. B. J. Tillekaratne	...	Trinity College, Kandy
22.	C. E. Strange	...	St. Benedict's Institute, Colombo
23.	W. E. Perera	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
24.	S. F. Wickremesinghe	...	Wesley College, Colombo
25.	O. Simon Silva	...	Richmond College, Galle
26.	E. L. Tillekeratne	...	Trinity College, Kandy
	L. L. Fonseka	...	Richmond College, Galle
28.	E Saravanamuttoo	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
29.	W. Sansoni	...	Royal College, Colombo
30.	W. F. H. Perera	...	Royal College, Colombo
31.	C. H. Woutersz	...	All Saints' School, Galle
32.	V. C. Croos	...	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
33.	F. W. Nicholas	...	Royal College, Colombo
34.	J. T. M. Swan	...	Royal College, Colombo
35.	S. S. Jayawickrema	...	Royal College, Colombo
36.	R. W. Willenberg	...	Kingswood College, Kandy
37.	J. W. Perera	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
38.	F. Neydorf	...	St. Benedict's Institute, Colombo
39.	R. C. T. Othen	...	Richmond College, Galle
	E. S. Jayawardene	...	Wesley College, Colombo
41.	E. H. Wijenayaka	...	Royal College, Colombo
42.	N. J. Wijesinghe	...	Royal College, Colombo
43.	M. A. Samarakkon	...	Trinity College, Kandy
44.	A. J. de Zoysa	...	Boys' English School, Balapitiya
45.	D. J. Gunatillaka	...	Royal College, Colombo
46.	Marcel Perera	...	St. Benedict's Institute, Colombo
47.	C. P. de Mel	...	Prince of Wales's College, Moratuwa
48.	W. A. Gunatilleke	...	Richmond College, Galle
49.	S. M. S. Corea	...	St. Benedict's Institute, Colombo
50.	H. C. H. de Fonseka	...	Royal College, Colombo
51.	W. F. H. Perera	...	Wesley College, Colombo
	J. G. Fernando	...	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
53.	C. H. E. Ernst	...	Royal College, Colombo
	P. T. Jayasuriya	...	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
55.	F. E. Weerasooriya	...	Royal College, Colombo
56.	J. C. S. Fernando	...	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
57.	W. J. Perera	...	St. John's Boys' High School, Panadure
	R. P. Amarasinghe	...	All Saints' School, Galle
	J. B. Clements	...	Richmond College, Galle
60.	J. L. Fernando	...	Wesley College, Colombo
61.	A. F. Ephraums	...	Royal College, Colombo
62.	A. F. Goonesekera	...	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
63.	A. R. H. Canakaratna	...	Prince of Wales's College, Moratuwa
64.	D. T. Weerasekera	...	Royal College, Colombo
65.	V. R. S. Schokman	...	Royal College, Colombo
66.	M. R. Perera	...	St. Benedict's Institute, Colombo
67.	L. A. Muller	...	St. Benedict's Institute, Colombo
68.	P. E. Aldons	...	Royal College, Colombo
69.	A. de Silva	...	Wesley College, Colombo
70.	J. Moses	...	Kingswood College, Kandy
	R. C. Gunawardena	...	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
72.	M. D. Carolis	...	Private Tuition
73.	A. Maartensz	...	Royal College, Colombo
74.	G. E. de Livera	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
75.	C. Silva	...	St. Benedict's Institute, Colombo
	V. L. S. Swan	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
77.	A. H. Jayetilleke	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
	J. F. Woutersz	...	Royal College, Colombo
79.	S. Fernando	...	Richmond College, Galle
80.	E. W. Foenander	...	Wesley College, Colombo
	C. A de Alwis	...	Wesley College, Colombo
	Ratnagopal	...	Wesley College, Colombo
83.	H. C. Raffel	...	Royal College, Colombo
84.	G. G. Perera	...	Royal College, Colombo

85.	H. P. de Silva	...	All Saints' School, Galle
86.	E. E. Outschoorn	...	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
87.	A. D. F. Wijeyeratna	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
	K. E. Perera	...	Ananda College, Colombo
89.	S. I. Perera	...	Richmond College, Galle
90.	E. L. Christoffelsz	...	Royal College, Colombo
	D. L. Welikala	...	Ananda College, Colombo
92.	S. R. Amarasekera	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
93.	D. J. Jayasinghe	...	Richmond College, Galle
94.	G. de Zoysa	...	Royal College, Colombo
	W. C. P. Abeyawardane	...	Royal College, Colombo
96.	H. N. Jayasinha	...	Prince of Wales's College, Moratuwa
97.	W. E. Schokman	...	Kingswood College, Kandy
98.	G. F. Herft	...	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
99.	O. D. Nicolle	...	City College, Colombo
100.	F. W. de Hoedt	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
101.	V. Fernando	...	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
102.	E. R. Jayasinha	...	Royal College, Colombo
103.	H. C. van Dort	...	Wesley College, Colombo
104.	W. A. M. Perera	...	St. Benedict's Institute, Colombo
105.	C. E. de S. W. Senewiratna	...	Trinity College, Kandy
106.	A. N. Santiago	...	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
107.	E. J. Vanderwall	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
108.	H. D. Aponso	...	City College, Colombo
109.	L. A. S. Goonewardene	...	Royal College, Colombo
110.	A. S. Eliatamby	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
	J. W. van Geyzel	...	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
112.	J. C. O. Ernst	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
113.	S. H. Corteling	...	St. Anthony's Boys' High School, Kandy
114.	S. C. Thevathasan	...	Private Tuition
115.	H. M. F. W. Samarasekera	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
116.	E. E. Samaraweera	...	Wesley College, Colombo
117.	E. W. de Mel	...	Prince of Wales's College, Moratuwa
118.	C. F. Jayatilleka	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
119.	E. E. G. Daniels	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
120.	B. Kanakasundera	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo

SENIOR GIRLS.

1.	K. C. Jayasuriya	...	Queen's College, Colombo
2.	M. M. N. G. N. M. Perera	...	Good Shepherd Convent, Colombo
3.	R. I. L. S. Thomasz	...	Private Tuition
4.	A. M. Faber	...	Pettah Girls' High School, Colombo
5.	M. D. Walbeoff	...	St. Paul's College, Kandy
6.	C. R. M. de Vos	...	Kandy Girls' High School
7.	E. R. Ferdinands	...	Kandy Girls' High School
8.	E. M. A. Perera	...	Good Shepherd Convent, Colombo
9.	A. M. Ludwick	...	St. Paul's School, Milagriya
10.	A. J. C. Panditasekera	...	Bishop's College, Colombo
11.	A. C. Vannitamby	...	Wolfendahl Girls' High School, Colombo
12.	E. F. M. Swan	...	Bishop's College, Colombo
13.	S. I. Vanderstraaten	...	Queen's College, Colombo
14.	F. G. N. Tampoe	...	Vembadi Girls' High School
15.	R. Ondatjie	...	C. M. S. Ladies' College, Colombo
16.	M. L. Jansen	...	St. Clare's College, Colombo

JUNIOR GIRLS.

1.	R. U. H. van Houten	...	St. Clare's College, Colombo
2.	L. M. Fretsz	...	Queen's College, Colombo
3.	L. de Abrew	...	Musæus School and Orphanage, Colombo
4.	M. A. Curtis	...	Egerton Girls' High School, Talawakele
5.	Leila de Soyza	...	Musæus School and Orphanage, Colombo
6.	K. C. Christian	...	Queen's College, Colombo
7.	F. C. Goonetilleka	...	Kandy Girls' High School
8.	M. J. de Silva	...	St. Paul's College, Kandy
9.	Joseline de Silva (II.)	...	Musæus School and Orphanage, Colombo
10.	A. G. Weerakoon	...	Wolfendahl Girls' High School, Colombo
11.	E. R. Greve	...	Kandy Girls' High School
12.	M. Perera	...	Private Tuition
13.	J. C. M. Trimmer	...	Vembadi Girls' High School, Jaffna
14.	E. C. van Houten	...	St. Clare's College, Colombo
15.	C. M. Vannitamby	...	Wolfendahl Girls' High School, Colombo
16.	G. I. Cooray	...	St. John's Girls' High School, Panadure
17.	F. A. G. Vandergert	...	St. John's Girls' High School, Kalutara
18.	G. E. de Silva	...	Princess of Wales's College, Moratuwa
19.	T. A. Maartensz	...	Queen's College, Colombo
20.	F. W. Perera	...	Princess of Wales's College, Moratuwa
	R. S. Christoffelsz	...	C. M. S. Ladies' College, Colombo
22.	H. P. Rooke	...	C. M. S. Ladies' College, Colombo
23.	R. M. Hills	...	Bishop's College, Colombo
24.	E. C. Deutrom	...	St. Paul's Girls' School, Milagriya
25.	J. Bett	...	St. John's Girls' High School, Panadure
26.	M. E. Bandaranayaka	...	Wolfendahl Girls' High School, Colombo
	F. E. Fonseka	...	Cliveden Girls' High School, Wellawatta
28.	H. R. Paranawitana	...	Colpetty Girls' High School, Colombo
29.	E. Herft	...	C. M. S. Ladies' College, Colombo
30.	A. V. E. Daniel	...	Wolfendahl Girls' High School, Colombo
31.	C. H. Schokman	...	C. M. S. Ladies' College, Colombo
32.	E. A. Joliffe	...	Egerton Girls' High School, Talawakele
33.	I. M. Gunewardena	...	Kurunegala Girls' High School
34.	E. W. Smith	...	Kandy Girls' High School
35.	N. G. Abeyawardena	...	Colpetty Girls' High School, Colombo
36.	L. P. de Zylva	...	Colpetty Girls' High School, Colombo

MATHEMATICAL PRIZE.

The Mathematical Prize has been won by E. G. Mack of the Royal College.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

Junior Boys.

First Exhibition, value Rs. 240, tenable for three years, has been awarded to F. W. Hallock of St. Thomas's College.

Second Exhibition, value Rs. 120, tenable for three years, has been awarded to E. A. Lewis of Ananda College.

Third Exhibition, value Rs. 120, tenable for three years, has been awarded to E. F. de Saram of Royal College.

Senior Girls.

The Senior Scholarship for Girls, Rs. 240, tenable for three years, has been awarded to Miss K. C. Jayasuriya of Queen's College, Colombo.

Junior Girls.

First Exhibition, Rs. 120, tenable for three years, has been won by Miss R. U. H. van Houten of St. Clare's College, Colombo.

Second Exhibition, Rs. 120, tenable for three years, has been won by Miss L. M. Fretsz of Queen's College, Colombo.

The subjoined tables show the comparative success of the different competing colleges and schools :—

SENIOR BOYS.

School or College.	Number entered.	Number in Honours Division.	Number who satisfied the Examiners.	Total Passes.	Number of Failures.	Number Absent or Withdrawn.
Royal College, Colombo	25	6	13	19	6	—
St. Thomas's College, Colombo ...	19	3	6	9	9	1
Wesley College, Colombo	10	—	5	5	5	—
St. Joseph's College, Colombo... ...	17	3	6	9	8	—
St. Benedict's Institute, Colombo ...	6	1	4	5	1	—
Ananda College, Colombo	2	1	1	2	—	—
City College, Colombo	1	—	1	1	—	—
Central College, Colombo	2	—	—	—	2	—
Prince of Wales's College, Moratuwa ...	2	—	1	1	1	—
St. John's Boys' High School, Panadure ...	1	—	1	1	—	—
Richmond College, Galle	6	2	1	3	3	—
All Saints' School, Galle	2	—	—	—	1	1
Mahinda College, Galle	2	—	1	1	1	—
St. Patrick's College, Jaffna	2	—	1	1	1	—
Central College, Jaffna	2	—	—	—	2	—
Trinity College, Kandy	5	—	2	2	2	1
Kingswood College, Kandy	1	—	—	—	1	—
Private	21	—	3	3	17	1
Total. ...	126	16	46	62	60	4

JUNIOR BOYS.

School or College.	Number entered.	Number in Honours Division.	Number who satisfied the Examiners.	Total Passes.	Number of Failures.	Number Absent or Withdrawn.
Royal College, Colombo	47	7	26	33	13	1
St. Thomas's College, Colombo ...	45	6	14	20	25	—
Wesley College, Colombo	23	1	10	11	12	—
St. Joseph's College, Colombo... ...	24	—	12	12	5	7
St. Benedict's Institute, Colombo ...	17	2	7	9	6	2
City College, Colombo	4	—	2	2	2	—
Central College, Colombo	2	—	—	—	1	1
Ananda College, Colombo	7	2	2	4	3	—
Prince of Wales's College, Moratuwa ...	5	—	4	4	1	—
St. John's Boys' High School, Panadure ...	7	—	1	1	6	—
St. Paul's School, Colombo	1	—	—	—	1	—
Negombo Boys' High School, ...	1	—	—	—	1	—
Balapitiya Boys' High School ...	2	—	1	1	1	—
St. John's Boys' High School, Kalutara ...	2	—	—	—	2	—
Central Institution, Batticaloa ...	3	—	—	—	—	3
Richmond College, Galle	12	2	8	10	2	—
All Saints' School, Galle	8	—	3	3	3	2
Mahinda College, Galle	4	—	—	—	3	1
Tangalla S. P. G. School	4	—	—	—	2	2
Trinity College, Kandy	9	2	2	4	5	—
Kingswood College, Kandy	3	—	3	3	—	—
St. Paul's College, Kandy	1	—	—	—	1	—
St. Anthony's Boys' High School, Kandy ...	3	—	1	1	2	—
Private Tuition	34	—	2	2	29	3
Total ...	268	22	98	120	126	22

SENIOR GIRLS.

School or College.	Number entered.	Number in Honours Division.	Number who satisfied the Examiners.	Total Passes.	Number of Failures.	Number Absent or Withdrawn.
Queen's College, Colombo	2	1	1	2	—	—
Pettah Girls' High School, Colombo ...	3	—	1	1	2	—
Colpetty Girls' High School, Colombo ...	2	—	—	—	2	—
St. Clare's College, Colombo	2	—	1	1	1	—
Bishop's College, Polwatta	3	—	2	2	—	1
St. Paul's, Milagriya	2	—	1	1	1	—
C. M. S. Ladies' College, Slave Island ...	2	—	1	1	1	—
Wolfendahl Girls' High School ...	2	—	1	1	1	—
Museus School and Orphanage, Colombo ...	1	—	—	—	1	—
Good Shepherd Convent, Colombo ...	2	—	2	2	—	—
St. John's Girls' High School, Panadure ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Vembadi Girls' High School, Jaffna ...	1	—	1	1	—	—
Kandy Girls' High School	2	—	2	2	—	—
St. Paul's College, Kandy	1	—	1	1	—	—
Private	2	—	1	1	—	1
Total ...	28	1	15	16	9	3

JUNIOR GIRLS.

School or College.	Number entered.	Number in Honours Division.	Number who satisfied the Examiners.	Total Passes.	Number of Failures.	Number Absent or Withdrawn.
Queen's College, Colombo	16	—	3	3	11	2
Pettah Girls' High School, Colombo ...	2	—	—	—	2	—
Colpetty Girls' High School, Colombo ...	3	—	3	3	—	—
St. Clare's College, Colombo	5	1	1	2	3	—
Bishop's College, Polwatta	2	—	1	1	1	—
St. Paul's, Milagriya	1	—	1	1	—	—
C. M. S. Ladies' College, Slave Island ...	6	—	4	4	2	—
Wolfendahl Girls' High School, Colombo ...	6	—	4	4	2	—
Museus School and Orphanage, Colombo ...	7	—	3	3	4	—
St. Paul's Girls' High School, Colombo ...	2	—	—	—	2	—
Cliveden Girls' High School, Wellawatta ...	3	—	1	1	2	—
St. John's Girls' High School, Panadure ...	3	—	2	2	1	—
Princess of Wales's College, Moratuwa ...	3	—	2	2	1	—
St. John's Girls' High School, Kalutara ...	4	—	1	1	3	—
Negombo Girls' High School	1	—	—	—	1	—
Vembadi Girls' High School, Jaffna ...	1	—	1	1	—	—
Kandy Girls' High School	4	—	3	3	1	—
Kurunegala Girls' High School ...	3	—	1	1	2	—
Chundicully Girls' High School, Jaffna ...	1	—	—	—	1	—
Egerton Girls' High School, Talawakele ...	3	—	2	2	1	—
Good Shepherd Convent, Kandy ...	3	—	—	—	3	—
Private	4	—	1	1	3	—
St. Paul's College, Kandy	3	—	1	1	2	—
Total ...	86	1	35	36	48	2

The number of candidates who presented themselves in the different subjects of examination is shown by the following table :—

	Senior Candidates.		Junior Candidates.	
	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.
Dictation	—	—	268	86
Arithmetic	126	28	268	86
Old Testament	46	11	74	23
Gospel	83	23	153	68
Acts	—	—	66	31
Epistles	38	9	—	—
Catechism	—	1	11	14
Common Prayer	—	3	—	—
Composition	125	28	—	—
English Grammar	125	28	263	85
English History	120	28	258	85
Greek History	4	—	—	—
Geography	40	24	256	84
Shakespeare	118	28	145	72
Spenser	—	—	—	—
Scott	—	—	118	13
Logic	13	1	—	—
Latin	119	5	213	21

	Senior Candidates.		Junior Candidates.	
	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.
Greek ...	15	—	17	—
French ...	53	23	55	61
German ...	—	—	—	3
Euclid ...	113	13	267	68
Algebra ...	113	13	259	70
Trigonometry ...	44	2	28	—
Conic Sections ...	5	1	—	—
Applied Mathematics ...	21	22	—	—
Mechanics ...	—	—	7	—
Theoretical Chemistry...	14	—	5	—
Botany ...	3	15	2	44
Physical Geography ...	56	15	93	33
Practical Chemistry ...	16	—	—	—
Statics ...	2	—	—	—
Heat ...	30	—	25	—
Experimental Science ...	—	—	10	—
Light ...	19	—	—	—
Electricity and Magnetism ...	1	4	6	1
Physiology and Hygiene ...	23	12	45	13
Shorthand ...	—	—	14	—
Bookkeeping ...	—	—	48	—
Freehand Drawing ...	28	6	62	41
Model Drawing ...	29	10	58	42
Perspective Drawing ...	4	—	—	—
Imitative Colouring ...	1	7	—	—
Geometrical Drawing ...	—	—	23	2
Music ...	2	4	1	15

No. 5.—SYLLABUS OF LECTURES.

1.	Reading ...	The Director ...	... February 28
2.	Object Lessons ...	Miss Ledger ...	... March 15
3.	Arithmetic ...	J. Harward, Esq. ...	... March 27
4.	Writing ...	Rev. A. Handel Smith	... May 10
5.	Needlework ...	Sister Joanna Mary ...	... May 31
6.	School Gardens and Nature Study	J. C. Willis, Esq. ...	... June 13
7.	The World around us ...	F. Lewis, Esq. ...	... July 12
8.	Infant Teaching ...	Mrs. Human ...	... July 31
9.	Geography ...	The Director ...	... August 31
10.	History ...	Miss Nixon ...	... September 28
11.	The Teaching of Teachers	The Rev. Brother Christian	... October 31
12.	Industrial Work for Girls...	Mrs. Museus Higgins	... November 30
13.	Music	Miss Whitehead ...	... December 21

No. 6.—TRANSLATED FROM "JAVE ET SES HABITANTS," BY J. CHAILLEY-BERT, 1900.

Government, with the best intentions, started an agricultural school at Buitenzorg. The proposal was to give lessons in agriculture there to the sons of chiefs, who would some day be chiefs themselves, and would in their turn introduce among their dependents the methods they had learnt. The course was only to last two years, the boarding fees were low. Pupils came in at first very readily. The two years elapsed; and their fathers then came on the scene and lost no time in asking, "What is my son going to get out of this?" "Your son," was the answer, "will only get what his birth assures him already. We have taught him agriculture, we have taught him the right methods and the proper seasons for planting. It remains for him now to take advantage of this. He can teach his neighbours how to cultivate their fields and get twice as much produce from them." This was a great point, no doubt, but it was not what they wanted. When the chiefs had learnt all there was to learn as to the future held out to the pupils of the agricultural school, they gradually ceased sending their sons to it. One fine day it was burnt down. Government took no steps to rebuild it. It was no use because it did not lead to "an opening." Java has been, and to some extent still is, the Holy Land of "Government employment" (*fonctionnairisme*).

No. 7.—COPY OF ENTRY IN THE LOG BOOK OF THE HIKKADUWA BOYS' ENGLISH AND VERNACULAR SCHOOL.

As desired by the Director of Public Instruction I distributed the two prizes which he had sent, as well as some other prizes which Mr. Soyza and his assistant had got ready.

There were 230 boys, a good number of parents, and several friends and well-wishers, who had contributed to a treat of sweetmeats to the children on the occasion.

The school building was well and tastefully decorated by the children.

Some speeches were made, the most notable being one made on behalf of the parents, thanking the Director for the prizes he sent with thanks to the teacher for having raised the school to its present position in the estimation of the Director.

J. P. GOONERATNE,
August 7, 1901. Mudaliyar, Wellaboda Pattu.

I may also mention that five of the leading residents and the head master offered each a prize for the children after the next year's examination.—J.P.G.

No. 8.

THE Handapangoda teacher reports that on the 7th instant there was a distribution of prizes in his school. The Mudaliyar of the korale presided on the occasion. Twenty-four boys received prizes, of which the first two were given by the Mudaliyar, and the others by the Forester, the headman, some villagers, and the teacher. The 115 boys present on the occasion were served with tea by the teacher.

October 20, 1901.

No. 9.—VISITS TO MUSEUM.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Office of Public Instruction,
Colombo, July 15, 1901.

SIR,—I VENTURE to think that the Colombo Museum is not nearly as much utilized as it might be for educational purposes, and I propose to send a circular to managers of Aided Schools in Colombo (English and Anglo-Vernacular) to say that if they see fit occasionally (*e.g.*, once in two months) to send their teachers and pupils to the Museum during school hours for instructional purposes, it may count as an attendance in school, and be marked in the register as such. The Museum has plenty of material for the purpose, more especially in the direction of Elementary Science, Natural History, and Geography. I should of course point out that it might be advisable for the head teacher to visit the Museum beforehand and arrange in his (or her) mind to what groups of objects the attention of the children can most profitably be directed, and how they can be fitted into the current school work. It would also tend to teach the children that education does not consist merely in bookwork, but also in observation of the world around them. It might further inspire them with a desire to collect materials for school museums.

2. Such visits as these have been encouraged for the last two or three years in England and on the Continent, apparently with excellent results, but as it is a new departure here, and as the time to be so spent is "Government time" involving Government money, it would not be right for me to start it without His Excellency's consent. I should ask schools to give me notice of their intention to make use of this privilege, partly that I may judge of the extent to which it is utilized, and partly that I may be present on one or two occasions myself and judge of the practical utility of the scheme.

I am, &c.,
S. M. BURROWS,
Director of Public Instruction.

No. 10.—REMARKS MADE BY THE HEAD TEACHER OF THE WEUDA BOYS' VERNACULAR SCHOOL IN HIS MONTHLY REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER, 1901.

SIR,—I BEG leave to inform your honour that I have been collecting specimens of serpents, &c., for the school museum. A safe and a supply of stoppered bottles (medium and small sizes for preserving) and spirits, for which only I have to spend much, are required. For want of these I was obliged to throw away some good specimens which I collected lately. The few I have with me at present are admired by every visitor, and the boys seem to be very much delighted with it. Some of the leading villagers, I am glad to say, have had the kindness to promise to render a helping hand in collecting specimens for the museum.

D. J. M. SENEVIRATNE,
Head Teacher.

No. 11.—The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 132. Office of Public Instruction,
Colombo, March 19, 1901.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to forward for the information of His Excellency the Governor copy of a circular letter which I sent to all Government Schools on the subject of the lamented death of Her Majesty the Queen and the accession of King EDWARD VII. The letter was in Sinhalese (and Tamil), and each head teacher was instructed to choose an appropriate day, as near the date of the Queen's funeral as possible, and explain the contents of the letter in simple language to the assembled school children. The returns which I have received show that the letter was read in this way to 36,687 children, of whom 31,370 were boys and 5,317 girls. In several cases the teacher reports that there was a large assemblage also of the parents of the children. Actual numbers are only given in a few cases, and these total up to 2,835.

2. I may perhaps add that His Lordship the Bishop of Colombo happened to be passing a small and isolated school in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, and thinking it to be a Gansabhawa, he proposed to take his breakfast there. He found, however, that it was a Government school,

and that the teacher was just about to carry out the order referred to above. He wrote me a most interesting account of it, which, being in a private letter, I am not at liberty to quote; but I am sure he would permit me to say that he thought it very instructively and impressively carried out.

3. I would also add that I was very much struck with the respectful and appropriate signs of mourning displayed in all the schools, Government and Grant-in-Aid, which I visited about that time.

S. M. BURROWS,
Director of Public Instruction.

Functions at Queen's Death.

Circular to Teachers of all Government Schools.

To the Head Teacher of ——— School. January 29, 1901.

I SHOULD be glad if you would fix a convenient and early date for ensuring as large an attendance of your school children as possible, and would then explain to them in simple language the following :—

You children ought to know that this is a very sad time for Ceylon and for the whole British Empire. On January, the 22nd, the Great Queen VICTORIA, whom we all loved so much, died. She was a great Queen, not only because she reigned over many hundred millions of subjects, not only because she reigned longer than any English monarch has ever reigned, not only because mighty deeds were done and great inventions discovered in her time, but because she was good and just and kind, because she was as ready to show sympathy to the poor and suffering as to give praise to the brave and clever, because she set a splendid example of right conduct as a Queen, a Wife, and a Mother.

Though you never saw her, you can read about her and hear about her, and try to follow the example she set. You can cherish her memory yourselves, and in the future you can tell your own children of the love which all British subjects felt for the good QUEEN VICTORIA.

You are now subjects of her eldest son, whom you have known hitherto as the Prince of Wales, but who is now King of England and Emperor of India with the title of EDWARD THE SEVENTH.

Please report on what date you carry out this order, and how many children were present.

S. M. BURROWS,
Director of Public Instruction.

No. 12.

The following tabular returns afford at a glance a summarized comparison of the figures of Government, Grant-in-Aid, and Unaided Schools (including Pansala Schools and Private Schools) since the year 1870 :—

Return of Schools presented for Examination.

YEAR.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.				GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS.				TOTAL.			
	Schools.	Scholars.	Increase.	Decrease.	Schools.	Scholars.	Increase.	Decrease.	Schools.	Scholars.	Increase.	Decrease.
1870 ...	156	8,726	—	—	229	8,201	—	—	385	16,927	—	—
1871 ...	180	10,449	1,723	—	314	19,416	11,215	—	494	29,865	12,938	—
1872 ...	200	10,852	403	—	402	25,443	6,027	—	602	36,295	6,430	—
1873 ...	241	11,598	746	—	528	32,954	7,151	—	769	44,192	7,897	—
1874 ...	243	11,719	121	—	595	35,559	2,965	—	838	47,278	3,086	—
1875 ...	276	12,776	1,057	—	654	41,343	5,784	—	930	54,199	6,921	—
1876 ...	301	15,115	2,339	—	697	45,422	4,079	—	998	60,537	6,338	—
1877 ...	329	15,677	562	—	730	47,142	1,720	—	1,059	62,819	2,282	—
1878 ...	356	17,896	2,219	—	772	49,854	2,712	—	1,128	67,750	4,931	—
1879 ...	372	19,120	1,224	—	814	55,944	6,090	—	1,186	75,064	7,314	—
1880 ...	369	21,294	2,174	—	833	59,820	3,876	—	1,202	81,114	6,050	—
1881 ...	398	23,626	2,332	—	839	61,131	1,311	—	1,237	84,757	3,643	—
1882 ...	421	26,597	2,971	—	832	62,842	1,711	—	1,253	89,439	4,682	—
1883 ...	437	27,656	1,059	—	836	61,374	—	1,468	1,273	89,030	—	409
1884 ...	431	27,677	21	—	814	59,776	—	1,598	1,245	87,453	—	1,577
1885 ...	417	26,624	—	1,053	819	57,320	—	2,456	1,236	83,944	—	3,509
1886 ...	425	29,653	3,029	—	849	57,955	635	—	1,274	87,608	3,664	—
1887 ...	440	32,565	2,912	—	899	52,995	5,040	—	1,339	95,560	7,952	—
1888 ...	438	35,948	3,383	—	919	66,400	3,405	—	1,357	102,348	6,788	—
1889 ...	440	39,026	3,078	—	938	69,483	3,083	—	1,378	108,509	6,161	—
1890 ...	436	40,290	1,264	—	984	73,698	4,215	—	1,420	113,988	5,479	—
1891 ...	436	41,746	1,456	—	971	74,855	1,157	—	1,407	116,601	2,613	—
1892 ...	453	42,190	444	—	1,024	82,637	7,782	—	1,477	124,827	8,226	—
1893 ...	456	41,680	—	510	1,005	81,598	—	1,039	1,461	123,278	—	1,549
1894 ...	468	44,366	2,686	—	1,042	86,968	5,370	—	1,510	131,334	8,056	—
1895 ...	477	44,252	—	144	1,096	90,229	3,261	—	1,573	134,481	3,147	—
1896 ...	474	44,538	286	—	1,130	94,400	4,171	—	1,604	138,938	4,457	—
1897 ...	474	45,113	575	—	1,172	102,485	8,085	—	1,646	147,598	8,660	—
1898 ...	479	46,279	1,166	—	1,220	103,951	1,466	—	1,699	150,230	2,632	—
1899 ...	489	47,482	1,203	—	1,263	111,145	7,194	—	1,752	158,627	8,397	—
1900 ...	500	48,642	1,160	—	1,328	120,751	9,606	—	1,828	169,393	10,766	—
1901 ...	503	53,834	5,192	—	1,407	129,427	8,676	—	1,910	183,261	13,868	—

Unaided Schools.

Year.	Schools.	Scholars.	Increase.	Decrease.
1870	279	6,838	—	—
1871	635	8,490	1,652	—
1872	365	9,435	945	—
1873	393	11,935	2,500	—
1874	329	9,929	—	2,006
1875	317	10,246	317	—
1876	365	4,255	—	5,991
1877	244	5,407	1,152	—
1878	321	4,798	—	609
1879	697	6,898	2,100	—
1880	585	7,236	338	—
1881	645	8,874	1,638	—
1882	No return	—	—	—
1883	652	12,291	3,417	—
1884	560	13,265	974	—
1885	2,134	20,062	6,797	—
1886	2,126	22,956	2,894	—
1887	2,292	24,994	2,038	—
1888	2,427	28,823	3,829	—
1889	2,590	29,785	962	—
1890	2,617	32,464	2,679	—
1891	2,645	37,242	4,778	—
1892	2,395	33,631	—	3,611
1893	2,415	33,969	338	—
1894	2,408	32,576	—	1,393
1895	2,242	35,353	2,777	—
1896	2,268	36,720	1,367	—
1897	2,331	36,908	188	—
1898	2,330	34,805	—	2,103
1899	1,887	34,841	36	—
1900	2,089	38,881	4,040	—
1901	2,062*	35,218	—	3,663

* Of these, 20 schools with an attendance of 644 children are in the Tamankaduwa District supported by Gansabhawa funds, and an annual donation of Rs. 1,000 from Government.

No. 13A.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR 1901.

Name of School.	Province.	Mission.	Class.	Lump-sum Grant.	Result-payment Grant in Standards.	Capitation Grant.	Grant for Pupil Teachers.	Bonus to Teachers.	Total.
				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Maradana boys'	Western	Wes.	English	—	497 50	520 0	—	—	1,017 50
Galle mixed	Southern	do.	do.	600 0	266 50	—	—	—	866 50
Galle convent girls'	do.	R.C.	do.	—	852 0	900 0	50 0	—	1,802 0
Kandy boys'	Central	C.E.	do.	2,699 76	248 50	—	—	—	2,948 26
St. Joseph's boys'	Eastern	R.C.	do.	—	377 50	330 0	—	—	707 50
Kotahena girls'	Western	do.	A.-V.	—	728 0	1,150 0	82 0	—	1,960 0
Kandy girls'	Central	Wes.	do.	—	860 0	530 0	—	—	1,390 0
Badulla girls'	Uva	do.	do.	—	842 0	520 0	—	—	1,362 0
Nagoda girls'	Western	R.C.	Ver.	—	941 50	380 0	—	—	1,321 50
Pamunugama girls'	do.	do.	do.	—	419 50	400 0	—	—	819 50
Moratuwa girls'	do.	do.	do.	—	517 0	330 0	—	—	847 0
Wellawatta boys'	do.	Wes.	do.	—	206 0	570 0	75 0	—	851 0
Bolawalana girls'	do.	R.C.	do.	—	432 0	250 0	—	—	682 0
Duwa girls'	do.	do.	do.	—	399 0	320 0	—	—	719 0
Negombo girls'	do.	do.	do.	—	1,011 50	1,200 0	110 0	—	2,321 50
Andimulla girls'	do.	do.	do.	—	453 50	490 0	—	—	943 50
Pallansena girls'	do.	do.	do.	—	444 50	470 0	—	—	914 50
Maggona boys'	do.	do.	do.	—	642 0	550 0	—	—	1,192 0
St. Vincent's boys'	do.	do.	do.	—	907 0	550 0	125 0	—	1,582 0
Ratuwatta Diamond Jubilee	do.	Bud.	do.	—	852 50	210 0	—	127 87	1,190 37
Jaffna convent girls'	Northern	R.C.	do.	—	920 0	360 0	—	—	1,280 0
Colombogam boys'	do.	do.	do.	—	1,328 0	600 0	80 0	132 80	2,140 80
Tellippallai boys'	do.	Amer.	do.	—	1,034 50	510 0	110 0	—	1,654 50
Koddaimunai boys'	Eastern	R.C.	do.	—	340 0	150 0	—	—	490 0
Koddaimunai boys'	do.	Wes.	do.	—	1,071 0	330 0	—	107 10	1,508 10
Kalmunai boys'	do.	do.	do.	—	355 0	270 0	65 0	—	690 0
Patuwata boys'	Southern	C.M.S.	do.	—	434 0	380 0	—	—	814 0
Patuwata girls'	do.	do.	do.	—	312 50	470 0	—	—	782 50
Nupe mixed	do.	C.E.	do.	—	1,416 50	680 0	80 0	10 0	2,186 50
Kandy mixed	Central	C.M.S.	do.	—	618 50	360 0	—	—	978 50
Kandy convent	do.	R.C.	do.	—	383 50	1,170 0	—	—	1,553 50
Matale girls'	do.	do.	do.	—	434 0	800 0	30 0	—	1,264 0
Kurunegala girls'	North-Western	do.	do.	—	578 0	520 0	—	—	1,098 0
Chilaw mixed	do.	do.	do.	—	1,068 0	500 0	—	—	1,568 0
Vennappuwa girls'	do.	do.	do.	—	1,579 50	490 0	80 0	—	2,149 50
Total	—	—	—	3,299 76	23771 0	17260 0	887 0	377 77	45595 53

No. 13B.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

[These figures represent the number presented for industrial examination and not the number for whom grant has been paid. The Kandy and Galle Industrial Schools are not included in this table, as the pupils are not examined for a capitation grant.]

Name of School.	Province.	Mission.	Class.	Carpentry. Stage. 1	2	3	4	5	Printing. Stage. 1	2	3	Bookbinding. Stage. 1	2	3	Shoemaking. Stage. 1	2	3	4	5	Tailoring. Stage. 1	2	3	4	5	Blacksmiths' Work. Stage. 1	2	3	4	5	Lace-making. Stage. 1	2	3	Dress-making. Stage. 1	2	3	Embroidery. Stage. 1	2	3	Cooking. Stage. 1	2	3	Total.
Maradana boys' ...	Western	Wesleyan	English	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	10	4	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	11	8	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52
Trincomalee St. Joseph's boys' ...	Eastern	R.C.	do.	15	23	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51
Kotahena Convent ...	Western	do.	Anglo-Ver.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	21	14	7	5	5	21	4	5	3	1	5	118
Kandy girls' ...	Central	Wesleyan	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	3	—	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53
Ratuwatta Diamond Jubilee ...	Western	Buddhist	Vernacular	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	1	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Bolawalána girls' ...	do.	R.C.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	26	1	—	—	—	—	31
Pamunugama girls' ...	do.	do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	6	—	—	—	17	8	—	—	—	—	43
Duwa girls' ...	do.	do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	24	10	—	—	—	—	40
Negombo girls' ...	do.	do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	6	9	5	2	1	71	7	5	—	—	—	139
Andimulla girls' ...	do.	do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	13	7	—	—	—	15	9	5	—	—	—	54
Pallansena girls' ...	do.	do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	14	8	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	57
St. Vincent's boys' ...	do.	do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	8	2	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55
Maggona Reformatory boys' ...	do.	do.	do.	5	2	4	—	—	7	2	3	6	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55
Nagoda girls' ...	do.	do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	11	—	—	4	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	41
Moratuwa girls' ...	do.	do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	19	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	33
Wellawatta boys' ...	do.	Wesleyan	do.	2	1	—	—	—	6	6	2	—	—	—	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Jaffna Convent ...	Northern	R.C.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	36
Colombogam boys' ...	do.	do.	do.	6	4	18	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66
Tellippallai boys' ...	do.	American	do.	6	3	2	—	—	10	2	4	14	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53
Koddaimunai boys' ...	Eastern	R.C.	do.	20	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
Koddaimunai boys' ...	do.	Wesleyan	do.	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	3	10	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
Kalmunai boys' ...	do.	do.	do.	24	14	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46
Nupe mixed ...	Southern	C.E.	do.	9	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	10	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	19	10	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	101
Patuwata boys' ...	do.	C.M.S.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	10	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41
Patuwata girls' ...	do.	do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47
Galle Convent ...	do.	R.C.	English	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	37	8	15	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	92
Kandy mixed ...	Central	C.M.S.	Vernacular	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	16	4	—	—	—	—	1	9	—	—	—	39
Kandy Convent ...	do.	R.C.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	17	15	13	9	2	7	1	1	—	4	2	118
Matale girls' ...	do.	do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	5	10	4	8	—	24	7	11	—	—	—	84
Kurunegala girls' ...	N.W.P.	do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	9	12	—	—	—	6	6	2	—	—	—	53
Chilaw mixed ...	do.	do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	18	8	—	—	—	3	6	3	—	—	—	50
Vennappuwa girls' ...	do.	do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	8	7	—	—	—	3	7	1	—	—	—	49
Total ...	—	—	—	92	60	40	—	—	40	19	23	46	50	20	5	3	3	—	—	83	4	1	—	—	19	10	6	—	—	442	231	122	64	36	12	247	75	35	3	1	7	1,803

The children of Badulla Girls' School were not presented in *Stages*, but in years ... 52*

Total ... 1,855

* Lace-making, 26; crochet, lace-, and dress-making, 26.

No. 14.—COMPARATIVE EDUCATIONAL FIGURES, CEYLON AND JAMAICA.

	Ceylon.	Jamaica.
Population as per Census taken in 1891	3,012,224	639,431°
Number of schools in 1900	1,828	746†
Number of pupils	169,393	98,598
Revenue in 1900	25,913,142	11,372,850
Amount spent on education in 1900	Rs. 820,133·87	Rs. 900,000
Cost of educating each pupil	Rs. 4·84	Rs. 9·13

The proportion of pupils to the population is 1 in 18 in Ceylon and 2 in 13 in Jamaica.

° Nearly one-fifth of Ceylon. † Less than half of Ceylon.

GENERAL TABLES.

The two following tables classify (*a*) the schools presented for examination during 1900 and 1901, together with the number of scholars on the list and the number in daily average attendance, under the heads English, Primary and Middle English, and Vernacular; (*b*) the number of scholars actually examined in each of the above classes of schools :—

Return classifying the Government and Grant-in-Aid Schools examined during 1900 and 1901 as English, Primary and Middle English, and Vernacular, showing the Number of Scholars on the List and the Number in Average Daily Attendance.

1900.	No. of Schools.	No. of Boys on the List.	No. of Girls on the List.	Total No. of Boys and Girls on the List.	Total No. of Scholars in Average Attendance.
Government.					
English	4	434	51	485	432
English Primary and Middle	12	2,355	—	2,355	1,505
Vernacular	484	37,643	8,159	45,802	28,519
Grant-in-Aid.					
English	142	15,146	3,226	18,372	12,574
Vernacular	1,186	67,498	34,881	102,379	59,600
Total	1,828	123,076	46,317	169,393	102,630
1901.					
Government.					
English	3	479	22	501	392
English on Vernacular Basis	17	3,450	93	3,543	2,287
Vernacular	483	40,346	9,444	49,790	30,974
Grant-in-Aid.					
English	154	17,229	3,484	20,713	14,278
Anglo-Vernacular	17	18	1,254	1,272	944
Vernacular	1,236	71,564	35,878	107,442	64,403
Total	1,910	133,086	50,175	183,261	113,278

The increase in the number of girls attending Grant-in-Aid English Schools is a very healthy and promising sign.

Return showing the Number of Children actually presented for Examination in the above Classes of Schools.

In Government English Schools :—	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Standard I.	9	12	13	17	12
Do. II.	10	9	7	5	11
Do. III.	6	7	6	6	3
Do. IV.	4	2	—	3	2
Do. V.	1	—	—	—	—
Do. VI.	—	—	—	—	—
Do. VII.	—	—	—	—	—
Do. VIII.	—	—	—	—	—
Total	30°	30°	26°	31°	28°

* These figures refer only to the Railway Girls' School, the Royal College, the School of Agriculture, and the Technical College not being examined by Inspectors.

In Government English Schools on Vernacular Basis :—

		1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Standard	I.	149	294	312	258	545
Do.	II.	123	272	261	231	409
Do.	III.	91	208	249	214	357
Do.	IV.	75	125	183	173	229
Do.	V.	50	74	92	92	168
Do.	VI.	25	46	58	31	118
Do.	VII.	15	22	41	18	23
Do.	VIII.	13	12	6	11	32
	Total	541	1,053	1,202	1,028	1,881

In Government Vernacular Schools :—

		1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Standard	I.	7,614	7,276	7,379	7,706	8,238
Do.	II.	6,093	6,084	6,006	6,260	6,383
Do.	III.	4,047	4,086	4,171	4,213	4,244
Do.	IV.	2,353	2,462	2,439	2,381	2,540
Do.	V.	1,173	1,411	1,432	1,411	1,367
Do.	VI.	545	589	688	714	702
Do.	VII.	184	205	251	279	324
Do.	VIII.	76	89	84	99	96
	Total	22,085	22,202	22,450	23,063	23,894

In Grant-in-Aid English Schools :—

		1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Standard	I.	1,057	1,190	1,327	1,440	1,948
Do.	II.	1,397	1,610	1,652	1,735	2,258
Do.	III.	1,356	1,545	1,624	1,747	2,008
Do.	IV.	1,193	1,316	1,403	1,478	1,812
Do.	V.	933	1,120	1,076	1,232	1,406
Do.	VI.	634	663	721	791	1,043
Do.	VII.	354	427	380	539	624
Do.	VIII.	238	274	274	302	380
	Total	7,162	8,145	8,457	9,264	11,479

In Grant-in-Aid Anglo-Vernacular Schools :—

		1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Standard	I.	66	93	71	93	76
Do.	II.	84	99	125	90	104
Do.	III.	105	100	124	107	99
Do.	IV.	133	118	98	122	116
Do.	V.	156	113	126	105	142
Do.	VI.	139	125	137	114	103
Do.	VII.	116	84	96	83	84
Do.	VIII.	76	68	70	76	68
	Total	875	800	847	790	792

In Grant-in-Aid Vernacular Schools :—

		1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Standard	I.	14,992	16,915	16,208	18,058	19,340
Do.	II.	10,039	13,373	13,460	13,715	15,622
Do.	III.	8,159	9,373	9,804	9,557	11,180
Do.	IV.	6,446	5,843	6,171	6,974	7,333
Do.	V.	2,970	3,685	3,396	4,119	4,172
Do.	VI.	1,005	1,226	1,282	1,432	1,488
Do.	VII.	374	535	519	691	568
Do.	VIII.	190	278	221	348	324
	Total	44,175	51,228	51,061	54,894	60,027

Total :—

		1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Standard	I.	23,887	25,780	25,310	27,572	30,159
Do.	II.	17,746	21,447	21,511	22,036	24,787
Do.	III.	13,764	15,319	15,978	15,844	17,891
Do.	IV.	10,204	9,866	10,294	11,131	12,082
Do.	V.	5,283	6,403	6,122	6,959	7,255
Do.	VI.	2,348	2,649	2,886	3,082	3,454
Do.	VII.	1,043	1,273	1,287	1,610	1,623
Do.	VIII.	593	721	655	836	900
	Total	74,868	83,458	84,043	89,070	98,101

The distribution of the above scholars under the heads Primary (*i.e.*, Standards I. to V.), Middle (*i.e.*, Standards VI. to VIII.), and High (*i.e.*, Specific Subjects, &c.) is as follows :—

	Primary.	Middle.	High.
English	9,460	2,047	2,147
English on Vernacular Basis and Anglo-Vernacular	2,245	428	251
Vernacular	80,419	3,502	121
Total	92,124	5,977	2,519

PROVINCIAL DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS.

The geographical distribution of schools and scholars, Government, Grant-in-Aid, and Unaided, and the proportion of the population which is attending schools in each Province and in the whole of the Colony, will appear from the following table :—

	Western Province.		Central Province.		Northern Province.		Southern Province.		Eastern Province		North-Western Province.		North-Central Province		Province of Uva.		Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Total.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government.																				
English ...	3	501	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	501
English on Vernacular Basis ...	7	1350	2	503	—	—	6	1361	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	329	17	3543
Vernacular ...	196	21514	65	6860	—	—	79	8042	4	145	35	3979	14	1472	11	862	79	6916	483	49790
Total ...	206	23365	67	7363	—	—	85	9403	4	145	35	3979	14	1472	11	862	81	7245	503	53834
Aided Schools.																				
English ...	51	8699	28	3180	26	4106	26	2838	7	582	8	617	1	55	4	392	3	244	154	20713
Anglo-Vernacular ...	4	304	1	72	3	218	4	315	3	247	—	—	—	—	1	82	1	34	17	1272
Vernacular ...	395	44189	95	6579	345	23638	154	16813	121	6704	63	5995	13	680	22	999	28	1845	1236	107442
Total ...	450	53192	124	9831	374	27962	184	19966	131	7533	71	6612	14	735	27	1473	32	2123	1407	129427
Unaided Schools.																				
English ...	17	1133	5	141	7	260	4	148	2	67	2	52	—	—	—	—	1	25	38	1826
Anglo-Vernacular ...	7	491	19	960	5	302	4	420	—	—	4	190	—	—	1	11	—	—	40	2374
Pali and Vernacular	7	51	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	57
Pali ...	—	—	2	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	67
Vernacular and Sanskrit ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	36
Medicine ...	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
Sanskrit ...	—	—	—	—	2	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	38
Koran ...	10	733	—	—	13	416	26	1316	51	1301	20	470	12	72	8	213	—	—	140	4521
Arabic ...	—	—	27	614	—	—	6	213	16	508	2	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	1359
Pali, Vernacular, and Sanskrit ...	6	262	—	—	—	—	10	373	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	635
Vernacular ...	216	8906	225	2633	57	2219	346	5053	24	661	558	2736	135	590	185	889	12	612	1758	24299
Total ...	264	11582	278	4415	84	3235	403	7565	93	2537	586	3472	147	662	194	1113	13	637	2062	35218
Grand Total ...	920	88139	469	21609	458	31197	672	36934	228	10215	692	14063	175	2869	232	3448	126	10005	3972	218479
Population ...	920683		622832		340936		566736		173602		353626		79110		186674		321755		3565954	
Proportion of children under instruction to population for 1901	1 in 10		1 in 29		1 in 11		1 in 15		1 in 17		1 in 25		1 in 28		1 in 54		1 in 32		1 in 16	

It should be added that of the 503 Government Schools, 368 are boys' schools, 104 are girls' schools, and 31 are mixed schools; of the 1,407 Grant-in-Aid Schools, 334 are boys' schools, 311 are girls' schools, and 762 are mixed schools.

GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS.

The following comparative table shows the number on the list and the average attendance of those Grant-in-Aid Schools which were examined in 1899, 1900, and 1901, classified according to their management :—

Management.	1899.			1900.			1901.		
	Number of Schools.	Nominal Attendance.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Nominal Attendance.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Nominal Attendance.	Average Attendance.
American ...	130	9,415	5,840	129	9,455	5,947	132	9,886	6,479
Baptist ...	24	2,025	1,170	25	2,048	1,264	23	1,942	1,199
Buddhist ...	120	15,378	9,046	142	18,700	10,837	171	21,665	12,814
Church of England (C.M.S.) ...	244	14,316	9,554	170	11,375	6,077	246	16,354	8,159
Church of England (Diocesan) ...	81	8,198	7,244	148	11,658	7,793	82	8,972	7,280
Private and Sivite ...	57	6,195	3,867	65	6,560	4,289	69	7,197	4,739
Presbyterian	2	281	228	2	347	240	2	362	283
Roman Catholic ...	308	32,131	17,716	336	36,118	20,049	356	36,933	24,101
Wesleyan	293	22,803	13,022	307	24,128	16,479	321	25,750	14,296
Mohammedan	4	403	201	4	362	199	5	366	275
Total ...	1,263	111,145	67,888	1,328	120,751	72,174	1,407	129,427	79,625

The growth or otherwise of the grant-in-aid system from its commencement in 1870 up to the end of 1901, and the average grants obtained by each school presented for examination, will be seen on reference to the following table. Grants upon all accounts, and not merely the ordinary result-payment grants for scholars, are as usual included in this table :—

Year.	School examined for Grant.	Number of Children in such Schools.	Amount of Grant. Rs. c.	Average Grant per School. Rs. c.
1870	299	8,201	34,355 0	150 0
1871	314	19,416	52,431 41	167 0
1872	402	25,443	82,497 60	205 21
1873	528	32,594	97,428 95	184 52
1874	595	35,559	104,959 41	176 40
1875	654	41,343	120,255 67	183 87
1876	697	45,422	129,099 15	185 22
1877	730	47,142	137,357 90	188 16
1878	772	49,854	143,680 57	186 11
1879	814	55,944	173,734 53	213 43
1880	833	59,820	185,747 71	222 98
1881	839	61,131	187,992 98	224 6
1882	832	62,842	176,465 82	212 10
1883	836	61,374	184,692 66	220 92
1884	814	59,776	174,533 52	214 41
1885	819	57,320	166,979 40	203 88
1886	849	57,955	181,033 51	213 24
1887	899	62,995	187,122 1	208 14
1888	919	66,400	187,192 84	203 69
1889	938	69,483	193,797 21	206 60
1890	984	73,698	202,015 8	205 29
1891	971	74,355	220,663 55	227 25
1892	1,024	82,637	221,788 48	216 58
1893	1,005	81,598	232,629 41	231 47
1894	1,042	86,968	259,021 92	248 58
1895	1,096	90,229	279,870 73	255 34
1896	1,130	94,190	311,016 73	275 23
1897	1,172	102,485	313,395 66	267 83
1898	1,220	103,951	338,567 80	277 51
1899	1,263	111,145	357,284 17	282 88
1900	1,328	120,751	386,709 54	291 19
1901	1,407	129,427	461,206 32	327 79

The number of schools, of scholars on the list, and the daily average attendance in Government Primary and Middle Schools will be seen from the following table :—

Name.	1900.			1901.		
	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.
Boys' English on Vernacular Basis	12	2,355	1,505	16	3,483	2,249
Boys' Vernacular ...	353	34,593	21,619	349	37,015	23,307
Girls' English Primary ...	1	66	31	1	60	38
Girls' Vernacular ...	101	7,521	4,641	103	8,636	5,284
Mixed Vernacular ...	30	3,688	2,259	31	4,139	2,383
Total ...	497	48,223	30,055	500	53,333	33,261

NEW SCHOOLS.

The following Government Vernacular Schools were opened during the year 1901 :—

Western Province.
Atulugama boys' (Mohammedan)
Henagama girls'

Central Province.
Elagamuwa boys'

Southern Province.
Akurale girls'
Ellakake girls'
Katuwana boys'

Eastern Province.
Gomarasankadavai

North-Western Province.
Wekada boys'

Province of Uva.
Etampitiya boys'

Province of Sabaragamuwa.
Yakella boys'

The following Government Vernacular Schools were closed during the year 1901 :—

Western Province.
Dagonna boys'
Gampaha girls'
Torapitiya boys'

Southern Province.
Bundala boys'
Malhatawa boys'

The following Grant-in-Aid Schools were registered during the year 1901 :—

Name.	Class.	Mission.
WESTERN PROVINCE.		
Nanodaya College boys' ...	English on Vernacular Basis	Buddhist
Karagampitiya girls' ...	do. ...	do.
Wolfendahl Chaz-mai-Faiz boys'	do. ...	Private
Walpola girls' ...	Vernacular ...	Buddhist
Kalamulla mixed ...	do. ...	do.
Asgiriya girls' ...	do. ...	do.
Mattugoda boys' ...	do. ...	do.
Godagedara boys' ...	do. ...	do.
Mullegama mixed ...	do. ...	do.
Wetara girls' ...	do. ...	do.
Welikada Rajagiri mixed ...	do. ...	do.
Delgoda girls' ...	do. ...	do.
Nawana boys' ...	do. ...	do.
CENTRAL PROVINCE.		
Nuwara Eliya mixed ...	English ...	Roman Catholic
Pussellawa mixed ...	English on Vernacular Basis	C.M.S.
Ratmewala mixed ...	Vernacular ...	do.
Ambegamuwa girls' ...	do. ...	Wesleyan
Udawatta mixed ...	do. ...	Church of England
Meddacombra mixed ...	do. ...	Wesleyan
Galaha estate boys' ...	do. ...	Private
Galaha estate (night school) boys'	do. ...	do.
Marlborough mixed estate ...	do. ...	Wesleyan
Asgiriya mixed estate ...	do. ...	Church of England
Ullakolla (night) estate boys' ...	do. ...	Wesleyan
Gonagala boys' (estate) ...	do. ...	do.
Kotiyagala estate (night) mixed	do. ...	do.
NORTHERN PROVINCE.		
Batticotta east boys' ...	English on Vernacular Basis	Private
Uduvil girls' ...	do. ...	American
Chatty mixed ...	Vernacular ...	Roman Catholic
Chulipuram boys' ...	do. ...	Private
Mullitidel mixed ...	do. ...	Roman Catholic
Mullesulam mixed ...	do. ...	do.
Puttur girls' ...	do. ...	Wesleyan
Copay mixed ...	do. ...	Sivite
Matalan mixed ...	do. ...	Roman Catholic
Nilankulam mixed ...	do. ...	Independent Catholic
Alkaddiveli mixed ...	do. ...	Roman Catholic
Tellippallai east mixed ...	do. ...	Sivite
Pallai mixed ...	do. ...	Roman Catholic
SOUTHERN PROVINCE.		
Beliatta boys' ...	Vernacular ...	Buddhist
Mahamodara mixed ...	do. ...	Private
Polwatta (Ambalangoda) girls' ...	do. ...	Buddhist
Kongala mixed ...	do. ...	Private
Marakalliya boys' ...	do. ...	Wesleyan
Totagamuwa boys' ...	do. ...	Buddhist
Bodarakanda boys' ...	do. ...	Wesleyan
Diyagapa boys' ...	do. ...	do.
EASTERN PROVINCE.		
Puliyantivu St. Cecilia's girls'	English on Vernacular Basis	Roman Catholic
Kalmunai boys' ...	do. ...	Wesleyan
Kiniyai boys' ...	Vernacular ...	do.
Kattakulam mixed ...	do. ...	Church of England
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.		
Puttalam girls' ...	English ...	Roman Catholic
Hettirippuwa mixed ...	Vernacular ...	do.
Puttalam mixed (S. & T.) ...	do. ...	do.
Kottapity mixed (T.) ...	do. ...	do.
Battulu-oya mixed (T.) ...	do. ...	do.
Dunakadeniya mixed ...	do. ...	do.
Nattandiya mixed ...	do. ...	do.
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.		
Kekirawa boys' ...	Vernacular ...	Buddhist
PROVINCE OF UVA.		
Taldena mixed ...	Vernacular ...	Wesleyan
Alutwelagama girls' ...	do. ...	do.

The following Grant-in-Aid Schools were closed during the year 1901 :—

WESTERN PROVINCE.		
Sanghamitta girls' ...	Vernacular ...	Buddhist
Batuwatta mixed ...	do. ...	Baptist
Tammitta (Hunumulla) girls'	do. ...	Buddhist
Katunayaka mixed ...	do. ...	Wesleyan
Kotadeniyawa mixed ...	do. ...	do.
Maggona girls' ...	do. ...	do.
Gammanpila boys' ...	do. ...	Baptist
Mattakkuliya mixed ...	do. ...	Church of England
Hedigama boys' ...	do. ...	do.
Makumbara boys' ...	do. ...	do.
Kendangomuwa girls' ...	do. ...	Wesleyan
Tebuwana mixed (L. A.) ...	do. ...	Roman Catholic

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

Name.	Class.	Mission.
Ganepalla boys' (L. A.) ...	Vernacular ...	Roman Catholic
NORTHERN PROVINCE.		
Vasavelan (night) mixed ...	Vernacular ...	Roman Catholic
Nadunkeni mixed (C) itinerating ...	do. ...	Church of England
Valiithundal (night) mixed ...	do. ...	Roman Catholic
CENTRAL PROVINCE.		
Ampitiya boys' ...	English on Vernacular Basis	Roman Catholic
Berediwela mixed (estate) (T) ...	Vernacular ...	C.M.S.
Atgala mixed (estate)	do. ...	do.
Alnwick mixed (estate) (T)...	do. ...	do.
Laggala mixed (L. A.) ...	do. ...	Wesleyan
Galanda mixed ...	do. ...	C.M.S.
Hanguranketta mixed ...	do. ...	Buddhist
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.		
Hewalpola (Maneloluwa) mixed (L. A.)	Vernacular ...	C.M.S.
Kurunegala boys' ...	do. ...	do.
PROVINCE OF UVA.		
Kotagoda (Imbulgoda) mixed...	Vernacular ...	Church of England

VERNACULAR AND ANGLO-VERNACULAR GIRLS' AND BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOLS, 1901.

Name.	Vernacular or Anglo-Vernacular.	Mission.	Manager.	Number examined.	Grants earned, including Bonus and Industrial Grants.	Grant per Head.
					Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Borella girls' ...	A.-V.	C.M.S.	Rev. W. J. Hannan	24	599 0	24 95
Borella Museus and Orphanage girls' ...	do.	Buddhist	Mr. P. de Abrew	45	704 0	15 64
Kotahena girls' ...	do.	R.C.	Rev. E. Sergent	46	1,960 0	42 60
Maradana girls' ...	do.	Baptist	Mr. S. D. de Saram	38	887 0	23 34
Moratuwa girls' ...	V.	R.C.	Rev. E. Sergent	57	847 0	14 85
Kotte girls' ...	A.-V.	C.M.S.	„ R. T. Dowbiggin	71	1,355 50	19 9
Wellawatta boys' ...	V.	Wesleyan.	„ J. S. Corlett	29	851 0	29 34
Negombo girls' ...	do.	R.C.	„ E. Sergent	148	2,321 50	15 68
St. Vincent's boys' ...	do.	do.	do.	62	1,582 0	25 51
Kegalla girls' ...	A.-V.	C.M.S.	„ S. M. Simmons	22	517 0	23 50
Jaffna girls' ...	do.	Wesleyan	„ J. G. Trimmer	87	1,738 50	19 98
Jaffna Convent girls' ...	V.	R.C.	„ G. B. Poulain	53	1,280 0	24 15
Nallur girls' ...	A.-V.	C.E.	„ H. Horsley	52	1,207 50	23 22
Uduvil girls' ...	V.	American	„ T. B. Scott	104	1,933 50	18 59
Uduppiddi girls' ...	do.	do.	„ G. G. Brown	45	1,121. 0	24 91
Point Pedro girls' ...	A.-V.	Wesleyan	„ G. B. Robson	52	1,154 0	22 19
Trincomalee girls' ...	do.	do.	„ S. Knapp	48	502 50	10 46
Puliyantivu girls' ...	do.	do.	„ A. E. Restarick	61	1,139 0	18 67
Kalmunai boys' ...	V.	do.	„ G. Leese	51	690 0	13 52
Kalmunai girls' ...	do.	do.	do.	60	1,022 0	17 3
Richmond Hill girls' ...	A.-V.	do.	„ R. C. Oliver	75	896 0	11 94
Baddegama girls' ...	do.	C.M.S.	„ J. W. Balding	50	1,175 0	23 50
Buona Vista girls' ...	do.	C.E.	„ M. J. Burrows	21	327 0	15 57
Meddewatta girls' ...	do.	Wesleyan	„ A. Triggs	34	602 0	17 70
Kandy girls' ...	do.	do.	„ W. H. Rigby	52	1,390 0	26 72
Kandy Convent girls' ...	V.	R.C.	„ D. B. Beckmeyer	47	1,553 50	33 5
Matale girls' ...	do.	do.	„ P. Fernando	47	1,464 0	31 12
Kurunegala girls' ...	do.	do.	„ E. Sergent	48	1,098 0	22 87
Vennappuwa girls' ...	do.	do.	do.	173	2,149 50	12 42
Badulla girls' ...	A.-V.	Wesleyan	„ R. C. Oliver	63	1,362 0	21 61

TRAINING SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS.

The following return, giving figures for the last six years, shows the number of Government teachers who are trained or certificated :—

		1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
(*a*) Certificated Teachers trained at the old Normal School		160 ...	157 ...	136 ...	128 ...	128 ...	128
(*b*) Teachers not so trained, but who have passed the Teachers' Certificate Examination	Males...	260 ...	266 ...	267 ...	296 ...	281 ...	305
	Females	93 ...	97 ...	102 ...	95 ...	118 ...	112
(*c*) Uncertificated Teachers		55 ...	44 ...	52 ...	58 ...	60 ...	63
(*d*) Agricultural Instructors and Teachers trained in the new Training Classes		63 ...	60 ...	59 ...	54 ...	66 ...	65
	Total ...	631	624	616	631	653	673

GRANT-IN-AID TRAINING SCHOOLS.

A useful work on a small scale is also done by the Grant-in-Aid Vernacular Training Schools. The following table shows the result of their first- and second-year examinations held in 1901 :—

Training School.	Management.	Number of Scholars who have passed their First Year's Examination and have earned a Grant of Rs. 100 (male) or Rs 125 (female) each.	Number of Scholars who have passed their Second Year's Examination and have earned a Grant of Rs. 150 (male) or Rs. 175 (female) each.
St. Vincent's boys'	Roman Catholic.	1	1
Kotte boys'	C.M.S.	5	2
Richmond Hill boys'	Wesleyan	—	1
Tellippalai boys'	American	5	6
Uduvil girls'	do.	4	1
Kopay boys'	C.M.S.	5	4
Nellore girls'	do.	2	3
Jaffna Vembadi boys'	Wesleyan	7	1
Colombogam boys'	Roman Catholic	1	4
Kodamunai boys'	Wesleyan	—	3
Richmond Hill girls'	do.	—	1
Nupe boys'	Diocesan	1	—
Jaffna Vembadi girls'	Wesleyan	1	1
	Total ...	32	28

EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATES OF TEACHERS OF GRANT-IN-AID ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

The following table shows the results of the examination for certificates for teachers in Grant-in-Aid English Schools during 1901 :—

		Number presented.	Number passed.
Second Class	Males	24 ...	10
Do.	Females	3 ...	2
Third Class	Males	63 ...	10
Do.	Females	4 ...	1

EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATES OF TEACHERS OF GRANT-IN-AID VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

The following table shows the results of the examination for certificates for teachers in Grant-in-Aid Vernacular Schools during 1901 :—

		Number examined.	Number passed.
Third Class (Tamil) ...	Males	2 ...	—
Do. (Sinhalese) ...	Males	70 ...	13
	Females	15 ...	2
Second Class (Tamil) ...	Males	4 ...	1
Do. (Sinhalese) ...	Males	27 ...	13

The number of Grant-in-Aid Schools is 1,407, and the rule forbidding payments of grants to schools taught by uncertificated or unlicensed head teachers applies only to Vernacular Boys' and Mixed Schools, of which there are 974.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The following books were issued by the Department during the course of the year :—

Title of Books.	Editions printed.	No. of Copies printed.	No. of Thousands already reached.
Sinhalese First Book of Lessons by Mudaliyar Simon de Silva	41st–42nd ...	42,000 ...	279th
Do. 1st Standard Reader by do. ...	29th ...	24,000 ...	139th
Do. 2nd do. by A. van Cuylenburg, Esq. ...	22nd ...	10,000 ...	100th
Do. 3rd do. by Mudaliyar Simon de Silva...	36th ...	9,000 ...	68th
Do. 4th do. do. ...	29th–30th ...	11,000 ...	42nd
Do. 5th do. do. ...	36th ...	3,000 ...	24th
Do. 7th do. do. ...	13th ...	1,000 ...	7th
Do. 8th do. do. ...	8th ...	500 ...	4th
Do. Ummaggajataka do. ...	6th ...	1,000 ...	6th
Do. History of Ceylon do. ...	3rd ...	1,000 ...	5th
Do. Sanitary Catechism by Dr. Perry, P.C.M.O. ...	2nd–3rd ...	10,000 ...	16th
English do. do. ...	3rd ...	3,000 ...	6th
Tamil do. do. ...	1st ...	2,000 ...	2nd

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The usual statistics as regards the libraries subsidized by Government in the provincial towns are appended :—

	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
Royal Asiatic Society ...	500	0	Hambantota Book Club ...	100	0
Colombo Pettah Library ...	500	0	Trincomalee Pettah Library ...	150	0
Negombo Book Club ...	100	0	Batticaloa Library ...	150	0
Kalutara Reading Room ...	100	0	Kurunegala Reading Room ...	150	0
Kandy Central Town Library	300	0	Puttalam Reading Room ...	150	0
Matale Library ...	100	0	Chilaw Library ...	100	0
Nuwara Eliya Town Library	100	0	Anuradhapura Reading Club ...	100	0
Jaffna Library ...	200	0	Badulla Library ...	180	0
Vavuniya Reading Club ...	120	0	Ratnapura Book Club ...	100	0
Mannar Reading Room ...	100	0			
Galle Reading Room ...	200	0	Total ...	3,650	0
Matara Reading Room ...	150	0			

Provincial Distribution of Scholars in Government English and Vernacular Schools, including Religion, Nationality, and Standard of Instruction, 1901.

Province.	Number of Schools.	Number of Children on Roll on the day of Examination.			Number not presented for Examination.	Number of Scholars presented in each Department.				Number examined.	Average Daily Attendance for 12 Months preceding the Month fixed for Examination.	Nationality.									Religion.								
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Superior.	Middle; Standards VI. to VIII.	Primary; Standards I. to V.	Alphabet Class.			English.	European Descendants.	Sinhalese. Low-country.	Sinhalese. Kandyans.	Tamil. Natives of Ceylon.	Tamil. Immigrants.	Malays.	Moors.	Others.	Church of England.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyans.	Roman Catholics.	Christians of other Denominations.	Mohammedans.	Hindus.	Buddhists.	Others.
Western ...	206	17,424	5,941	23,365	5,351	7	806	11,037	6,164	18,014	15,074	10	161	22,718	52	101	—	9	312	2	176	61	90	488	49	332	60	22,106	3
Central ...	67	6,648	715	7,363	1,303	—	177	3,382	2,501	6,060	4,368	2	10	757	6,254	31	—	51	256	2	10	—	3	52	1	308	25	6,964	—
Northern ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern ...	85	7,487	1,916	9,403	2,103	—	154	4,299	2,847	7,300	5,804	—	—	9,074	—	—	1	3	325	—	3	—	3	3	—	328	1	9,065	—
Eastern ...	4	139	6	145	57	—	1	71	16	88	105	—	—	24	—	31	—	30	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	31	24	—
North-Western ...	35	3,679	300	3,979	870	—	26	1,692	1,391	3,109	2,416	—	—	1,096	2,794	71	—	5	12	1	—	—	—	115	8	18	4	3,834	—
North-Central ...	14	1,400	72	1,472	259	—	21	688	504	1,213	874	—	—	17	1,443	3	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	4	—	9	5	1,454	—
Uva ...	11	783	79	862	245	—	8	322	287	617	513	—	—	136	598	4	112	2	10	—	2	—	2	7	—	12	111	728	—
Sabaragamuwa ...	81	6,715	530	7,245	1,256	—	132	3,463	2,394	5,989	4,499	—	2	576	6,595	18	1	8	47	—	5	—	4	82	2	52	16	7,082	2
Total ...	503	44,275	9,559	53,834	11,444	7	1,325	24,954	16,104	42,390	33,653	12	171	34,398	17,736	259	114	108	1031	5	196	61	102	751	60	1,149	253	51,257	5

Provincial Distribution of Scholars in English, Anglo-Vernacular, and Vernacular Grant-in-Aid Schools, including Religion, Nationality, and Standard of Instruction, 1901.

Province.	Number of Schools.	Number of Children on Roll on the day of Examination.			Number not presented for Examination.	Number of Scholars presented in each Department.				Number examined.	Average Daily Attendance for 12 Months preceding the Month fixed for Examination.	NATIONALITY.									RELIGION.								
														Sinhalese.		Tamil.														
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Superior.	Middle; Standards VI. to VIII.	Primary; Standards I. to V.	Alphabet Class.			English.	European Descendants.	Kandyans.	Low-country.	Natives of Ceylon.	Immigrants.	Malays.	Moors.	Others.	Church of England.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyans.	Roman Catholics.	Christians of other Denominations.	Mohammedans.	Hindus.	Buddhists.	Others.
Western ...	450	32659	20533	53192	23613	600	2325	26125	529	29579	33785	95	1782	379	47327	2290	512	192	382	233	2475	252	1624	19458	398	699	780	27469	37
Central ...	124	7374	2457	9831	5282	42	474	4033	—	4549	5846	61	554	3873	2823	492	1381	194	389	64	603	58	154	1234	66	618	1281	5809	8
Northern ...	374	20534	7428	27962	9194	245	1339	17184	—	18768	17764	2	118	—	3	27577	83	8	170	1	379	9	309	5014	694	183	21374	—	—
Southern ...	184	14493	5473	19966	10362	123	671	8810	—	9604	11526	5	352	11	19267	104	24	62	138	3	446	37	305	392	5	205	167	18409	—
Eastern ...	131	6009	1524	7533	2977	13	410	4133	—	4556	4248	2	182	48	47	6681	36	40	495	2	50	—	329	668	73	535	5799	79	—
North-Western ...	71	4421	2191	6612	2950	—	205	3457	—	3662	3892	8	72	932	4472	1020	9	54	36	9	129	3	9	3765	4	94	806	1801	1
North-Central ...	14	629	106	735	241	—	13	481	—	494	412	—	6	488	114	82	16	8	21	—	10	—	—	76	—	29	60	560	—
Uva ...	27	1173	300	1473	737	—	44	692	—	736	989	—	80	853	297	50	127	26	40	—	27	2	54	72	9	88	219	1002	—
Sabaragamuwa ...	32	1519	604	2123	821	—	164	1138	—	1302	1163	—	36	1461	461	18	94	1	48	4	71	2	13	267	2	56	80	1632	—
Total ...	1407	88811	40616	129427	56177	1023	5645	66053	529	73250	79625	173	3182	8045	74811	38314	2282	585	1719	316	4190	363	2797	30946	1251	2507	30566	56761	46

Grant-in-Aid English Schools, 1901.

Mission.	No. of Schools.	Amount of Grant. Rs. c.
American	5 ...	3,692 0
Buddhist	15 ..	6,999 50
Church of England (C.M.S.)	16 ..	7,048 0
Do. (Diocesan)	32 ...	18,432 50
Private and Sivite	16 ...	12,083 55
Presbyterian	2 ...	1,789 50
Roman Catholic	37 ...	19,433 25
Wesleyan	28 ...	19,276 0
Mohammedan	3 ...	437 50
	154	89,191 80
Cambridge Local	...	1,302 50
		90,494 30*

* This sum does not include the following items: pupil teachers, Rs. 3,225; three lump-sum grants, Rs. 3,799·68; and industrial grants, Rs. 1,750.

Grant-in-Aid Anglo-Vernacular Schools, 1901.

Mission.	No. of Schools.	Amount of Grant. Rs. c.
Baptist	1 ...	887 0
Buddhist	1 ...	704 0
Church of England (C.M.S.)	5 ...	4,772 0
Do. (Diocesan)	1 ...	327 0
Roman Catholic	1 ...	728 0
Wesleyan	8 ...	8,154 0
	17	15,572 0
Bonus to Teachers	...	10 0
		15,582 0*

* This sum does not include the following items: pupil teachers, Rs. 746; industrial grants, Rs. 2,200; and one lump-sum grant, Rs. 900.

Grant-in-Aid Vernacular Schools, 1901.

Mission.	No. of Schools.	Amount of Grant. Rs. c.
American	127 ...	31,653 0
Baptist	22 ...	4,988 0
Buddhist	155 ...	44,979 35
Church of England (C.M.S.)	226 ...	33,575 75
Do. (Diocesan)	49 ...	17,647 93
Private and Sivite	53 ...	13,760 30
Roman Catholic	318 ...	113,302 94
Wesleyan	284 ...	52,408 96
Mohammedan	2 ...	170 0
	1,236	312,486 23
Bonus to Teachers	...	3,110 61
		315,596 84*

* This sum does not include the following items: pupil teachers, Rs. 5,877·50; training school grants, Rs. 7,725; and industrial grants, Rs. 13,310.

Grant-in-Aid English, Anglo-Vernacular, and Vernacular Schools examined during 1901.

Mission.	No. of Schools.	Amount of Grant. Rs. c.
American	132 ...	35,545 0
Baptist	23 ...	5,875 0
Buddhist	171 ...	52,682 85
Church of England (C.M.S.)	247 ...	45,395 75
Do. (Diocesan)	82 ...	36,407 43
Private and Sivite	69 ...	25,843 85
Presbyterian	2 ...	1,789 50
Roman Catholic	356 ...	133,464 19
Wesleyan	320 ...	79,828 96
Mohammedan	5 ...	607 50
	1,407	417,250 3
Cambridge Local	...	1,302 50
Bonus to Teachers	...	3,120 61
		421,673 14*

* This sum does not include the following items: pupil teachers, Rs. 9,848·50; four lump-sum grants, Rs. 4,699·68; industrial grants, Rs. 17,260; and training school grants, Rs. 7,725.

Statement showing the Number of Pupils attending the Schools in connection with the Department of Public Instruction from 1874 to 1901.

Year.	Government Boys' English Schools.		Government Boys' English Schools on Vernacular Basis.		Government Boys' Vernacular Schools.		Government Girls' English Schools.		Government Girls' Anglo-Vernacular Schools.		Government Girls' Vernacular Schools.		Grant-in-Aid Schools.		Total.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1874	12	945	30	1,545	169	7,886	4	258	4	135	24	950	595	35,559	838	45,278
1875	12	890	33	1,644	191	8,572	4	304	7	199	29	1,167	654	41,343	930	54,199
1876	12	970	32	1,622	212	10,087	4	281	7	220	34	1,335	697	45,422	998	60,537
1877	13	998	30	1,586	239	11,189	5	324	7	159	35	1,421	730	47,142	1,059	62,819
1878	14	1,131	29	1,418	255	12,899	6	364	5	129	47	2,955	772	49,854	1,128	67,750
1879	14	1,151	28	1,618	262	13,497	7	446	5	126	56	2,282	814	55,944	1,186	75,064
1880	13	1,165	26	1,735	262	15,093	7	506	5	136	56	2,659	833	59,820	1,202	81,114
1881	16	1,326	23	1,922	276	15,865	10	650	2	156	71	3,707	839	61,131	1,237	84,757
1882	18	1,526	22	2,309	295	17,948	9	612	2	146	75	4,056	832	62,842	1,253	89,439
1883	17	1,504	23	2,401	304	18,529	9	652	2	160	82	4,410	836	61,374	1,273	89,030
1884	15	1,344	22	2,278	301	18,932	9	599	2	145	82	4,379	814	59,776	1,245	87,453
1885	3	384	23	2,179	306	19,513	—	—	3	241	82	4,307	856	58,918	1,283	85,542
1886	3	372	23	2,562	318	22,103	—	—	3	257	78	4,359	904	59,863	1,329	89,516
1887	3	333	22	2,399	334	24,929	—	—	3	291	78	4,613	899	62,995	1,339	95,560
1888	3	319	22	2,874	333	27,581	—	—	3	294	77	4,880	919	66,400	1,357	102,348
1889	2	333	13	1,753	352	31,743	1	65	—	—	72	5,132	938	69,483	1,378	108,509
1890	2	323	11	1,540	351	33,140	1	62	—	—	71	5,225	984	73,698	1,420	113,988
1891	2	363	11	1,647	349	33,988	1	76	—	—	73	5,672	971	74,855	1,407	116,601
1892	2	312	11	1,706	364	34,314	1	70	—	—	75	5,788	1,024	82,637	1,477	124,827
1893	3	393	11	1,785	360	33,192	1	76	—	—	81	6,234	1,005	81,598	1,461	123,278
1894	3	434	11	1,761	370	35,692	1	59	—	—	83	6,420	1,042	86,968	1,510	131,334
1895	3	414	11	1,623	376	35,613	1	70	—	—	86	6,532	1,096	90,229	1,573	134,481
1896	3	354	9	1,454	376	36,442	1	90	—	—	85	6,198	1,130	94,400	1,604	138,938
1897	3	353	7	1,521	376	36,430	1	54	—	—	87	6,755	1,172	102,485	1,646	147,598
1898	3	381	8	1,731	376	37,055	1	52	—	—	91	7,060	1,220	103,951	1,699	150,230
1899	3	436	10	2,034	380	37,628	1	47	—	—	95	7,337	1,263	111,145	1,752	158,627
1900	3	419	12	2,355	383	38,281	1	66	—	—	101	7,521	1,328	120,751	1,828	169,393
1901	3	501	16	3,483	380	41,154	1	60	—	—	103	8,636	1,407	129,427	1,910	183,261

Abstract of Receipts, Cost, and State of the several Classes of Government Schools for 1901.

Schools.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils on List.	Average Attendance.	Receipts.			Charges.							Cost of educating each Pupil for the Year.		
				Fees.	Stationery.	Total.	Salaries.	Allowances.	Result Payments.	Stationery.	Books.	Furniture.	Sundries.	Total.	Gross Cost.	By Receipts.	Nett Cost to Government.
Boys'.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Royal College ...	1	306	285	19,775 0	—	19,775 0	39,280 64	—	—	205 70	116 99	30 0	1,588 21	41,221 54	134 71	64 62	70 9
Technical College ...	1	187	104	7,945 0	1,828 26	9,773 26	28,390 79	—	—	—	8 0	—	13,589 43	41,988 22	224 53	52 26	172 27
School of Agriculture ...	1	8	3	73 63	—	73 63	4,091 57	1,011 45	—	97 16	—	—	190 60	5,390 78	511 44	9 20	502 24
English on Vernacular Basis ...	16	3,483	2,249	2,340 17	—	2,340 17	22,004 12	2,294 72	1,728 0	75 76	183 81	249 50	57 99	26,593 90	7 63	0 67	6 96
Vernacular ...	380	41,154	25,690	—	60 14	60 14	136,198 87	19,124 37	4,678 93	1,143 88	1,588 2	2,268 27	785 57	165,785 91	4 2	—	4 2
Total Boys' ...	399	45,138	28,331	30,133 80	1,888 40	32,022 20	229,965 99	22,430 54	6,406 93	1,522 50	1,896 82	2,547 77	16,209 80	280,980 35	6 22	0 71	5 51
Girls'.																	
English, Elementary ...	1	60	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 17	1 0	—	—	3 17	0 5	—	0 5
Vernacular ...	103	8,636	5,284	—	—	—	29,834 92	3,215 42	619 50	224 36	324 81	817 28	476 6	35,512 35	4 11		4 11
Total Girls' ...	104	8,696	5,322	—	—	—	29,834 92	3,215 42	619 50	226 53	325 81	817 28	476 6	35,515 52	4 8		4 8
Grand Total ...	503	53,834	33,653	30,133 80	1,888 40	32,022 20	259,800 91	25,645 96	7,026 43	1,749 3	2,222 63	3,365 5	16,685 86	316,495 87	5 88	0 59	5 29

Summing up the above Tables for 1900 and 1901, we have the following comparative result :—

	1900.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
Scholars in Government Schools ...	48,642	53,834	5,192	—
Scholars in Grant-in-Aid Schools ...	120,751	129,427	8,676	—
Scholars in Unaided Schools ...	38,881	35,218	—	3,663
Total Scholars in Ceylon ...	208,274	218,479	10,205	
Total Schools in Ceylon ...	3,917	3,972	55	—

Abstract of Cost and State of the several Classes of Grant-in-Aid Schools for 1901.

Schools.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils on List.	Average Attendance.	Government Expenditure.	Gross Cost to Government of educating each Pupil.
				Rs. c.	Rs. c.
English	154	20,713	14,278	99,268 98	4 79
Anglo-Vernacular	17	1,272	944	19,428 0	15 27
Vernacular	1,236	107,442	64,403	342,509 34	3 18
Total ...	1,407	129,427	79,625	461,206 32	3 56

Office of Public Instruction,
Colombo, April 25, 1902.

S. M. BURROWS,
Director.

REGISTRATION.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF LANDS FOR 1901.

I.—REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

THE year 1901 shows an increase of registration business and income over 1900 and was the busiest year in the history of the Department, except 1896, and the most lucrative, except 1896, 1897, and 1898. In 1896 a large number of deeds which had escaped registration in previous years was registered owing to special measures taken by the Department. In 1897 and 1898 deeds of very large values were registered. In 1901 no such causes were at work, and the year's business and revenue must be deemed very satisfactory.

2. The number of deeds registered in 1901 was 83,777, against 82,437 in 1900, 78,873 in 1899, 76,845 in 1898, 81,981 in 1897, 88,358 in 1896, 70,772 in 1895, 50,004 the yearly average in the decade 1885–94, and 39,884 the average in the decade 1875–84; an increase of 1,340 or 1·6 per cent. on 1900, 4,904 or 6·2 per cent. on 1899, 6,932 or 9·02 per cent. on 1898, 1,796 or 2·1 per cent. on 1897, 13,005 or 18·3 per cent. on 1895, 33,773 or 67·5 per cent. on 1885–94, 43,893 or 110·05 per cent. on 1875–84, but a decrease of 4,581 or 5·1 per cent. on the year 1896.

3. The number of separate properties dealt with by the deeds was 135,879 in 1901, against 134,038 in 1900, an increase of 1,841 or 1·3 per cent.

4. The total value of stamp duty levied during the year under the Registration Ordinance (including the duty on applications and copies) was Rs. 227,352, against Rs. 216,462 in 1900, Rs 221,036 in 1899, Rs. 235,323 in 1898, Rs. 238,058 in 1897, Rs. 245,048 in 1896, and Rs. 177,474 in 1895; an increase of 5 per cent. on 1900, 2 per cent. on 1899, and 28 per cent. on 1895 (which till then showed the highest income), but a decrease of 3, 4, and 7 per cent. respectively on 1898, 1897, and 1896.

5. Tables III., IV., and V. in the Appendix show in detail the number and description of the deeds registered and the value of the stamps levied in each Land Registry Office in 1901.

6. Of deeds affecting immovable property, 41,252 out of a total of 83,121, or 50 per cent., bore registration stamps of the value of Re. 1 (which is the duty on transactions affecting a single land not exceeding Rs. 100 in value). 5,989 bore stamps of Re. 1·25, 1,857 of Re. 1·50, 777 of Re. 1·75, 225 of Rs. 2·25, and 130 bore stamps of values ranging from Rs. 2·75 to Rs. 5·75; a total of 8,978 of the value of Rs. 100 and under, each dealing with more than one land, and therefore charged more than Re. 1.

7. Thus, about 50,230 or 60 per cent. of the total number of deeds represent transactions of the value of Rs. 100 and under; 31,062 or 37 per cent. were of higher value; and 1,829 or 2 per cent. were registered free of duty, being deeds in favour of the Crown, Fiscals' seizures, &c.

8. The average registration duty on a deed was Rs. 2·50 in 1901, against Rs. 2·31 in 1900, Rs. 2·46 in 1899, Rs. 2·76 in 1898, Rs. 2·63 in 1897, Rs. 2·56 in 1896, and Rs. 2·33 in 1895.

9. The highest registration duty levied on a single deed was Rs. 960 in the Colombo Office on a mortgage bond securing a sum of Rs. 956,250. The next highest duty, Rs. 630, was recovered at the Kalutara Office.

10. There were forty-four deeds registered throughout the Island, each yielding a duty of Rs. 100 and upwards. Thirteen (duty ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 520) were registered in the Kandy Office, twelve (duty ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 297) in Colombo, six (duty ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 348) in Chilaw, three (duty ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 470) in Ratnapura, two in Kegalla with duty of Rs. 184 and Rs. 572, two in Negombo with duty of Rs. 145 and Rs. 516, one in Kalutara with a duty of Rs. 601, one in Badulla with a duty of Rs. 360, one in Kurunegala with a duty of Rs. 302, one in Galle with a duty of Rs. 124, one in Jaffna with a duty of Rs. 110, and one in Matara with a duty of Rs. 100.

11. Of 83,121 deeds affecting immovable property, 45,814 or 55 per cent. (against 57 per cent. in 1900) were conveyances by sale and gift, 26,563 or 32 per cent. (against 30 per cent. in 1900) mortgages, 3,809 or 5 per cent. (against 4 per cent. in 1900) leases, and the remainder 6,935 or 8 per cent. (against 7 per cent. in 1900) were deeds of other description.

12. 656 deeds or ·7 per cent. of the total number of deeds registered dealt with movable property, against 559 deeds or ·6 per cent. in 1900. 338 were bills of sale, 215 mortgages, and the remaining 103 were instruments of other description.

13. The total amount secured by mortgages registered in 1901 (affecting movable as well as immovable property) was Rs. 25,058,969, against Rs. 17,826,052 in 1900, an increase of seven million rupees, or 40 per cent., on 1900.

14. The value of properties transferred by sale, gift, &c., and registered in 1901 was Rs. 24,336,897, against Rs. 19,124,106 in 1900, an increase of five million rupees, or 27 per cent.

15. The value of other deeds registered in 1901 was Rs. 12,246,654, against Rs. 10,000,319 in 1900, an increase of two million rupees, or 22 per cent.

16. The total value of all the registered transactions was Rs. 61,642,521 in 1901, against Rs. 46,950,478 in 1900, an increase of 14½ million rupees, or 31 per cent., which occurred chiefly in Colombo, Kalutara, Kandy, Kegalla, Kurunegala, Negombo, Trincomalee, and Anuradhapura.

17. The average value of a registered deed was Rs. 735 in 1901, against Rs. 569 in 1900, an increase of Rs. 166.

18. The following Table A shows the progress of registration and the financial condition of this Department since it was established, and includes the number and value of deeds executed in each year :—

Table A.

Progress of Registration and Financial Condition of the Land Registration Department, 1864–1901, with Total Number and Value of Deeds registered and of Deeds executed.

Year.	Number of Deeds registered.	Total Value of registered Deeds.		Number of Deeds executed.	Total Value of Deeds executed.		Finances.			
		All Deeds.	Mortgages.				Income.		Expenditure.	
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
1864 ...	15,841	23,242,207	11,087,318	119,194	—*		41,287	0	56,839	62
1865 ...	24,098	30,706,688	12,646,503	126,178	—		53,808	62	56,037	79
1866 ...	21,760	21,165,531	9,471,283	130,103	—		56,822	75	53,765	37
1867 ...	19,012	18,954,136	8,956,304	131,239	—		55,108	4	53,653	96
1868 ...	21,699	14,226,950	5,412,876	124,672	—		56,085	83	58,954	37
1869 ...	20,819	17,917,402	6,969,622	125,004	—		54,433	75	60,899	29
1870 ...	19,203	16,960,648	7,525,199	127,282	—		50,641	37	59,820	25
1871 ...	22,230	22,796,118	9,288,233	141,449	—		62,071	71	57,805	50
1872 ...	34,267	26,855,781	12,198,640	147,558	—		83,834	50	54,964	12
1873 ...	27,618	30,538,063	15,835,980	156,799	—		86,389	7	58,547	72
1874 ...	27,772	38,026,212	16,989,867	163,741	—		91,673	90	59,158	92
1875 ...	33,093	35,016,728	23,315,832	166,972	—		103,058	45	65,218	40
1876 ...	32,796	57,912,679	23,761,713	170,188	—		116,415	30	62,962	3
1877 ...	43,433	62,710,047	26,821,225	171,988	—		141,564	60	66,370	75
1878 ...	39,590	49,825,476	23,688,080	177,119	—		129,771	0	68,656	7
1879 ...	42,582	46,423,059	23,888,848	161,714	—		125,302	75	69,236	17
1880 ...	42,402	51,352,319	17,925,905	151,706	—		124,330	38	75,673	55
1881 ...	37,718	30,002,045	14,095,634	138,977	—		107,734	10	70,459	54
1882 ...	38,081	23,867,941	11,579,403	136,908	—		90,065	50	70,669	42
1883 ...	39,253	19,446,958	8,711,029	139,165	—		81,468	75	70,249	91
1884 ...	48,774	24,417,639	11,600,940	152,934	—		99,090	5	60,684	36
1885 ...	36,923	18,194,247	7,753,680	149,445	—		76,434	85	62,153	98
1886 ...	40,506	22,735,954	10,314,914	146,004	—		81,885	83	64,829	38
1887 ...	41,330	21,015,435	9,586,932	142,846	—		79,977	20	63,823	56
1888 ...	46,308	24,006,437	10,911,985	156,027	—*		88,093	65	62,558	32
1889 ...	48,715	36,366,337	20,060,655	150,332	34,950,206	41	96,289	55	62,779	96
1890 ...	48,151	30,061,982	13,240,482	148,392	42,857,038	56	113,898	50	72,389	53
1891 ...	46,645	35,165,421	13,727,789	152,511	38,023,071	21	117,988	15	72,403	0
1892 ...	54,072	62,028,994	18,923,879	169,485	41,802,251	46	137,508	15	73,869	99
1893 ...	57,941	43,929,953	13,214,210	171,870	48,453,805	51	139,485	5	75,229	62
1894 ...	72,447	48,345,089	16,627,724	168,770	48,338,580	27	174,532	20	82,794	85
1895 ...	70,772	50,991,350	14,494,106	159,506	59,216,692	99	179,825	5	83,509	61
1896 ...	88,358	88,890,007	21,881,195	147,052	84,039,576	12	246,933	55	85,166	82
1897 ...	81,981	76,596,056	19,593,784	149,418	82,112,217	20	239,477	70	85,647	42
1898 ...	76,845	104,471,221	45,948,796	140,896	81,749,488	91	237,642	92	87,411	72
1899 ...	78,873	74,073,653	40,376,729	140,191	64,417,098	90	224,033	46	88,336	67
1900 ...	82,437	46,950,478	17,826,052	158,144	62,433,672	19	218,338	50	88,295	22
1901 ...	83,777	61,642,521	25,058,969	156,674	73,887,498	4	230,195	85	89,224	52

* Figures from 1864 to 1888 are not available.

19. The progress and distribution of registration business in the various offices of this Department during the period 1875–1901 are shown in Table VIII. in the Appendix and are summarized in the following Table B :—

Table B.

The Progress and Distribution of Registration Business in the Various Offices of the Department, 1875 to 1901.

Office.	No. of Deeds registered, 1901.	No. of Deeds registered, 1900.	Average No. of Deeds registered, 1895–99.	Average No. of Deeds registered, 1885–94.	Average No. of Deeds registered, 1875–84.	Percentage of Increase or Deficit* in 1901 compared with			
						1900.	1895-99	1885-94	1875-84
CEYLON	83,777	82,437	79,336	50,004	39,884	1·6	5·5	67·5	110·05
Colombo	16,598	15,836	13,848	7,663	5,952	5·1	19·8	116·5	178·8
Kurunegala...	9,544	8,995	8,361	5,565	2,951	6·1	14·1	71·5	223·4
Negombo	8,362	7,807	7,199	5,711	3,355	7·1	16·1	46·4	149·2
Kandy	8,321	8,679	9,949	6,358	7,661	— 4·1	—16·3	30·8	8·6
Galle	6,494	6,793	6,645	4,444	4,222	— 4·4	— 2·2	46·1	53·8
Matara	6,249	6,173	6,568	4,713	4,419	1·2	— 4·8	32·5	41·4
Kalutara	5,798	5,929	5,700	3,493	3,296	— 2·2	1·7	65·9	75·9
Jaffna	4,939	5,138	4,129	1,910	1,159	— 3·8	19·6	158·5	326·1
Kegalla	4,905	4,719	5,038	2,334	—†	3·9	— 2·6	110·1	—
Chilaw	3,770	4,026	4,501	2,757	1,073	— 6·3	—16·2	36·7	251·3
Ratnapura	2,376	2,099	2,067	1,332	1,473	13·1	14·9	78·3	61·3
Batticaloa	1,949	2,410	1,407	928	1,069	—19·2	38·5	110·0	82·3
Tangalla	1,870	1,785	1,742	1,095	732	4·7	7·3	70·7	155·4
Badulla	1,588	1,542	1,751	1,242	1,907	2·9	— 9·3	27·8	—16·7
Anuradhapura	715	224	233	200	82	214·7	206·8	257 5	771·9
Trincomalee	161	155	153	142	327	3·8	5·2	13·3	— 50·7
Mannar	120	133	51	67	54	— 9·7	135 2	79·1	122·2
Mullaittivu	18	24	10	28	53	—25	80·0	—35·7	— 66·3

* The minus sign (—) indicates deficit. † Office established in 1888. The average for 1888 to 1895 is shown here.

20. The year 1901 shows a rise in registration business of 1 per cent. over 1900, and compares favourably with any of its predecessors, with the exception of 1896, where the increase (5·1 per cent. on 1901) was attributable to the cause stated in paragraph 1. Compared with the period 1895–99 the year under review shows a rise of 5·5 per cent., and compared with the decades 1885-94 and 1875–84 a rise of 67·5 and 110·05 respectively. Since 1864, when the Department was created, the business has increased more than five-fold, the number of deeds registered in that year being 15,841, as against 83,777 in 1901.

21. The increase of business in 1901 compared with 1900 was shared by Colombo, Kurunegala, Negombo, Kegalla, Ratnapura, Tangalla, Badulla, Trincomalee, and by Anuradhapura.

22. The Colombo Office, as usual, takes the first place. Since 1895, when it overtook Kandy, which till then was the premier office, Colombo has made steady progress, which has been rapid during the past decade. The number of deeds registered rose from barely 7,500 in 1890 to 12,250 in 1895, 15,800 in 1900, and 16,600 in 1901.

23. Kandy, which occupied the second place till 1899, and was outstripped by Kurunegala in 1900, has gone down another step in 1901, yielding the third place to Negombo. The number of deeds registered in these offices in 1901 was 9,544 in Kurunegala, 8,362 in Negombo, and 8,321 in Kandy. The decline of business in Kandy is attributed to the fall in the price of tea.

24. In point of revenue, however, Kandy retains its place next to Colombo, and yielded in 1901 an income of Rs. 26,282, which is an increase on Rs. 25,618 yielded in 1900.

25. Kurunegala and Negombo show an improvement in business of 6 and 7 per cent. respectively on the previous year.

26. Galle, which comes next to Negombo with 6,494 deeds (against 6,793 deeds in 1900), while showing a deficit of 4 per cent., retains the fifth place, which it occupied last year. The deficit is attributed to the decline in the plumbago industry.

27. Matara, which registered 6,249 deeds in 1901, shows a slight increase of 1 per cent. over 1900, with a corresponding increase in revenue.

28. Kalutara follows with 5,798 deeds, a decrease of 2 per cent. on 1900.

29. Jaffna, which is the next in order of business, shows a decrease of 3 per cent. on 1900.

30. Of the minor offices, Anuradhapura shows a considerable improvement in business, having registered 715 deeds, an increase of 214 per cent. over 1900. According to the District Judge, "The business done during the year 1901 does not represent any extraordinary activity in sales of land, but is merely a nominal number of transactions, allowing of course for the activity which the prospect of the early advent of the Railway is arousing." He thinks that the business is likely to increase further. In point of revenue, too, it shows a large increase, 159 per cent. over 1900. The business of this office, which is now in charge of the Secretary of the District Court, is more than he can cope with single-handed, and the question of giving him clerical assistance is now before Government.

31. The percentage of deeds registered in the Island in 1901 to deeds executed was 53, being an increase of 1 per cent. over 1900, but a decline on the four previous years. The following Statement C shows the progress made in the Island in this respect since the establishment of the Department in 1864, when the percentage was 13·2 :—

Table C.

Deeds executed and registered in the Island, and the Percentage of Registration, 1864 to 1901.

Period.	Deeds executed.	Deeds registered.	Percentage.	Period.	Deeds executed.	Deeds registered.	Percentage.
1864 ...	119,194	15,841	13·2	1895 ...	159,566	70,772	44·3
1864–88 (yearly average)	147,540	32,138	21·8	1896 ...	147,052	88,358	60·0
1889 ...	149,794	48,686	32·5	1897 ...	149,418	81,981	54·9
1890 ...	148,191	48,154	32·5	1898 ...	140,896	76,845	54·5
1891 ...	152,311	46,725	30·7	1899 ...	140,191	78,873	56·2
1892 ...	169,457	54,072	31·9	1900 ...	158,256	82,437	52·09
1893 ...	171,851	57,941	33·7	1901 ...	156,807	83,777	53·53
1894 ...	168,770	72,447	42·9				

32. The rise and fall in registration and the relative proportion in which it was taken advantage of in each office of the Department during the thirty-eight years of its existence are shown in Appendix VIII., and summarized in the following Table D :—

Table D.

Relative Proportion of Registered to Executed Deeds in the various Districts, 1875 to 1900.

Office.	Deeds registered in 1901.	Deeds executed in 1901.	Percentage of Deeds registered to Deeds executed.							
			In 1901.	In 1900.	In 1899.	In 1898.	In 1897.	In 1896.	In 1885–95.	In 1875–84.
CEYLON ...	83,777	156,807	53·5	52·09	56·2	54·5	54·9	60·0	32·6	25·4
Colombo ...	16,598	30,918	53·6	52·5	59·5	56·2	51·5	53·4	30·5	24·4
Kurunegala ...	9,544	12,879	74·1	68·7	69·4	66·6	71·4	70·4	42·0	31·3
Negombo ...	8,362	12,646	66·1	62·5	67·3	65·9	65·2	72·9	43·4	29·6
Kandy ...	8,321	14,447	57·5	60·0	62·7	65·5	72·4	83·0	39·9	32·3
Galle ...	6,494	14,338	45·3	45·5	48·3	42·2	44·4	57·2	32·2	26·9
Matara ...	6,249	10,581	59·7	56·2	63·6	59·0	55·0	58·5	49·2	38·4
Kalutara ...	5,798	10,525	55·8	58·4	65·7	57·0	62·2	70·9	26·7	29·9
Jaffna ...	4,939	20,487	24·1	23·4	23·8	24·9	24·6	21·4	9·9	4·6
Kegalla ...	4,905	7,197	68·1	69·8	74·4	79·5	90·6	126·0	45·7	—*
Chilaw ...	3,770	5,952	63·3	62·6	67·6	64·3	66·9	74·2	41·2	19·2
Ratnapura ...	2,376	3,016	79·6	67·8	62·8	69·3	55·4	53·5	38·2	40·8
Batticaloa ...	1,949	5,031	38·7	47·5	40·8	32·1	30·3	13·7	14·6	17·0
Tangalla ...	1,870	3,242	57·6	54·6	61·6	63·9	52·9	60·3	37·9	21·1
Badulla ...	1,588	2,471	64·6	63·9	67·2	68·6	84·7	72·8	38·5	46·1
Anuradhapura ...	715	1,011	75·1	23·5	27·1	38·6	28·2	31·2	25·7	17·2
Trincomalee ...	161	707	22·7	18·1	20·9	28·9	13·2	24·2	21·7	56·9
Mannar ...	120	709	16·9	15·9	16·1	8·1	6·3	8·9	10·3	9·7
Mullaittivu ...	18	650	2·7	4·7	3·7	2·9	2·0	5·9	8·6	22·0

* Office established in July, 1888. The percentage in 1888–95 is shown here.

33. Ratnapura heads the list with a percentage of 79, against 67 in 1900, outstripping Kegalla and Kurunegala, which in 1900 held the first and second places respectively. Anuradhapura comes next to Ratnapura with 75 per cent., against 23 per cent. in 1900, or an increase of 52 per cent. Kurunegala comes third with 74 per cent., and is followed by Kegalla with 68 per cent., Negombo 66 per cent., Badulla 64 per cent., Chilaw 63 per cent., Matara 59, Kandy and Tangalla 57 each, Kalutara 55, and Colombo 53.

34. Thus, twelve out of eighteen offices registered over 50 per cent. of the deeds executed, which is a very satisfactory result of the steps taken by the Department to promote registration.

II.—NOTARIES.

35. There were 327 notaries practising in the Island at the end of 1901, an increase of eight on the number practising at the end of 1900, and a decrease of 73 on the number practising in 1887, the first year for which reliable figures are available.

36. The name, jurisdiction, place of office, language of practice, and date of appointment of each of the notaries practising at the end of 1901 are given in Appendix VII.

37. Fifty-seven of the notaries practised in English, 149 in Sinhalese, 56 in Tamil, 37 in English and Sinhalese, 21 in English and Tamil, and 7 in Sinhalese and Tamil.

38. They were distributed as follows :—

Western Province.		
Colombo District ...	... 86*	
Kalutara do. ...	... 23	
Negombo do. ...	... 18	
	——	127
Central Province.		
Kandy District ...	... 27	
Matale do. ...	... 5	
Gampola do.	... 3	
Nuwara Eliya District	... 2	
Galagedara do. ...	... 1	
	——	38
Northern Province.		
Jaffna District ...	... 45	
Mannar do. ...	... 4	
Mullaittivu District ...	... 2	
	——	51
Southern Province.		
Galle District ...	... 23	
Matara do. ...	... 12	
Tangalla and Hambantota Districts ...	6	
	——	41
Eastern Province.		
Batticaloa District ...	... 15	
Trincomalee do. ...	... 3	
	——	18
North-Western Province.		
Kurunegala District ...	... 14	
Puttalam do. ...	... 5	
Chilaw do. ...	... 9	
	——	28
North-Central Province.		
Anuradhapura District	... —	1
Province of Uva.		
Badulla District ...	... —	7
Province of Sabaragamuwa.		
Ratnapura District	... 7	
Kegalla do. ...	... 9	
	——	16
Total ...		327

* Of this number, 45 practised in the town of Colombo.

39. Seven notaries died in the year, viz., H. D. T. Samaranayaka of Colombo District, P. C. P. Gunatilaka of Galle District, D. A. de Alwis Karunaratna and William Van Dort of Kandy District, J. N. Paranagama of Anuradhapura District, Mariyampillai Philips of Mullaittivu District, and A. J. Senewiratna of Ratnapura District.

40. The warrant of Notary Kiri Banda Karunaratna of the Kurunegala District was cancelled upon an inquiry held by the District Judge of Kurunegala under section 2 of the Ordinance No. 21 of 1900.

41. Two notaries, viz., A. P. Perera of Kurunegala District and E. Kosu Mukamatulevvai of Batticaloa District were suspended from office, each for one year from December, 1901, upon inquiries held by the District Judges of Kurunegala and Batticaloa respectively.

42. Notary N. H. F. F. Wijeyeratne of Colombo District resigned office in July, 1901.

43. The warrants of five notaries were transferred upon their application, viz., H. Creasy from Colombo District to Kandy District, G. S. Johnpulle from Colombo District to Jaffna District, A. P. F. A. Wikramasuriya from Hambantota to Kalutara District, H. Thampu from Mannar to Jaffna District, and T. Sivasidamparam from The Islands division to the Jaffna division in the District of Jaffna.

44. Notaries A. P. J. Senewiratne of Kurunegala District, N. J. C. Wijeyesekere of Negombo District, and N. K. Nallatampi of Batticaloa District were given extended jurisdiction in their respective districts.

45. During the year eighteen notaries were appointed, viz., W. A. D. J. P. S. Jayawardana, L. W. F. de Saram, and H. L. de Mel to Colombo District; V. Casippillai, S. Sittampalam, J. C. Abraham, and S. K. Vallipuranather to Jaffna District; M. A. P. Dharmaratna to Negombo District; M. C. P. J. Nitiratna to Matara District; H. H. V. de Zoysa and C. D. S. Wijeyesekere to Galle District; A. D. Samaraweera and Cornelis de Silva to Hambantota District; S. M. P. Wijeyetileke to Matale District; J. P. Seneviratne to Kurunegala District; V. Muttiah to Mannar District; T. J. Chinnatambo to Batticaloa District; and A. P. Gunatilaka to Ratnapura District. Two of these, Messrs. V. Casippillai and L. W. F. de Saram, are proctors of the Supreme Court; A. D. Samaraweera and C. D. S. Wijeyesekere were *ex*-notaries re-instated; H. H. V. de Zoysa was appointed under the proviso to section 7 of the Ordinance No. 2 of 1877; the remaining thirteen were articled clerks who had duly served the prescribed period of apprenticeship and passed the required examinations.

46. Two examinations of notarial candidates were held by the Council of Legal Education during the year 1901, one in January and the other in October.

47. At the first examination twenty-five candidates presented themselves. Of these, twenty-four were articled clerks who had served their full term of apprenticeship, and the remaining one was admitted under the proviso of section 7 of the Ordinance No. 2 of 1877. Seventeen of the former passed the examination. They were S. Sittampalam, F. N. H. D. Prins, D. C. Wijeyasinha,

D. W. Samaranayaka, Cornelis Silva, M. P. M. Christian Perera, K. J. Perera, M. V. Perera, W. A. Perera, J. L. Jayaweera, W. B. C. Fernando, S. K. Vallipuranathar, V. Muttiah, S. Thuraiappa, J. C. Abraham, S. Veluppillai, and T. J. Chinnatambo.

48. At the second examination thirteen candidates presented themselves, all of whom were articled clerks who had duly served their term of apprenticeship. *Only* three candidates passed the examination, viz., A. Kumaraswami, C. Tilliambalam, and K. C. W. Vinasitambi.

49. The examination for admission to notarial apprenticeship was held by the Director of Public Instruction in the month of April, 1901. Of eighty-five candidates authorized to take the examination, eighty-three presented themselves, of whom eighteen were successful.

50. The names of the successful candidates and the districts for which they have been licensed are as follows :—

No.	Name of Candidate.	District of intended Practice.	Language of intended Practice.
1	T. D. Samuel Allis ...	Colombo ...	Sinhalese
2	Juanis Perera	do. ...	do.
3	P. Jorlis Dias	Kalutara ...	do.
4	S. Thampimuttoo ...	Jaffna ...	Tamil
5	K. J. Fernando ...	Negombo ...	Sinhalese
6	R. W. D. M. Perera ...	do. ...	English and Sinhalese
7	K. Mailvakanam ...	Jaffna ...	Tamil
8	J. F. Corea ...	Negombo ...	English
9	M. P. E Fernando ...	do. ...	Sinhalese
10	R. Wilfred Fernando ...	Colombo ...	do.
11	T. Sankarapillai ...	Jaffna ...	Tamil
12	Marasinha Arachchige Peter ...	Chilaw or Kurunegala ...	Sinhalese
13	A. Kandiah ...	Jaffna ...	Tamil
14	R. K. Ganapathipillai ...	do. ...	do.
15	K. S. Sivakuru ...	do. ...	do.
16	V. Ponniah ...	do. ...	do.
17	M. Bastian Waas ...	Chilaw ...	Sinhalese
18	D. A. Ratnayake ...	Kandy ...	do.

Number, Value, and Description of Deeds executed.

51. In Appendix IX. are shown the number and value or consideration of deeds attested in each district in the English, Sinhalese, and Tamil languages in the years 1889 to 1901, with the value of the stamps used in 1894 to 1901 (information as to the value of stamps in previous years not being available), and in Appendix X. the different descriptions of the deeds so executed and the percentage registered.

52. The rise and fall in the number of deeds executed throughout the Island during the period 1864–1901 and in their value during the period 1889–1901 (the value in previous years not having been ascertained) are shown in Table A above.

53. The number of deeds executed throughout the Island in 1901 was (exclusive of certain non-notarial deeds, the exact number of which is not ascertainable) 156,674 of the value of Rs. 73,887,498, against 158,256 deeds of the value of Rs. 62,433,672 in 1900, a decrease of 1,582 deeds, but an increase in value of Rs. 11,453,826.

54. The average value of a deed was Rs. 407 in 1901, against Rs. 394 in 1900.

55. The value of stamps used on all deeds executed was Rs. 265,899 in 1901, against Rs. 251,780 in 1900, and the average value of the stamps on a deed was Re. 1·69.

56. The largest number of deeds was, as usual, executed in the Colombo District, 30,918 deeds of the value of Rs. 39,908,760, being 19 per cent. of the total number executed in the whole Island and 54 per cent. of the total value, against 19 per cent. and 47 per cent. respectively in 1900. The average value of a Colombo deed is Rs. 1,290.

57. The next largest number was executed in Jaffna, viz., 20,487 (against 21,937 in 1900) of the value of Rs. 6,036,555. The average value of a Jaffna deed is Rs. 294, being one-fourth of the value of a Colombo deed. There is a decline both in number and value compared with 1900, but the figures compare favourably with those of 1899 and preceding years.

58. Kandy follows Jaffna with 14,447 deeds of the value of Rs. 6,899,740, but with an average value of Rs. 477, which is higher than that of a Jaffna deed. The value would probably be even higher than of a Colombo deed, if all deeds affecting lands in the Kandy District were executed in Kandy. A good number of them is executed in Colombo.

59. Galle shows 14,338 deeds of the value of Rs. 3,437,650, or an average value of Rs. 239. Kurunegala shows 12,879 deeds of the value of Rs. 2,427,051, or an average value of Rs. 188. Negombo shows 12,646 deeds of the value of Rs. 4,538,302, or an average value of Rs. 359.

60. The other districts which contribute more than 10,000 deeds are Kalutara 10,525 deeds of the value of Rs. 2,368,300 and Matara 10,454 deeds of the value of Rs. 1,468,018.

61. Of the 156,674 deeds executed throughout the whole Island, 18,304 or 12 per cent. were in English, 110,706 or 70 per cent. were in Sinhalese, and 27,664 or 18 per cent. in Tamil.

III.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

62. The revenue and expenditure of the Department in each year since its creation in 1864 appear in Appendix XII. as well as in Table A above.

63. The revenue in 1901 was Rs. 230,195, against Rs. 218,338 in 1900, showing an increase of Rs. 11,857; and the expenditure Rs. 89,224, including the salary of the Registrar-General, which is not shown in the votes of the Department. The nett profit realized was Rs. 140,971.

64. The total nett gain to the Public Exchequer from this Department since its establishment has been Rs. 1,881,531·08.

65. The income, expenditure, and nett profit of each office in the year 1901 are shown in the following Table E, in which the offices are arranged in the order of the revenue they have yielded. The income of each office in each year of the period 1886 to 1901 is given in Appendix XI.

Table E.

The Income and Expenditure of each Office of the Land Registration Department during 1901.

Office.	Total Income.		Total Expenditure.		Excess of Income.		Excess of Expenditure.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Registrar-General	659	0	18,687	98	—		18,028	98
Colombo	52,648	50	13,690	70	38,957	80	—	
Kandy	25,282	50	9,431	2	16,851	48	—	
Negombo	20,826	75	4,867	34	15,959	41	—	
Kurunegala	18,621	75	6,676	41	11,945	34	—	
Galle	16,396	80	7,200	39	9,196	41	—	
Jaffna	16,273	25	3,577	75	12,695	50	—	
Kalutara	15,608	50	6,140	87	9,467	63	—	
Chilaw	14,857	50	2,485	32	12,372	18	—	
Matara	13,309	55	4,704	91	8,604	64	—	
Kegalla	12,567	25	3,062	64	9,504	61	—	
Ratnapura	6,987	25	1,748	79	5,238	46	—	
Badulla	4,877	25	2,831	37	2,045	88	—	
Batticaloa	4,303	50	1,715	34	2,588	16	—	
Tangalla	3,792	75	1,583	20	2,209	55	—	
Anuradhapura	1,048	75	226	90	821	85	—	
Mannar	693	75	233	18	460	57	—	
Trincomalee	407	25	359	91	47	34	—	
Mullaittivu	34	0	0	50	33	50	—	
Total ...	230,195	85	89,224	52	159,000	31	18,028	98
Deduct excess of Expenditure ...					18,028	98		
Nett excess of Income ...					140,971	33		

66. Every office shows a profit. Colombo occupies the first place with an income of Rs. 52,648 and profit of Rs. 38,957, and is followed by Kandy with an income of Rs. 26,282 and a profit of Rs. 16,851. Negombo has retained its third place with an income of Rs. 20,826 and profit of Rs. 15,959. Jaffna has fallen from the fourth to the sixth place with an income of Rs. 16,273 and a profit of Rs. 12,695, having been outstripped by Kurunegala and Galle, which now occupy the fourth and fifth places with incomes of Rs. 18,621 and Rs. 16,396 and profits of Rs. 11,945 and Rs. 9,196, respectively.

IV.—ADMINISTRATION.

67. Mr. Haughton, who relieved me in August, 1900, of my duties of Registrar-General to enable me to devote my whole time and attention to the superintendence of the Decennial Census of 1901, was promoted to the Government Agency of the Eastern Province in April last. I was then re-appointed Registrar-General in addition to the Census duties, which I continue to perform.

68. Mr. R. G. Anthonisz, the Assistant Registrar-General, who had since July, 1899, been seconded for service in the Secretariat in connection with the Dutch records, was in December last permanently provided for in that office as Archivist and Librarian, and Mr. N. W. Morgappah, who had been acting for him, was confirmed in the office of Assistant Registrar-General.

69. Mr. A. S. Abewikreme, Registrar of Lands, Kalutara, was promoted from the Second to the First Class of the Clerical Service and appointed Registrar of Lands, Kurunegala, on the retirement of Mr. R. H. Pereira in September last.

70. Mr. H. R. Abeyewardene, Registrar of Lands, Matara, was transferred to Kalutara as Registrar of Lands temporarily.

71. Mr. Mayonis Pieries, Head Clerk of the Galle Land Registry, was appointed to act as Registrar of Lands, Matara.

72. Mr. E. F. Dias, Registrar of Lands, Chilaw, reverted to the post of Clerk to the Provincial Registrar, Badulla, and was succeeded by Mr. W. C. Rubera of the Land Registry, Kurunegala.

73. An exchange of duties was sanctioned between Mr. E. J. Wijeyesinghe, Registrar of Lands, Kegalla, and Mr. A. W. Wijesinhe, Acting Registrar of Lands, Ratnapura.

74. Mr. S. D. P. Wijeyeratne was dismissed from the Public Service for misconduct in the discharge of his duties as Clerk, Land Registry, Ratnapura.

75. Besides Mr. R. H. Pereira referred to above, two other officers retired during the year, viz., Messrs. L. de Silva, Registrar of Lands, Negombo, and J. G. T. Gunatilaka, Clerk, Kandy Land Registry.

76. As a result of the operation of the new Clerical Scheme, there are at present no fewer than four important appointments of the Second Class in this Department filled by officers of the lower class on their own salaries, an arrangement undesirable in the interests of the Public Service. I have invited the attention of Government to the matter and early steps are likely to be taken to fill the vacancies by officers of the Second Class.

77. The business of the Department proceeded satisfactorily, and there were hardly any arrears at the end of the year. On the last day of the year there remained 30 deeds unregistered (against 48 deeds in 1900) throughout the whole Department. Of this number, 15 were received for registration on that day (in the Colombo Office). The remaining fifteen were "explanation deeds,"—*i.e.*, deeds the registration of which had to be deferred pending explanation of irregularities discovered in them, and were distributed thus: 6 in Kalutara, 3 in Jaffna, 2 in Colombo, 2 in Chilaw, and 1 each in Galle and Negombo.

Consolidation of Indexes.

78. The progress made in the consolidation of the local indexes is shown in Appendix XV.

79. In Colombo the indexes of the several Municipal Wards have been printed and completed. In Kandy, which has made great progress, the indexes of the A and B and C Divisions have also been printed and completed. In Badulla the index of Division B, the compilation of which was completed in October last, is in the hands of the printer. The work in the other offices has considerably advanced, as the result of the employment of a number of additional hands. The index of Division A

of Jaffna District, of which the compilation was completed early this year, is in the hands of the printer. The indexes of two important Divisions (C and M) of the Colombo District, and an index of one division of each of the following districts, viz., Kandy (D), Galle (C), Kalutara (A), Matara (A), Jaffna (E), Kegalla (A), Ratnapura (A), and Batticaloa (B), are expected to be ready for the press by the middle of this year.

80. The usefulness of the work cannot be exaggerated, an accurate and convenient index being the indispensable basis of the accurate and expeditious registration of deeds. In the course of the preparation of the indexes numerous errors and omissions were discovered in the registers, and rectified.

Office Accommodation.

81. The insufficiency of accommodation in my Head Office and the consequent inconvenience to the public as well as to the Department, which I have repeatedly referred to in my reports, still remain. Measures have been taken from time to time to improve the accommodation by utilizing all the available space in the present building by walling in the outer verandahs and providing presses reaching up to the ceiling. The accommodation has been exhausted and the need of additional space is urgent.

82. The new buildings sanctioned by Government for the Kegalla and Kurunegala Offices were completed last year and taken over by the Department. They are on an improved plan, and should be the models for future registry buildings.

83. An estimate amounting to Rs. 19,050 has been sanctioned for the construction of a new office at Chilaw, but the work has been deferred pending acquisition of the site, in regard to which the Assistant Government Agent is taking active steps. Meanwhile the business of the office is conducted under great difficulties.

84. For the Anuradhapura Office, which is growing in importance, a new and commodious office will soon be necessary. For the present, however, the Government Agent has kindly promised a room in the new court-house building, which is approaching completion.

85. The other offices in need of additional accommodation are Ratnapura and Matara.

86. In Ratnapura the need is very urgent, the business of the office being impeded and the safety of its records endangered by the want of proper accommodation. The Government Agent, who went over the office with me, was impressed with the urgency of the need, and has included provision for the necessary accommodation in a scheme he submitted to Government for improved accommodation for some offices in his own charge.

Supervision of Notaries.

87. The Ordinance No. 21 of 1900, which amended the Ordinance No. 2 of 1877 and provided for more effective supervision and control of notaries, came into operation in December, 1900. Its provisions have proved very useful in safeguarding the public interests and maintaining the efficiency and honour of the notarial profession.

88. The provision in rule 3 of sub-section 36 of section 3 of the Ordinance No. 21 of 1900 for the inspection of notaries' offices has a most salutary effect, in making a certain class of notaries more careful in their work, and in preventing them from obtaining signatures of parties on blank paper. Surprise visits paid by the Assistant Government Agent, Matale, recently to some notaries' offices have brought to light instances in which this objectionable practice has been resorted to by two notaries of Matale town, whose cases are under investigation.

89. The power to inspect offices, which is vested in Government Agents and Assistant Government Agents among others, might with advantage be extended to their Office Assistants.

90. Sub-section 35 of section 3 of the new Ordinance requires a notary to furnish the Registrar-General with explanation of any irregularity, error, or omission in the discharge of his duties. The time within which such explanation can be demanded is limited to twenty-four months from the date of such irregularity, error, or omission, a restriction which renders it necessary that the work of examination of notarial duplicates should be fairly up to date. This is not possible, however, without an appreciable addition to the examining staff.

91. Section 2 of the amending Ordinance, which prescribes the course for dealing with peccant notaries, was resorted to successfully in the case of three notaries, one of whom (K. B. Karunaratna) was dismissed, and the others (Kosu Mukamatulevvai and A. P. Perera) were suspended for twelve months each. In addition to the above, several cases were instituted against notaries and others in connection with irregularities and frauds that were discovered. The more important of them are mentioned below.

92. Deed No. 447 of 12th October, 1900, attested by Notary S. G. D. Z. W. Siriwardena, was found to be a forgery in P. C., Matara, case No. 5,145, and the accused (four persons) were committed for trial before the Supreme Court. They were all convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, the first, third, and fourth accused to five years each, and the second to two years.

93. A prosecution was instituted against three persons in P. C., Matara, case No. 6,939, for attempting to cheat by false personation. They were tried in the Supreme Court, and the first and second accused were found guilty and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, the first for five years and eight months and the second for six months.

94. Deed No. 3,933 of 25th March, 1901, of Notary W. A. M. Perera, was found to be a forgery in P. C., Kegalla, case No. 22,510. The two accused were tried by the Supreme Court and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, the first for five years and the second for three years.

95. Deed No. 1,908 of 29th April, 1901, of Notary G. J. Abeyasekera, was declared a forgery in P. C., Kegalla, case No. 22,701. There were five accused in this case, but only the third accused was found guilty by the Supreme Court and sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

96. A deed bearing No. 13,684, and alleged to have been attested on 30th March, 1895, by Notary D. B. de S. Samarasinha of Galle District, was on its being presented for registration found to be a forgery, and the document has been forwarded to the Government Agent in charge of Police, Galle, for investigation. The result of the investigation has not yet been communicated.

97. Deeds No. 7,370, dated 28th December, 1870, and No. 20119, dated October 15, 1893, both alleged to have been executed before the deceased Notary W. G. E. de S. Rajakaruna, were declared by the District Judge, Galle, to be forgeries. The Government Agent in charge of Police, Galle, has been requested to make inquiry regarding these cases with a view to bring the offenders to justice, and the result of the inquiry is awaited.

Legislation.

98. The Bill drafted by me by order of Government to consolidate and amend the law now scattered over many years and pages of our Statute Book has not yet become law. The Bill consists of two parts: (1) Registration of titles to land after investigation and settlement of claims; and (2) registration of deeds pending registration of titles.

99. The registration of deeds has been in operation since the establishment of this Department, and the second part of the Bill provides remedies for long-admitted defects, and seeks to make the registration efficient and to safeguard the public. The other part of the Bill remedies defects brought to light when the registration of titles was brought into operation in the years 1887–1891 in some villages in the Colombo District, provides an improved procedure, transfers the cost of working the measure from the Public Exchequer to the persons who benefit by the registration, and leaves it to the discretion of the Governor in Executive Council to bring the measure into operation in any particular place.

100. The author of the law and procedure now in force regarding the registration of titles was Sir Richard Cayley, late Chief Justice, who as Attorney-General drafted the Bill and passed it through the Legislative Council in 1877. The present Bill was submitted to him in England, and he was good enough to go over it carefully and to send me suggestions for its improvement. In doing so he wrote (under date 8th September, 1898):—

> The new measure is certainly a great improvement on the old Ordinance No. 5 of 1877, of which I was the author. The subject is certainly a very difficult one, but your draft Ordinance seems to meet the objections to the former enactment.

101. On the 12th October, 1898, His Excellency the Governor appointed a Committee, presided over by the Attorney-General (Hon. Mr. Layard), and including experienced lawyers and notaries (Messrs. Julius, F. J. de Saram, and W. P. Ranasinghe), to consider and report on the Bill. The Committee devoted considerable labour and attention to the Bill, sitting week by week during eighteen months, adopted nearly all Sir R. Cayley's suggestions, and added numerous amendments of their own, and on the 26th April, 1900, submitted the Bill so revised to Government with a unanimous report in its favour.

102. The Bill was then introduced into the Legislative Council by the Attorney-General at the last Sessions and passed its first and second reading *nem. con.*, and was referred to a Sub-Committee, which on 30th March, 1901, returned the Bill to the Council with some slight amendments and unanimously reported in its favour. The Bill next came before the Council on the 31st July for its third reading, but for want of time was postponed to the following sitting of 2nd August, when, again, owing to pressure of other business, and as the Sessions had to be closed on that day, the consideration of the Bill was further postponed.

103. It has been since decided by Government to proceed with the Bill in respect of the portion dealing with the registration of deeds, deferring the portion relating to registration of titles to be taken up later.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, April 30, 1902.

P. ARUNACHALAM,
Registrar-General.

APPENDIX.

I.—The Business, Revenue, and Expenditure of the Land Registration Department in 1900 and 1901.

	1900.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
BUSINESS.				
Number of Deeds registered	82,437	83,777	1,340	—
Number of Registration Entries	134,038	135,879	1,841	—
Applications for Copies, Extracts, and Search ...	21,878	21,218	—	660
Copies and Extracts issued	5,074	5,492	418	—
Number of Notarial Duplicates examined ...	140,254	181,823	41,569	—
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Total Value secured on Mortgages ...	17,826,052 69	25,058,969 15	7,232,916 46	—
Total Value of Transfers of Properties by Sales, Gifts, &c.	19,124,106 23	24,336,897 98	5,212,791 75	—
Total Value of other Deeds	10,000,319 97	12,246,654 75	2,246,334 78	—
REVENUE.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Value of Stamps (registration, applications, and copies)	216,462 75	228,011 0	11,548 25	—
Deficiency of Stamp Duty recovered on Notarial Duplicates	514 75	653 10	138 35	—
Fines and Affidavits departmentally recovered from Notaries	1,045 0	1,456 75	411 75	—
Fines imposed by Courts	316 0	75 0	—	241 0
Total ...	218,338 50	230,195 85	11,857 35	—
EXPENDITURE.				
Personal Emoluments.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Fixed Establishment, Supply Bill ...	81,611 11	83,964 31*	2,353 20	—
Other Charges.				
Bookbinding	428 18	438 54	10 36	—
Stationery	811 2	940 95	129 93	—
Furniture and Petty Expenses	1,064 75	886 92	—	177 83
Rent	1,390 0	1,110 0	—	280 0
Transport	2,723 83	1,610 20	—	1,113 63
Station allowance	266 33	273 60	7 27	—
Total ...	88,295 22	89,224 52	929 30	—

* This includes the salary of the Registrar-General, although it has ceased to appear in the votes of the Department since the year 1898.

II.—The Business and Revenue of the various Offices of the Land Registration Department in the Year 1901.

Office.	Number of Deeds registered.	Number of Registration Entries.	Applications.	Copies and Extracts.	Number of Notarial Duplicates examined.	Total Amount secured on Mortgages.	Total Value of Transfers of Properties by Sale, Gift, &c.	Total Value of other Deeds.	Revenue.				
									Value of Stamps (Registration, Applications, and Copies).	Deficiency of Stamp Duty recovered on Notarial Duplicates.	Fines departmentally imposed and Stamps on Affidavits.	District Court Fines imposed under the Notaries' and Stamp Ordinances.	Total Revenue.
						Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Anuradhapura ...	715	1,155	19	25	1,093	15,922 12	43,082 6	31,760 0	1,048 75	—	—	—	1,048 75
Badulla ...	1,588	2,435	792	128	2,814	218,287 29	1,026,585 10	248,691 1	4,845 75	2 0	29 50	—	4,877 25
Batticaloa ...	1,949	2,472	314	115	6,163	178,141 97	347,092 41	38,055 25	4,233 0	0 50	70 0	—	4,303 50
Chilaw ...	3,770	6,701	1,316	300	11,484	2,173,042 99	1,756,804 32	1,173,358 51	14,606 0	55 50	121 0	75 0	14,857 50
Colombo ...	16,598	23,283	2,896	1,277	18,044	11,859,431 63	6,090,472 37	5,012,739 42	52,196 75	219 25	232 50	—	52,648 50
Galle ...	6,494	10,880	1,842	516	13,734	1,038,397 57	1,056,419 69	223,320 69	16,326 25	17 5	53 50	—	16,396 80
Jaffna ...	4,939	8,081	4,175	793	40,076	602,155 74	875,801 28	323,338 31	16,121 50	2 75	149 0	—	16,273 25
Kalutara ...	5,798	9,902	1,293	389	10,367	649,059 78	1,425,900 96	1,398,451 26	15,454 0	39 0	115 50	—	15,608 50
Kandy ...	8,321	14,610	1,573	547	30,276	3,468,154 7	5,315,743 85	2,090,790 46	25,758 0	241 50	283 0	—	26,282 50
Kegalla ...	4,905	9,520	1,729	174	7,734	479,398 52	1,238,707 98	212,245 43	12,424 75	—	142 50	—	12,567 25
Kurunegala ...	9,544	15,889	836	364	13,417	1,526,031 38	1,491,602 10	379,654 37	18,524 50	37 50	59 75	—	18,621 75
Mannar ...	120	240	392	7	736	14,061 68	12,143 50	150 0	688 75	—	5 0	—	693 75
Matara ...	6,249	10,825	1,400	342	7,437	532,155 5	649,431 97	210,684 39	13,194 50	20 55	94 50	—	13,309 55
Mullaittivu ...	18	22	2	1	107	624 0	1,750 0	—	34 0	—	—	—	34 0
Negombo ...	8,362	12,413	816	222	11,676	1,991,522 45	1,516,308 24	786,187 50	20,755 75	17 50	53 50	—	20,826 75
Ratnapura ...	2,876	4,341	1,205	182	3,001	211,993 61	1,283,995 52	10,368 50	6,964 75	—	22 50	—	6,987 25
Tangalla ...	1,870	2,914	571	99	3,184	77,278 30	185,179 6	9,887 65	3,767 75	—	25 0	—	3,792 75
Trincomalee ...	161	196	47	11	480	23,361 0	19,877 57	96,972 0	407 25	—	—	—	407 25
Total ...	83,777	135,879	21,218	5,492	181,823	25,058,969 15	24,336,897 98	12,246,654 75	227,352 0	653 10	1,456 75	75 0	229,536 85

III.—The Number, Nature, and Value of the Transactions affecting Immovable Property registered in the various Offices of the Land Registration Department during 1901.

Office.	Agreements and Planting Vouchers.	Assignments of Title Deeds.	Assignments of Judgments or Decrees of Courts.	Attachments under ord. 15 of 1895.	Bonds of Indemnity.	Conditions of Sale.	Caveats.	Certificates of Possession in favour of the Crown.	Certificates of Sale.	Certificates of Title.	Certificates of Quiet Possession.	Certificates of Acquisition.	Deeds of Rectification.	Deeds of Exchange.	Deeds of Partition.	Deeds of Postponement.	Deeds of Partnership.	Deeds of Trust.	Deeds of Confirmation, Revocation, and Disclaimer.	Deeds or Acts of Release, Discharge, Surrender, and Annulment.	Fiscals' Seizures.	Gifts.	Government Grants.	Judgments or Decrees of Court.	Leases.	Letters of Administration.	Mortgages.	Notarial Declarations and Attestation of Title.	Probates.	Security Bonds.	Security Bonds in favour of the Crown.	Transfers of Mortgages.	Transfers of Leases.	Transfers of Agreements.	Transfers of Assignments.	Transfers other than Gifts.	Total Number of Deeds registered.	Total Number of Properties affected.	Total Amount secured on Mortgages.	Total Value of Properties transferred by Sale, Gift, &c.	Total Value of other Deeds.	Applications.	Copies.
																																						Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		
Anuradhapura	4																				1	16			9		92				14					577	713	1153	15,922 12	42,215 25	31,760 0	19	25
Badulla ...	1				1			2	34						7				2	49	14	28	64	1	58		332		1			14	9			976	1584	2431	213,237 29	1,023,285 10	248,691 1	792	128
Batticaloa ...	4								28	1					20				2	58	11	359	75	3	27		390				3	16	2			948	1946	2469	176,633 97	346,692 41	38,055 25	314	115
Chilaw ...	14		2			1	1												2	186	23	87	68	11	316		1,307				27	27	13	6		1658	3752	6683	2,172,212 99	1,741,387 32	1,178,158 51	1,316	300
Colombo ...	49		1		4		4	3			24	543	5	2	34				13	1,058	119	958	114	34	1218		4,937	18	1	22	21	65	46	1		7025	16318	23002	9,408,385 19	5,574,882 53	4,936,284 42	2,896	1277
Galle ...	11		1	17									1		3				3	100	20	151	134	7	258		2,347	1		14	11	114	10	2	2	3249	6475	10861	1,037,321 57	1,041,658 18	223,320 69	1,842	516
Jaffna ...	40		1		1			1	546						11				1	13	21	446	8	9	13		1,514			2	8	56		2	1	2224	4917	8057	596,955 74	865,003 4	323,338 31	4,175	793
Kalutara ...	15				1				30						3				2	129	35	256	57	2	152		2,248			3	5	49	2	1		2811	5781	9885	646,429 78	1,419,660 46	1,398,451 26	1,293	389
Kandy ...	25		3		1				9						11		4		6	327	111	337	50	40	230	1	2,284	5	1	15	33	120	16	1		4482	8133	14422	3,403,780 75	5,095,257 88	2,059,640 46	1,573	547
Kegalla ...	23	19							3						2		1	1	4	25	8	68	16	2	110		1,746				26	2	1			2844	4899	9514	479,398 52	1,282,438 12	212,245 43	1,729	174
Kurunegala ...	17		1		1			1		1					3			1	1	157	49	162	32	6	303		2,365	2			7	62	11	2		6327	9510	15854	1,499,415 70	1,486,989 73	378,654 37	836	364
Mannar ...									2						1							2	1			32				3					76	117	234	13,861 68	11,943 50	—	392	7
Matara ...	3								26						3			1		72	17	88	82	7	165		2,417				5	38	2			3318	6244	10820	532,079 5	648,486 27	210,684 39	1,400	342
Mullaittivu ...																											6				1					11	18	22	624 0	1,750 0	—	2	1
Negombo ...	40	2	2	3			2			7	1		2		7	1		1	3	472	37	381	42	11	865		2,886	2	1	4	1	39	28			3500	3334	12385	1,981,232 45	1,495,654 62	785,587 50	816	222
Ratnapura ...	17			5			1		13											8	6	44	12	1	53		942			2	1	42	1	1		1204	2353	4316	181,732 61	1,267,101 52	10,368 50	1,205	182
Tangalla ...	2								1											2	2	27	28	1	32		653				1	16	2			1102	1869	2913	77,278 30	185,164 6	9,887 65	571	99
Trincomalee...	—							9											4	7							65				1	1	1			70	158	193	22,615 0	19,877 57	800 0	47	11
Total ...	265	21	6	35	1	6	9	587	138	25	1	545	8	2	102	1	5	3	37	2,660	474	3417	783	135	3809	1	26,563	28	6	60	167	662	144	16	2	42397	83121	135214	22,459,116 71	23,499,448 26	12,040,927 75	21,218	5492

IV.—The Number of Deeds affecting Immovables registered, with the Value of Registration Stamps used, in each Office during the Year 1901.

Bearing Registration Stamps of the Value of	Number of Deeds registered.																		Total Number of Stamps.
	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Batticaloa.	Chilaw.	Colombo.	Galle.	Jaffna.	Kalutara.	Kándy.	Kegalla.	Kurunegala.	Mannar.	Matara.	Mullaittivu.	Negombo.	Ratnapura.	Tangalla.	Trincomalee.	
Rs. c.																			
1 0	439	957	1,069	1,342	7,091	3,192	1,649	2,662	4,009	2,653	5,904	53	3,428	10	4,212	1,381	1,142	59	41,252
1 25	99	134	52	123	776	529	252	419	598	536	971	3	660	2	394	258	182	1	5,989
1 50	38	28	9	40	177	194	81	148	204	185	287	1	233	—	96	80	56	—	1,857
1 75	15	10	3	7	86	80	35	73	69	80	105	2	120	—	23	36	33	—	777
2 0	37	174	375	634	2,318	798	779	886	956	455	746	22	619	3	1,347	176	178	28	10,531
2 25	1	4	1	2	21	26	7	28	26	26	24	—	34	—	8	5	12	—	225
2 50	12	48	63	151	499	205	185	229	326	189	231	3	180	1	293	67	41	7	2,730
2 75	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	10	6	13	11	—	7	—	2	5	4	—	65
3 0	27	58	169	416	1,437	523	523	508	516	217	336	8	334	2	743	99	80	20	6,016
3 25	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	6	3	5	2	—	9	—	—	2	3	—	37
3 50	3	5	3	22	55	43	39	31	71	57	78	1	53	—	32	23	13	1	539
3 75	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	3	—	—	7	—	—	1	1	—	16
4 0	10	44	69	300	868	259	284	265	315	132	213	3	196	1	394	48	39	18	3,458
4 25	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7
4 50	1	—	1	3	20	17	13	12	22	17	31	2	18	—	2	12	2	—	173
4 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
5 0	7	28	46	216	842	182	180	140	260	62	140	4	118	—	254	28	30	11	2,548
5 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
5 50	—	1	—	1	6	6	1	8	5	9	11	1	7	—	2	4	2	—	64
5 75	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
6 0	5	9	21	85	178	83	86	82	92	46	72	—	44	—	115	18	13	2	951
6 50	—	1	—	—	1	2	2	5	1	4	6	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	26
7 0	2	7	9	65	80	60	65	52	59	24	55	3	24	—	69	7	8	—	589
7 50	—	5	3	40	374	24	21	29	61	5	30	—	16	—	29	2	4	—	643
8 0	1	4	5	39	45	28	31	25	33	15	16	3	27	—	51	7	6	1	337
8 50	—	2	5	13	49	11	7	4	8	4	5	—	5	—	12	2	—	—	127
9 0	—	2	3	10	29	21	18	11	28	12	18	2	14	—	28	7	3	—	206
9 50	—	1	3	11	12	6	3	4	5	2	5	—	2	—	7	1	—	—	62
10 0	1	—	4	44	256	36	25	32	73	39	45	—	12	—	41	25	1	—	634
10 50	—	—	—	10	9	3	1	3	—	1	2	—	2	—	2	1	1	—	35
11 0	—	4	4	15	46	11	10	6	20	6	16	1	5	—	17	6	2	—	169
11 50	1	—	1	7	4	3	2	2	2	1	2	—	2	—	10	—	1	—	38
12 0	—	3	2	6	20	8	14	8	19	9	12	—	3	—	11	4	1	—	120
12 50	—	—	2	5	6	2	—	3	—	1	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	24
13 0	—	—	1	5	14	6	6	3	9	3	8	—	7	—	6	3	4	—	75
13 50	—	—	—	3	1	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	12
14 0	—	2	1	4	5	9	4	4	3	9	4	—	2	—	7	1	—	—	55

IV.—The Number of Deeds affecting Immovables registered, with the value of Registration Stamps used, in each Office during the Year 1901—*contd.*

Bearing Registration Stamps of the Value of	Number of Deeds registered.																		Total Number of Stamps.
	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Batticaloa.	Chilaw.	Colombo.	Galle.	Jaffna.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Kegalla.	Kurunegala.	Mannar.	Matara.	Mullaitivu.	Negombo.	Ratnapura.	Tangalla.	Trincomalee.	
Rs. c.																			
14 50	—	—	—	2	3	1	—	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	14
15 0	—	2	—	7	12	3	2	5	4	5	5	—	2	—	3	3	—	—	53
15 50	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	6
16 0	—	1	—	—	8	—	4	2	5	3	3	1	1	—	7	1	—	—	36
16 50	—	—	—	4	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	9
17 0	—	1	—	2	2	6	3	2	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	24
17 50	—	—	—	1	4	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	12
18 0	—	—	—	6	1	1	—	—	3	2	3	—	—	—	4	2	1	—	23
18 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
19 0	—	—	1	2	3	4	1	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	18
19 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
20 0	—	14	1	8	104	9	2	5	40	5	13	—	—	—	17	5	—	—	223
20 50	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
21 0	—	2	1	5	14	1	—	3	12	1	4	—	1	—	6	3	—	—	53
21 50	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
22 0	—	—	1	3	6	—	1	1	5	4	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	24
22 50	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
23 0	—	1	—	3	6	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	17
23 50	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
24 0	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	6	1	1	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	18
24 50	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
25 0	—	—	—	4	8	2	1	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	22
25 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3
26 0	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	2	1	—	10
27 0	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	9
27 50	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
28 0	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	8
28 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
29 0	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
29 50	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
30 0	—	3	—	3	40	4	1	3	7	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	66
30 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
31 0	—	—	—	1	6	1	—	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
32 0	—	—	1	1	3	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	11
32 50	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
33 0	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
34 0	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
34 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1

IV.—The Number of Deeds affecting Immovables registered, with the value of Registration Stamps used, in each Office during the Year 1901—*contd.*

Bearing Registration Stamps of the Value of	NUMBER OF DEEDS REGISTERED.																		Total Number of Stamps.
	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Batticaloa.	Chilaw.	Colombo.	Galle.	Jaffna.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Kegalla.	Kurunegala.	Mannar.	Matara.	Mullaittivu.	Negombo.	Ratnapura.	Tangalla.	Trincomalee.	
Rs. c.																			
120 0	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
122 0	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
123 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
123 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
124 0	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
130 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
140 0	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
145 0	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
163 0	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
175 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
184 0	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
194 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
201 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
206 0	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
219 0	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
222 0	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
230 0	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
250 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
255 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
289 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
297 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
300 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
302 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
322 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
348 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
360 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
470 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
516 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
520 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
572 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
600 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
630 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
960 0	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Total Receipts ...	996 75	3906 25	3798 0	12960 50	46341 25	13912 25	11080 0	13722 0	22852 0	10497 25	17263 50	283 75	11442 50	31 0	19603 75	5507 75	3096 75	344 25	197639 50

V.—The Number and Description of Deeds affecting Movable Property registered in each Office during 1901 under the Ordinances Nos. 8 and 21 of 1871, and the Value of Registration Stamps used.

Office.	Number and Description of Deeds.											Total Amount secured on Mortgages.	Total Value of Property conveyed by Bills of Sale.	Total Value of other Deeds.	Number of Deeds registered bearing Registration Stamps of the Value of														Total Receipts.
	Agreements.	Bills of Sale.	Caveats.	Discharges.	Leases.	Mortgages.	Security Bonds.	Security Bonds in favour of the Crown.	Transfers of Judgments.	Transfers of Leases.	Number of Deeds registered.				Re. 1.	Rs. 2.	Rs. 2·50.	Rs. 3.	Rs. 4.	Rs. 5.	Rs. 7·50.	Rs. 10.	Rs. 13.	Rs. 20.	Rs. 30.	Rs. 40.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 60.	Rs. 100.	
												Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.															Rs. c.
Anuradhapura	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	866 81	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 0
Badulla ...	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	5,000 0	3,300 0	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 50
Batticaloa ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	1,508 0	400 0	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 0
Chilaw ...	—	7	—	2	—	8	—	—	—	1	18	830 0	15,417 0	200 0	11	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29 50
Colombo ...	1	123	—	9	3	100	—	44	—	—	280	2,451,046 44	515,589 84	76,455 0	19	34	2	42	28	39	29	21	—	10	6	1	3	1	1	1,682 50
Galle ...	—	13	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	19	1,076 0	14,761 51	—	6	2	—	6	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56 0
Jaffna ...	—	7	1	—	—	4	—	—	10	—	22	5,200 0	10,798 24	—	8	5	—	2	3	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73 50
Kalutara ...	—	14	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	17	2,630 0	6,240 50	—	4	5	—	3	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50 0
Kandy ...	2	117	3	9	—	46	6	5	—	—	188	64,373 32	220,485 97	31,150 0	32	35	1	36	24	20	13	12	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	786 0
Kegalla ...	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6,269 86	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 50
Kurunegala ...	1	15	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	34	26,615 68	4,612 37	1,000 0	4	8	—	6	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61 0
Mannar ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	200 0	200 0	150 0	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 0
Matara ...	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	76 0	945 0	—	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 0
Mullaittivu ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negombo ...	2	13	—	1	—	12	—	—	—	—	28	10,290 0	20,653 62	600 0	6	6	—	6	2	3	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	114 0
Ratnapura ...	—	11	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	23	30,261 0	16,894 0	—	4	1	—	1	2	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	70 0
Tangalla ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	15 0	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0
Trincomalee ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	3	746 0	—	96,172 0	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 0
Total ...	7	338	4	21	3	215	6	51	10	1	656	2,599,852 44	837,449 72	205,727 0	99	105	3	109	70	78	50	39	1	16	8	1	3	1	1	3,001 50

VI.—The Registration Business transacted in each Office of the Land Registration Department during, and the Arrears remaining at, the end of the Year 1901.

Office.	Number of Deeds registered.	Number of Registration Entries.	Average Number of Deeds registered per Month.	Number of Deeds remaining unregistered on December 31, 1900.	Number of Deeds remaining unregistered on December 31, 1901.
Anuradhapura	715	1,155	59	—	—
Badulla	1,588	2,435	132	—	—
Batticaloa	1,949	2,472	162	—	—
Chilaw	3,770	6,701	314	1	2
Colombo	16,598	23,282	1,383	26	17
Galle	6,494	10,880	541	—	1
Jaffna	4,939	8,081	411	1	3
Kalutara	5,798	9,902	483	1	6
Kandy	8,321	14,610	693	—	—
Kegalla	4,905	9,520	409	—	—
Kurunegala	9,544	15,889	795	—	—
Mannar	120	240	10	—	—
Matara	6,249	10,825	521	19	—
Mullaittivu	18	22	1	—	—
Negombo	8,362	12,413	697	—	1
Ratnapura	2,376	4,341	198	—	—
Tangalla	1,870	2,914	156	—	—
Trincomalee	161	196	13	—	—
Total ...	83,777	135,878	6,981	48	30

VII.—List of Notaries practising in Ceylon on December 31, 1901.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Colombo District.

	Name.	District of Jurisdiction.	Place of Office.	Date of Appointment.	Language in which licensed to practise.
1	Amarasekarage Don Frederick...	Adikari pattu, Hewagam korale ...	Kotikawatta ...	August 3, 1860 ...	Sinhalese
2	Arsakularatna, Don Joseph	Colombo	Colombo ...	Feb. 17, 1897 ...	English and Sinhalese
3	Amarasinha, Elias Perera Sundrasekara	do.	Tihariya ...	March 13, 1872 ...	Sinhalese
4	Abayaratna, Andreas Perera Sundrasekara Amarasinhe ...	do.	Hanwella, Kosgama, and Avisawella ...	August 22, 1890 ...	do.
5	Abeyasinha, Wilfred	do.	Avisawella ...	Dec. 6, 1877 ...	English
6	Ahlip, Crayin Hassim	do.	Colombo ...	June 11, 1890 ...	do.
7	Alvis, Arthur William	do.	do. ...	Jan. 4, 1879 ...	do.
8	Coomaraswamy, Ponnambalam	do.	do. ...	May 2, 1877 ...	do.
9	Casseer, Tuan Mansoor	do.	do. ...	Aug. 4, 1898 ...	do.
10	Dasanayaka, Eugene Stewart Lucius	do.	do. ...	Nov. 19, 1900 ...	English and Sinhalese
11	De Saram, Leslie William Frederick	do.	do. ...	July 22, 1901 ...	English
12	De Mel, Henry Lawson	do.	do. ...	August 10, 1901 ...	do.
13	De Fry, John James	do.	do. ...	Dec. 30, 1885 ...	do.
14	De Fry, William Bernard	do.	do. ...	Feb. 23, 1877 ...	do.
15	De Saram, Frederick John	do.	do. ...	April 22, 1871 ...	do.
16	De Saram, Richard Francis	do.	do. ...	March 10, 1879 ...	do.
17	De Saram, George	do.	do. ...	April 18, 1887 ...	do.
18	De Soyza, Frederick	do.	do. ...	Sept. 17, 1885 ...	do.
19	De Vos, William Arnold Speldewinde	do.	do. ...	April 5, 1900 ...	do.
20	Dewinge Carolis Pedris	do.	Hulftsdorp, Colombo ...	Sept. 11, 1891 ...	English and Sinhalese
21	Disanayaka, David Dias	Salpiti korale	Gangodawila and Mampe...	Sept. 26, 1900 ...	Sinhalese
22	Dissanayaka, Malmalabaduge Joronis Fernando Wijeyeratne ...	Colombo	Mutwal ...	April 17, 1873 ...	do.
23	Fernando, Lawrence Benedict	do.	Colombo ...	August 12, 1897 ...	English
24	Ganegoda Appuhamillage Don David Senewiratna ...	Adikari, Meda, and Gangaboda pattus, Siyane korale	Heyyantuduwa ...	July 12, 1859 ...	Sinhalese
25	Ganegoda Appuhamillage Don John Charles Seneviratna ...	Gangaboda pattu in Siyane korale ...	Pugoda ...	July 31, 1897 ...	do.
26	Gunawardana, Don Jacovis Jayasuriya	Gangaboda and Udugaha pattus, Siyane korale	Attanagalla ...	March 31, 1866 ...	do.
27	Gunatilaka, Charles Perera Senewiratna	Colombo	Colombo ...	Dec. 13, 1882 ...	English and Sinhalese
28	Hindenipatiramnehelage Don Peris Abayawardana ...	Meda pattu, Siyane korale	Alutgama ...	Dec. 14, 1871 ...	Sinhalese
29	Hewagamage Santiago Pinto Samarasinha Gunawardana ...	Wattala, Telengipata, and Awariwatta ...	Wattala ...	August 16, 1869 ...	do.
30	Hettiarachchige Floris Lobus Dharmaratna	Colombo	Dalugama ...	Feb. 9, 1872 ...	do.
31	Jayaratna, Hitaka James Benjamin de Silva	Udugaha pattu of Siyane korale ...	Pasyala ...	July 31, 1897 ...	do.
32	Jayawardana, Weerapperuma Achchi Atukoralage Don John Perera Wijesekara Senanayaka	Hewagam korale	Padukka ...	July 10, 1901 ...	do.
33	Julius, Villiers Alexander	Colombo	Colombo ...	July 6, 1880 ...	English
34	Kelaart, Henry George	do.	do. ...	Dec. 31, 1850 ...	do.
35	Kattotarallage Don David Amarasekara Jayawardana ...	Alutkuru korale south	Gampaha ...	May 4, 1861 ...	Sinhalese
36	Koswattege Don Daniel Wikkramasinha	Udugaha pattu, Salpiti korale... ...	Siyambalagoda ...	March 19, 1864 ...	do.
37	Keith, John Neil	Colombo	Colombo ...	August 16, 1865 ...	English
38	Kulatunga, Don Joseph	do.	do. ...	Jan. 16, 1872 ...	English and Sinhalese
39	Karunaratna, Paulis Perera Wikkramasinha	Meda pattu, Siyane korale	Varapalana ...	Dec. 3, 1872 ...	Sinhalese
40	Kirihettiliyanage Don John Senanayaka	Ragam pattu, Alutkuru korale ...	Pamunugama ...	Jan. 20, 1877 ...	do.
41	Kodikarage Don John Charles Samaranayaka	Adikari pattu, Hewagam korale ...	Kotalawala ...	August 5, 1871 ...	do.
42	Loos, Frederick Charles	Colombo	Colombo ...	July 21, 1859 ...	English
43	Liesching, Frank	do.	do. ...	August 28, 1885 ...	do.

	Name.	District of Jurisdiction.	Place of Office.	Date of Appointment.	Language in which license d to practise.
44	Lindamulage Andrew de Silva Dharmaratna	Dandugam peruwa ...	Delatura ...	May 8, 1889 ...	Sinhalese
45	Mack, Peter Daniel Anthonisz	Colombo	Colombo ...	July 5, 1879 ...	English
46	Marshall, Charles James Alexander	Udugaha pattu, Hewagam korale	Avisawella ...	July 3, 1872 ...	do.
47	Magalage Carolis Perera Gunawardana	Colombo	Colombo ...	Dec. 9, 1880 ...	English and Sinhalese
48	Ohlmus, John Gerard Lambert	do.	do. ...	Jan. 5, 1870 ...	English
49	Petiyagodagamage Martinus Perera Samarasinha ...	do.	Hulftsdorp ...	April 27, 1872 ...	English and Sinhalese
50	Ponnahennedige Simon Dias...	do.	Moratuwa ...	Nov. 29, 1875 ...	Sinhalese
51	Pereira, John Ellenson Richard	do.	Colombo ...	Oct. 5, 1882 ...	English
52	Pieris, Charles	do.	do. ...	Feb. 5, 1883 ...	English and Sinhalese
53	Prins, Francis Albert	do.	do. ...	March 10, 1897 ...	English
54	Prins, Louis Napolean	Colombo town ...	do. ...	May 16, 1898 ...	do.
55	Randunu, Don Hendrick Samaratunga Vidane ...	Villages of Galgomuwa and Bemmulla ...	Wataddora ...	Oct. 30, 1894 ...	Sinhalese
56	Ranasinha, William Perera	Colombo	Colombo ...	August 28, 1865 ...	English and Sinhalese
57	Ranasinha, Mylius Perera	do.	do. ...	Feb. 26, 1866 ...	do.
58	Rupasinha Arachchige Pieris Perera Abaygunaratna ...	do.	Imbulgoda ...	Sept. 3, 1873 ...	Sinhalese
59	Samarasekara, John William Perera Wijayasinha ...	Adikari pattu, Siyane korale ...	Biyanwila ...	Dec. 17, 1900 ...	do.
60	Saypatge Don Carolis de Saypat Jayatilaka	Palle pattu, Hewagam korale...	Aturugiriya ...	June 26, 1871 ...	do.
61	Senaratnmohottige Paules Perera Senewiratna Gunatilaka ...	Colombo	Colombo ...	May 19, 1851 ...	English
62	Senaviratne, Gabriel Alexander Fonseka Wikramatunga Gunatilaka	Colombo gravets ...	do. ...	Oct. 22, 1900 ...	English and Sinhalese
63	Senawiratna, John Marselis Perera Wijayawikkrama Jayasuriya	Colombo ...	Dehiwala ...	August 30, 1860 ...	Sinhalese
64	Senarat Arachchige Don Charles Peiris	Gangaboda pattu, Siyane korale	Kalukondayawa ...	June 22, 1878 ...	do.
65	Serapperuma, Don Charles	Colombo	Indurugala ...	Sept. 16, 1885 ...	do.
66	Silva, Gregory Marcelline	do.	Colombo and Moratuwa ...	Dec. 7, 1900 ...	English and Sinhalese.
67	Suravira Arachchige Don Baron Appuhami	Adikari and Meda pattus of Siyane korale and Ragam pattu of Alutkuru korale ...	Petiyagoda ...	Sept. 19, 1871 ...	Sinhalese
68	Staples, Francis Theodore	Colombo	Colombo ...	Jan. 14, 1882 ...	English
69	Tiruvilangam, Hallock	do.	do. ...	March 16, 1892 ...	English and Tamil
70	Tissevirasinha, Francis Alexander	do.	do. ...	Dec. 16, 1897 ...	do.
71	Uswattage Liyanduru Perera Jayasinha	do.	Weligampitiya ...	July 21, 1878 ...	Sinhalese
72	Van Cuylenburg, Hector	do.	Colombo ...	Nov. 16, 1875 ...	English
73	Vanderstraaten, John William	do.	do. ...	Feb. 25, 1867 ...	do.
74	Vandersttaaten, William Peter Drieberg	do.	do. ...	July 6, 1897 ...	do.
75	Wirahennedige Davit Fernando Wikkaramasekara Karunaratna ...	do.	Moratuwa ...	March 31, 1874 ...	English and Sinhalese
76	Wanigasurige Don Jacovis	Adikari pattu, Hewagam korale ...	Sedawatta ...	Feb. 23, 1860 ...	Sinhalese
77	Wijeyasekara, Don Henry Ernest	Palle pattu, Salpiti korale ...	Bokundara ...	Nov. 18, 1869 ...	do.
78	Wijayaratna, Robert de Silva	Colombo	Grandpass, Colombo ...	Oct. 9, 1871 ...	English and Sinhalese
79	Wikkramasinha, Don Bernard	Ragam pattu, Alutkuru korale ...	Pamunugama ...	Dec. 14, 1871 ...	Sinhalese
80	Wikkramaratna, Cornelis Pieris Gunawarnasuriya ...	Palle pattu, Salpiti korale ...	Katukurunda ...	March 13, 1880 ...	do.
81	Wiranarayanamudalige Gabriel Fonseka Wikkaramatunga Seneviratna	Colombo	Colombo ...	August 13, 1881 ...	English and Sinhalese
82	Welikala Appuhamillage Don Philip Samarawira ...	Hewagam korale ...	Hanwella and Avisawella	July 19, 1894 ...	Sinhalese
83	Wijayasinha, Carolis Perera	Colombo	Welitampitiya and Talangama ...	Jan. 17, 1882 ...	Sinhalese
84	Wikaramasinha, Dedrick George Mendis	do.	Colombo ...	July 1, 1882 ...	English and Sinhalese
85	Wijayaratna, Samuel William Perera	do.	Dehiwala ...	August 4, 1877 ...	do.
86	Williams, Ernest Reed	do.	Colombo ...	April 19, 1894 ...	English
		Kalutara District.			
87	Abayaratna, Pesteruweliyanarallege Eusebeus Cooray ...	Kalutara	Kalamulla ...	July 25, 1872 ...	English and Sinhalese
88	Abdul Carim Markar Colonda Markar Comister ...	do.	Alutgama ...	March 10, 1897 ...	Tamil

89	Abayawardana, Don Hendrick Jeyarnis Perera ...	Kalutara	Alutgama ...	Feb. 8, 1875	...	Sinhalese
90	Dias, Benedict Oliver	do.	Panadure ...	Feb. 22, 1883	...	English
91	Fernando Jayawardana, Busabaduge Eupemeano Marianus ...	do.	Welapura Kalutara ...	April 2, 1870	...	English and Sinhalese
92	Gunaratna, Edwin Austin de Fonseka Abayasekara ...	Pasdun korale	Neboda and Balana ...	Jan. 17, 1900	...	Sinhalese
93	Gunawardana, Warnakula Arachchirallage Don Martinus Alexander	Kalutara	Paiyagala ...	May 14, 1872	...	English and Sinhalese
94	Gunatilaka, Alexander	do.	Talpitiya ...	Nov. 30, 1874	...	Sinhalese
95	Gunatilaka, Don Bastian Kuruppu	do.	Welapura Kalutara ...	Sept. 28, 1876	...	do.
96	Gunaratna, Charles de Alwis	do.	Gorakana ...	June 23, 1875	...	English and Sinhalese
97	Hettikankanange Charles Perera Samarasekara ...	Waskadubadda	Kuda Waskaduwa ...	Nov. 5, 1896	...	Sinhalese
98	Jayatilaka, Don Davit Kornelis	Kalutara	Molligoda ...	August 27, 1861	...	do.
99	Kalapuge Don William Jayatilaka	do.	Wadduwa ...	March 12, 1892	...	do.
100	Kalapuge Don Floris Waidyaratne Jayatilaka ...	Beruwalbadda	Beruwala ...	April 4, 1895	...	do.
101	Kotalawala, Joronimus Aron	Bayigam korale	Bandaragama ...	Oct. 23, 1856	...	do.
102	Karunaratna, Don Brampi	Kalutara	Panadure ...	Dec. 24, 1875	...	do.
103	Karunaratna, Hapuarachchige Don Swaris	do.	Henagama in Rayigam korale	Sept. 20, 1881	...	do.
104	Perera, Wannakuwattewaduge Gabriel	do.	Desastara Kalutara ...	March 18, 1853	...	do.
105	Salgado, Merenuage Francisco	do.	Nalluruwa in Panadure ...	August 3, 1872	...	do.
106	Warnakulasuriya Mahapatabendi Lindamulage John William de Silva	do.	Panadure ...	August 19, 1893	...	English and Sinhalese
107	Wijayaratna, Joronis Perera	Pasdun korale, Beruwalbadda, and Maggonbadda	Welipenna and Beruwala ...	Dec. 17, 1838	...	Sinhalese
108	Wikramasinha, Don Joronis	Kalutara	Paiyagala ...	May 13, 1871	...	do.
109	Wickramasuriya, Andrew Peris Fernando Abeysundara ...	do.	Kalutara South ...	Dec. 18, 1900	...	do.
		Negombo District.				
110	Attanayaka Martiñu Fernando Amarasekara Jayawardana ...	Dasiya pattu	Madawala and Udugampola	Jan. 18, 1899	...	Sinhalese
111	Hitaka Manuel de Silva	Negombo	Negombo ...	Dec. 2, 1880	...	do.
112	Jayatilaka, Solomon Peter Wijayawardhana	Dasiya pattu	Diwulapitiya and Udugampola ...	May 11, 1893	...	do.
113	Kurukulasuriya Domingo Leitan	Negombo	Negombo ...	July 15, 1871	...	Sinhalese and Tamil
114	Kirihettiliyanage Don Honorius Albert Johannes Senanayaka	A portion of Dunagaha pattu and a portion of Dasiya pattu	Katana and Kandawala ...	June 23, 1898	...	Sinhalese
115	Mahapatunege John Perera	Negombo	Mugurugampola ...	Oct. 11, 1876	...	do.
116	Maipalamudalige Henry Thomas Perera Senaviratna ...	do.	Dunagaha & Banduragoda	June 28, 1892	...	do.
117	Manam James de Silva Wijayawardhana	do.	Negombo ...	May 25, 1891	...	do.
118	Mihindukulasuriya, Anthony Perera Dharmaratna ...	do.	Godigomuwa and Kehelella	Jan. 9, 1901	...	do.
119	Minneripitiyage Don Migel Karunaratna	do.	Pallansena ...	March 13, 1875	...	do.
120	Perera, Seneviratna Dasanayaka John Peter	do.	Minuwangoda ...	Oct. 12, 1874	...	do.
121	Perera, Samarasekara Wijesinha Baron Peter ...	do.	Dewalepola ...	May 21, 1870	...	do.
122	Rajapaksa, Wilfred Martin	do.	Negombo ...	March 16, 1898	...	English and Sinhalese
123	Sansoni, Miliani Henri	do.	do. ...	March 27, 1884	...	English
124	Sembukuttiarachchige Abilinu Silva Abayasinha Gunawardana	do.	Minuwangoda and Andiambalama ...	Feb. 3, 1872	...	Sinhalese
125	Wattege Martinus Fernando Gunawardana	The Local Board of Health and Improvement of Negombo town	Negombo ...	Oct. 16, 1895	...	do.
126	Wijayasekara, Nathaniel John Cooke	Dasiya pattu and town of Negombo ...	Siduwa and Yogodamulla	Sept. 19, 1900	...	do.
127	Willenberg, Matthew George	Negombo	Negombo ...	Feb. 22, 1894	...	English
		NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.				
		Kurunegala District.				
128	Abayasekara, Arnolis Mendis	The Local Board of Health and Improvement of the town of Kurunegala ...	Kurunegala ...	April 4, 1895	...	Sinhalese
129	Felsinger, William Edmund	Kurunegala	do. ...	Sept. 30, 1859	...	English

	Name.	District of Jurisdiction.	Place of Office.	Date of Appointment.	Language in which licensed to practice.
130	Gunawardana, Edward Gregory ...	... Kurunegala	Kurunegala	... Sept. 18, 1897	... English and Sinhalese
131	Kalu Banda. Kalukumaramudiyanselage ...	... do.	Udadiwullewa	... June 30, 1888	... Sinhalese
132	Kulatilaka, Francis Fonseka ...	... Weudawili hatpattu	Weuda	... Oct. 8, 1900	... do.
133	Kurukulasuriya, Charles Stephen Leitan ...	... The Local Board of Health and Improvement of the town of Kurunegala ...	Kurunegala	... June 27, 1895	... Sinhalese and Tamil
134	Modder, Frank	... Kurunegala	do.	... Oct. 7, 1897	... English
135	Madiwalaliyange Don Frederick Jayatilaka ...	... Katugampola Meda pattu korale and Katugampola Meda pattu Pitigal korale ...	Pannala	... July 19, 1893	... Sinhalese
136	Perera, Atauda Achchillage Peris ...	... Kurunegala	Walakumbura	... Jan. 29, 1874	... do.
137	Ranhami, Ratnayaka Mudiyanselage	... do.	Madawala	... August 26, 1863	... do.
138	Schokman, George	... do.	Kurunegala	... Jan. 24, 1872	... English
139	Seneviratna, Malawia Elias Perera ...	... do.	do.	... Jan. 20, 1882	... Sinhalese
140	Seneviratna, Abraham Pinto Jayatilaka ...	... Dambadeni hatpattu and Weudawili hatpattu ...	Polgahawela, Naramula, and Kurunegala	... Sept. 18, 1897	... do.
141	Wijeyatunga, Jayawardhana Don Hendrick ...	... Kurunegala	Kurunegala	... June 9, 1869	... do.
		Puttalam District.			
142	Casie Chetty, Aloysius Mt. Carmel ...	... Puttalam	Puttalam	... May 1, 1882	... English and Tamil
143	De Vaz, Don Joseph Rosairo ...	... Kalpitiya division and northern portion of Akkaraipattu ...	Kalpitiya	... Dec. 8, 1898	... Tamil
144	Mihidukulasuriya Wirasinha Deago Juan de Pinto	... Southern portion of Akkaraipattu north ...	Etalai	... Dec. 1, 1898	... Sinhalese and Tamil
145	Rosairo, Anthony de	... Puttalam	Puttalam	... April 22, 1872	... English and Tamil
146	Senathi Raja, John Wirt Ponnaiah ...	... do.	do.	... May 8, 1897	... do.
		Chilaw District.			
147	Fernando, Ponnamperumage Migel Abilino ...	... Chilaw	Vennappuwa	... June 22, 1876	... Sinhalese
148	Fernando, Varnakulasuriya Vaidyasekara Wanselisto	... do.	Tambarawila	... Feb. 22, 1877	... do.
149	Mihidukulasuriya Wirasinha Deago Ambrosius de Pinto	... do.	Chilaw	... May 3, 1891	... Sinhalese and Tamil
150	Nakelewalawwe Abraham Wijesinha Jayawardana	... Yagam pattu	Madampe	... July 19, 1893	... English and Sinhalese
151	Patiratna, Lansakara Charles ...	... Chilaw	Dankotuwa	... Oct. 17, 1887	... Sinhalese
152	Pietersz, Lawrence Henry	... Kammal pattu	Ulhitiyawa	... Dec. 9, 1896	... do.
153	Rowel, Warnakulawirasuriya Jayatilaka Ambrosius de	... Chilaw	Vaikkal	... June 17, 1872	... do.
154	Silva, Liyanage Philip	... do.	Virahena	... Nov. 6, 1871	... do.
155	Warnakulasuriya Anthony Juwan Fernando...	... Anavilundan and Munnesvaram pattus ...	Chilaw	... August. 12, 1891	... Tamil
		SOUTHERN PROVINCE.			
		Galle District.			
156	Abayasinha, Nicholas Dias	... Galle	Galle	... May 29, 1893	... English
157	Abayaratna, Cyrus de Silva	... Four Gravets of Galle town ...	Galle Fort	... April 16, 1897	... English and Sinhalese
158	Gunatilaka, Frederick Harmanis de Alwis ...	... Galle	Varahena	... Nov. 3, 1855	... Sinhalese
159	Gunawardana, Don David de Silva Samarasinha	... do.	Habaraduwa	... Dec. 9, 1848	... do.
160	Gunawardana, Don Andreas	... Galle gravets	Dangedara, Galle	... Feb. 22, 1894	... do.
161	Gunawardana, David George ...	... Galle	Kaluwella	... July 14, 1897	... English
162	Gunawardana, Don William de Silva Samarasinha	... Four Gravets of Galle town ...	Gintota	... August 3, 1897	... Sinhalese
163	Jayasekara, Uyanage Don Denis de Silva Wiraratna	... Galle	Kataluwa	... June 22, 1876	... do.
164	Jayasundara, Gintotavitanage Don Bastian de Silva Vaidyratna	... do.	Hatuwapiyadigama	... March 27, 1874	... do.
165	Jayasundarahettige Don David Jayasundara...	... Wellabodà pattu	Ambalangoda	... July 30, 1897	... do.
166	Mohamado Lebbe Marikar, Ibrahim Lebbe Mestriyar	... Galle	Mahamodara	... June 9, 1892	... Sinhalese and Tamil
167	Samarasinha, Don Bastian de Silva	... do.	do.	... August 18, 1873	... Sinhalese
168	Samarasinha, Don Bastian Salman de Silva ...	... Galle	Waduveliwitiya	... Dec. 29, 1854	... Sinhalese
169	Seneviratna, Carolis Dias Abayasiriwardana .	... do.	Galle Bazaar	... July 6, 1876	... do.

170	Siriwardana, Lekamwasan Joronimus ...	...	Wellaboda pattu ...	...	Ambalangoda ...	Feb. 19, 1898	...	do.
171	Siriwardhana, Joseph de Zoysa ...	...	Bentara-Walallawiti korale ...	...	Kosgoda ...	June 13, 1892	...	do.
172	Wikramanayaka, Don Louis de Silva ...	...	Galle	...	Galupiyadda ...	Sept. 28, 1870	...	do.
173	Wikramanayaka, Don Nicholas de Silva ...	...	do.	...	Habaraduwa ...	Nov. 3, 1855	...	do.
174	Wijesekara, James Mendis	...	do.	...	Ratgama ...	April 14, 1871	...	do.
175	Wijayasiriwardana, David Mendis Gunasekara	...	Wellaboda pattu and Bentara-Walallawiti korale	...	Balapitiya ...	Feb. 1, 1900	...	English and Sinhalese
176	Wirasinha, James Peter	...	Wellaboda and Gangaboda pattus	...	Hikkaduwa ...	Nov. 5, 1892	...	Sinhalese
177	Wijayasekara, Charles Dias Senewiwikrama ...	...	Galle town	...	Galle town ...	August 16, 1901	...	do.
178	Zoysa, Haljoti Henry Valentine de ...	...	Bentota division ...	...	Bentota ...	Feb. 19, 1901	...	do.
			Matara District.					
179	Disanayaka, Don Hendrick Seneviratna ...	...	Matara	...	Akuressa ...	August 22, 1870	...	Sinhalese
180	Disanayaka, Don Andreas Munasinha ...	...	do.	...	Dikwella and Kotuwegoda	Oct. 27, 1876	...	do.
181	Gunaratna, Charles Alexander ...	...	do.	...	Gabadawidiya ...	August 11, 1897	...	English and Sinhalese
182	Gunawardhana, John Barton Pujita ...	...	Morawak korale ...	...	Kotapola ...	Sept. 27, 1892	...	Sinhalese
183	Ilangage John Perera Seneviratna Gunasekara	...	Matara town and Gangaboda pattu	...	Kotuwegoda and Tihagoda	Nov. 8, 1898	...	do.
184	Nitiratna, Mathew Christian Perera Jayamanna	...	Wellaboda pattu and Matara town	...	Dondra and Matara ...	Jan. 21, 1901	...	do.
185	Senawiratna, George Edward Dionysius ...	...	Matara	...	Kotuwegoda ...	Dec. 12, 1900	...	English and Sinhalese
186	Seneviratne, Isaac de Silva Jayasundara ...	...	Weligam korale ...	...	Weligama ...	August 28, 1895	...	Sinhalese
187	Siriwardana, Solomon Gerard de Zoysa Wijayagunaratna	...	Matara	...	Matara town ...	Sept. 14, 1899	...	English and Sinhalese
188	Uduma Lebbe Marikar, Idrus Lebbe Markar ...	...	do.	...	Weligama ...	Oct. 16, 1873	...	Sinhalese and Tamil
189	Wijayasinha, Arnolis de Abrew ...	...	Kandaboda pattu ...	...	Wepotaira ...	Feb. 22, 1894	...	Sinhalese
190	Wikramasinha, Don Arnolis de Silva ...	...	Four Gravets of Matara town	...	Gabadawidiya ...	Feb. 7, 1896	...	do.
			Hambantota District.					
191	De Silva, Cornelis	...	Hambantota ...	...	Walasmulla and Beliatta...	Nov. 22, 1901	...	Sinhalese
192	Dhirasekara, Disneris Dias	...	do. ...	...	Kirinda and Hambantota...	June 23, 1873	...	do.
193	Ratnatunga, Don Mates de Silva Baboris ...	...	do. ...	...	Beliatta ...	August 17, 1867	...	do.
194	Samaraweera, Arnolis Dias	...	do. ...	...	Hambantota town ...	March 23, 1901	...	do.
195	Uswatteliyange John Pereira Jayasinha ...	...	Giruwa pattu ...	...	Beliatta ...	August 28, 1896	...	do.
196	Wiraratna, Sadris de Silva	...	Hambantota ...	...	Tangalla and Beliatta ...	Sept. 4, 1884	...	English and Sinhalese
			CENTRAL PROVINCE.					
197	Appuhami, Ekanayaka Mudiyanselage ...	...	Kandy	...	Kandy ...	June 16, 1862	...	Sinhalese
198	Beven, Edwin	...	do.	...	do. ...	Jan. 3, 1872	...	English
199	Borrett, Herbert Percy	...	do.	...	do. ...	April 23, 1895	...	do.
200	Creasy, Harry	...	do.	...	Hatton ...	April 19, 1893	...	do.
201	De Silva, Hettiarachchige Don Carolis ...	...	do.	...	Nawalapitiya ...	Jan. 3, 1877	...	Sinhalese
202	Disanayaka, Martinus Diyonis	...	do.	...	Mullegama ...	Sept. 7, 1869	...	do.
203	Dingiri Banda, Kalvane Abayakon Wijayasundara Ratnayaka Mudiyanselage	...	do.	...	Girihagama ...	April 23, 1849	...	do.
204	Ekanayaka, Jayawardana Ukku Banda	...	do.	...	Matale ...	Dec. 16, 1873	...	do.
205	Fisher, Lionel Paston	...	do.	...	Hatton ...	April 7, 1893	...	English
206	Ilangantilaka, Bodandarawegedara Abraham ...	...	do.	...	Hanguranketa ...	Dec. 18, 1873	...	Sinhalese
207	Jayawardana, James de Silva	...	do.	...	Kaikawala ...	Jan. 26, 1878	...	do
208	Kiri Banda, Bowala Rajapaksa Karunanayaka Kulatunga Mudiyanselage	...	do.	...	Peradeniya ...	Oct. 18, 1872	...	do.
209	Kalu Banda, Disanayaka Mudiyanselage ...	...	do.	...	Teldeniya ...	Jan. 29, 1874	...	do.
210	Kiri Banda, Wijeratna Mudiyanselage ...	...	do.	...	Pallipana ...	Jan. 13, 1868	...	do.
211	Kotalawala Martin	...	do.	...	Gampola and Nawalapitiya	Oct. 22, 1899	...	English and Sinhalese

	Name.	District of Jurisdiction.	Place of Office.	Date of Appointment.	Language in which licensed to practise.
212	Loos (Junior), Fredrick Christian	Nuwara Eliya ...	Nuwara Eliya ...	August 6, 1890 ...	English
213	Muhammadu Asan Mira Lebbe, Kiduru Muhammadu ...	Walapane division ...	Nildandahinna ...	August 30, 1892 ...	Sinhalese and Tamil
214	Mahammadu Kasin Awodo Lebbe Markar	Kandy	Kandy ...	Sept. 18, 1876 ...	Tamil
215	Muhammadu Lebbe Ahamadu Lebbe	Harispattu	Akurana ...	Nov. 10, 1870 ...	do.
216	Mudiyanse, Herat Anura	Kandy	Kahalle ...	July 24, 1871 ...	Sinhalese
217	Murugesu Pillai Kandaiya	Matale	Matale ...	Nov. 6, 1874 ...	Tamil
218	Mudannayaka, Francis Perera	Yatinuwara division ...	Urapola and Kandy ...	Dec. 19, 1894 ...	Sinhalese
219	Punchi Banda, Godamunne Rajakaruna Wahala Sakalasuriya Mudiyanselage	Kandy	Gampola ...	Oct. 25, 1867 ...	do.
220	Punchi Banda, Wasalasenewiratna Mudiyanselage ...	do.	Hurikaduwa ...	Jan. 17, 1870 ...	do.
221	Prins, Francis Albert	do.	Matale ...	March 23, 1877 ...	English
222	Samaranayaka, Don Cornelius Wijetunga	do.	Urugala ...	July 18, 1861 ...	Sinhalese
223	Seneviratna, William Herat	Matale	Akuramboda ...	Feb. 8, 1875 ...	do.
224	Siebel, Edmund Lawson	Kandy	Kandy ...	June 22, 1871 ...	English
225	Siebel, John Boyle	do.	do. ...	June 18, 1857 ...	do.
226	Sielman, Edwin Bernard	Hatton and Nuwara Eliya divisions ...	Nuwara Eliya ...	June 30, 1894 ...	do.
227	Surawira, Surawira Mudalige Don Anthony	Kandy	Galagedara ...	June 13, 1870 ...	Sinhalese
228	Tikiri Banda, Pilapitiya Karunatilaka Wijeyasundara Ratnayaka Mudiyanselage	do.	Kandy ...	Jan. 6, 1868 ...	do.
229	Tilakaratna, Polambakotuwa *alias* Samarasinha William ...	do.	Udispattu ...	August 18, 1871 ...	do.
230	Van Rooyen, Theodore Cecil	Kandy	Hatton ...	June 9, 1892 ...	English
231	Wanigaratna, John Perera	Matale	Matale ...	Jan. 22, 1874 ...	Sinhalese
232	Wijeyasinha, Gohagoda Tennakon Mudiyanselage Tikiri Banda	Kandy	Yatiwawala ...	July 25, 1878 ...	do.
233	Wikramasinha, Nandris Mendis	Four Gravets of Kandy town ...	Kandy ...	August 5, 1896 ...	English and Sinhalese
234	Wijeyetilaka, Samarappulige Martinus Perera ...	Matale	Matale town ...	March 4, 1901 ...	Sinhalese
		NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.			
235	Rajapaksa, Alfred Rufus de Soysa Sriwikramasinha ...	Anuradhapura ...	Anuradhapura, Kalawewa, Habarana, and Kahatagasdigiliya ...	Oct. 29, 1900 ...	Sinhalese
		NORTHERN PROVINCE.			
		Jaffna District.			
236	Abraham, Joseph Casippillai	Valikamam west ...	Matakal ...	Dec. 7, 1901 ...	Tamil
237	Ampalawanar, Aiampillai	Islands division ...	Velanai east and Kayts ...	Oct. 19, 1896 ...	English and Tamil
238	Arumukam, Iramalinkar	Jaffna	Alvay south ...	March 18, 1872 ...	Tamil
239	Arumukam, Muttukumaru	Islands division ...	Punkudutivu west ...	Sept. 12, 1862 ...	do.
240	Arunasalam, Kanavatipillai	Valikamam north ...	Tellippalai ...	Nov. 6, 1900 ...	do.
241	Chellappa, Alfred Katirkamar	Tenmaradchchi division ...	Kodikamam and Chempiyanpattu ...	Nov. 9, 1900 ...	do.
242	Chellappa, Katireser	Jaffna	Nallur ...	Oct. 23, 1876 ...	do.
243	Chankurapillai, Tilliampalam Clarke	do.	Vannarponnai west ...	May 2, 1877 ...	English and Tamil
244	Chankarapillai, Velayuder	do.	Nirvely ...	April 29, 1872 ...	Tamil
245	Chanmukam, Muttatampi	do.	Navaly ...	June 16, 1871 ...	do.
246	Chittamparapillai, Paramu	Vadamaradchchi west division ...	Karaveddi east ...	Nov. 19, 1900 ...	English and Tamil
247	Chivasidamparam, Tiruguana Sampandar ...	Jaffna division ...	Tirunelveli and Chiviyateru ...	Nov. 9, 1900 ...	Tamil
248	Chivasitamparampillai, Arumukam	Jaffna	Vaddukkoddai west ...	Feb. 25, 1873 ...	do.
249	Chapapati, Katireser	do.	Chutumalai ...	March 8, 1871 ...	do.
250	Chiniwasakam, Vairawanatar	do.	Panditteruppu ...	Jan. 31, 1879 ...	do.
251	Chuppaiyar, Katiresaiyar	do.	Tayiddi ...	May 7, 1872 ...	do.

252	Chankarappillai, Chupper ...	...	Jaffna	...	Karativu west ...	Dec. 9, 1871	...	Tamil
253	Chuppiramaniar, Murukapper ...	...	do.	...	Puloly west ...	May 18, 1868	...	English and Tamil
254	Chinnattampi, Vayiravanather ...	...	do.	...	Imaiyanan ...	March 31, 1874	...	Tamil
255	Ganapatippillai, Venasitamby ...	...	Vadamaradchchi west ...	...	Puloli west ...	Nov. 16, 1898	...	English and Tamil
256	Johnpulle, Gabriel Solomon ...	...	Jaffna ...	...	Jaffna town ...	March 10, 1897	...	English
257	Kasippillai Visuvanatar ...	...	do. ...	...	do. ...	Feb. 19, 1901	...	English and Tamil
258	Katiravelu, Chanmukam	...	do.	...	Mulay ...	March 16, 1872	...	Tamil
259	Katirkamattampi, Chittamparanatar ...	...	do.	...	Alvay west ...	April 24, 1868	...	do.
260	Katiraveluppillai, Murukeser... ...	...	do.	...	Valluveddy ...	June 22, 1871	...	do.
261	Kasippillai, Kumaravelu	...	Valikamam east ...	...	Puttur south ...	August 28, 1897	...	do.
262	Murukesar, Chittamparanatar ...	...	Jaffna	...	Manippay ...	Oct. 10, 1873	...	do.
263	Muttatampi, Chittamparanatar ...	...	do.	...	Elalai ...	August 27, 1869	...	do.
264	Ponnudurai, Sabapati	...	Jaffna division ...	...	Vannarponnai west ...	Feb. 18, 1898	...	English and Tamil
265	Ramalinkam, Tanmawaratar	...	Jaffna	...	Uduwil ...	August 8, 1891	...	Tamil
266	Sapapatipillai, Chinnatamby	...	Tenmaradchchi division ...	...	Chavakachcheri and Vaṭṭanidaikurichi ...	April 16, 1897	...	do.
267	Sitamparanatapillai, Arunasalam ...	...	Valikamam west division ...	...	Aralai south ...	Nov. 9, 1900	...	do.
268	Sivaprakasapillai, Satasivampillai ...	...	Jaffna division ...	...	Vannarponnai west ...	Sept. 4, 1899	...	English and Tamil
269	Strantenbergh, Charles	...	Jaffna	...	Jaffna ...	Sept. 5, 1868	...	English
270	Sivarattenam, Arunasalam	...	do.	...	Vannarponnai west and Nallur ...	Jan. 25, 1886	...	Tamil
271	Subramaniam, Sinnattamby	...	Vadamaradchchi west ...	...	Puloly east ...	Feb. 18, 1898	...	English and Tamil
272	Sittampalam, Subramaniar	...	Jaffna ...	...	Batticotta east ...	Aug. 9, 1901	...	do.
273	Thampu, Hemphill	...	do. ...	...	Jaffna town ...	Feb. 26, 1895	...	do.
274	Tampoo, Tamodarampillai Magan ...	...	do.	...	do. ...	Oct. 23, 1876	...	do.
275	Tampappillai, Kanapatipillai	...	do.	...	Kokkuvil ...	August 26, 1872	...	Tamil
276	Tillaiampalam, Vir kattippillai Edward Daniel	...	Valikamam north ...	...	Palai ...	August 5, 1897	...	do.
277	Vayittiyanatar, Iramalinkar	...	Jaffna	...	Kaitadi ...	May 18, 1874	...	do.
278	Velayutar, Chinnatampi	...	do.	...	Kaitadi Navatkuli ...	August 20, 1868	...	do.
279	Velupillai, Ambalawana Mudaliyar ...	...	Jaffna division and Valikamam west division	...	Jaffna town and Batticotta east ...	Nov. 6, 1900	...	do.
280	Vallipuranather, Samuel Kanthappoo ...	...	Tenmaradchchi division ...	...	Charasalai, Chavakachcheri, and Kachchai ...	Dec. 23, 1901	...	do.
			Mannar District.					
281	Anantham, Simampillai, Mudaliyar ...	...	Mannar	...	Mannar ...	Nov. 21, 1899	...	English and Tamil
282	Cadersaibo Marakkaiar, Mahamadu Muttalivawa Marikkaiar	...	Mannar island ...	...	Erukkilampiddy ...	June 8, 1872	...	Tamil
283	Muttiah, Valupillai	...	Mannar	...	Mannar, Vidataltivu, and Murunkan ...	Nov. 13, 1901	...	do.
284	Neina Mohamado Levvai Marakkaiar, Kappaneyna	...	Musali and Nannaddan pattus	...	Putuvalyin Musali south ...	Feb. 7, 1882	...	do.
			Mullaittivu District.					
285	Mappanar, Philip Rasaruthiram ...	...	Mullaittivu	...	Vavuniya ...	March 8, 1886	...	Tamil
286	Mailwakanam Sanmukam	...	do.	...	Mullaittivu ...	June 11, 1888	...	do.
			EASTERN PROVINCE.					
			Batticaloa District.					
287	Abdul Karin Kariyappar, Ahamadu Lebbe Kariyapper	...	Manmunai, Eruvil, and Karavaku pattus	...	Kattankudi and Kalmunai	July 5, 1898	...	Tamil
288	Ampikapaker Isaiah	...	Batticaloa	...	Puliyantivu ...	March 29, 1871	...	do.
289	Canakasabai, Arampar	...	Koralai pattu ...	...	Valachchenai ...	Oct. 12, 1900	...	do.
290	Chinnatambo, Tiruvelankar Jacob ...	...	Baticaloa ...	...	Kalmunai ...	Dec. 19, 1901	...	do.
291	Karuveltampi, Nakappar	...	do.	...	Navatkuda ...	Jan. 9, 1873	...	do.
292	Kosumuhamatu Levvai, Ismail Levvai ...	...	do.	...	Sangamanrutu ...	May 2, 1883	...	do.

	Name.	District of Jurisdiction.	Place of Office.	Date of Appointment.	Language in which licensed to practise.
293	Kantappah, Kasinatar George	... Batticaloa	Manjantoduwa ...	Sept. 7, 1885 ...	Tamil
294	Mootatampi, Velupillai	... do	Arapattai ...	Jan. 15, 1870 ...	do.
295	Massillamani, Nakappar	... do.	Navatkuda ...	Dec. 10, 1879 ...	do.
296	Nallatambi, Kanapati Pillai	... Eruvil, Porativu, and Manmunuai pattus ...	Kaluvanjikudi and Karukkalmadam ...	Sept. 5, 1889 ...	do.
297	Ponniah, Sinnatambi	... Nintavur and Karavaku pattus ...	Kalmunai ...	Oct. 10, 1900 ...	do.
298	Sastri Chinnatampi, Sastri Kanapatipillai ...	... Akkarai, Panakai, Chammanturai, and Nadukadu pattus ...	Karunkoditivu and Chammanturai ...	July 22, 1892 ...	do.
299	Sinitampi, Nakappar	... Eruvil, Porativu, Karavaku, Chammanturai, Manmunai north, Nintavur, Akkarai, and Panakai pattus	Arappattai ...	Nov. 20, 1882 ...	do.
300	Toussaint, Peter John Gratien	... Batticaloa	Puliyantivu ...	Oct. 7, 1887 ...	English
301	Velupillai, Sittamparapillai	... do.	Eravur and Puliyantivu ...	July 29, 1880 ...	Tamil
302	Nadarasapillai, Sarawanamuttu	*Trincomalee District.*			
303	Subramaniyan, Mayilvaganam Mudaliyar ...	... Trincomalee	Trincomalee town ...	June 28, 1892 ...	English and Tamil
304	Warunakulasingam, Anthony Sebastianpulle ...	... do.	do. ...	May 23, 1895 ...	do.
		... do.	do. ...	July 12, 1878 ...	do.
305	Bartholomeusz, George Frederick	PROVINCE OF UVA.			
306	De Silva, James Wilfred	... Badulla	Badulla ...	Sept. 3, 1895 ...	English
307	Gunasekara Mudaliyar, Don Frederick ...	... do.	do. ...	Sept. 24, 1895 ...	do.
308	Jayatilaka, Don Abraham Gunaratna ...	... Four Gravets of Badulla town ...	do. ...	June 15, 1897 ...	Sinhalese
309	Kalu Banda, Malala Bandaranayaka Herat Mudiyanselage	... Udukinda, Wellawaya, and Yatikinda divisions (exclusive of Pattipola korale) ...	Bandarawela and Welimada ...	August 4, 1900 ...	do.
310	Potger, Barandt Ludwig, ...	... Badulla	Badulla ...	June 11, 1875 ...	do.
311	Vanasekara Banda	... do.	do. ...	Dec. 10, 1863 ...	English
		... Bintenna, Buttala, and Wellassa divisions, and Pattipola korale	Bellan-oya and Alupotakottuva ...	August 4, 1900 ...	Sinhalese
312	Abayaratna, Don Johannes	PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.			
313	Abeyasinha, Marcellus de Abrew ...	*Ratnapura District.*			
314	De Silva, Tenahandi Hewis	... Ratnapura	Ratnapura ...	July 16, 1867 ...	English and Sinhalese
315	Gunatillaka, Anthony Perera	... do.	do. ...	Sept. 18, 1897 ...	do.
316	Huratalhami, Abayasiriwardana	... Meda and Nawadun korales	Balangoda and Pelmadulla ...	Aug. 9, 1900 ...	Sinhalese
317	Induhami, Kalatuwe Arachchillage ...	... Ratnapura	Rakwana, Pelmadulla, and Balangoda ...	Dec. 23, 1901 ...	do.
318	Jayatilaka, Daniel James	... do.	Demalaporuwa ...	June 27, 1855 ...	do.
		... Nawadun korale	Ganegoda ...	July 28, 1870 ...	do.
319	Abayasekara, Gregory de Jansz ...	... Ratnapura	Ratnapura ...	July 12, 1900 ...	English and Sinhalese
320	Abayawardana, Edward Albert Piris ...	*Kegalla District.*			
321	Balasuriye Cornelis Perera	... Kegalla	Kegalla ...	July 31, 1897 ...	English and Sinhalese
322	Perera, Surawira Arachchige Don Gabriel ...	... do.	do. ...	Oct 23, 1900 ...	English
323	Senewiratna Yapa Mudiyanselage Kiri Banda	... do.	Ruanwella ...	Nov. 20, 1872 ...	Sinhalese
324	Welikada Arachchige Manuel Perera ...	... do.	Kegalla ...	April 7, 1870 ...	do.
325	Wijayaratna, Gabriel Perera	... do.	Hingula ...	August 8, 1877 ...	do.
326	Wikrama Arachchige Don Cornelis Appuhami	... do.	Kegalla ...	Feb. 19, 1892 ...	do.
327	Wikramasinha, Don Hendrick Perera Abayawardana	... do.	Rambukkana ...	Sept. 24, 1869 ...	do.
		... Beligal korale	Kegalla ...	April 13, 1867 ...	do.
			Nelundeniya ...	Nov. 29, 1895 ...	do.

VIII.—Progress of the Registration of Deeds in Ceylon.

Year	Western Province.			Central Province.	Northern Province.				Southern Province.			Eastern Province.		North-Western Province.		North-Central Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Total.	
	Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Jaffna.	Vavuniya.†	Mannar.	Mullaitivu.‡	Galle.	Matara.	Tangalla.§	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Chilaw.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1863	14,000	2,000	800	3,000	400	4,000	1,000	200	10,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	500	2,000	1,000	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	50,000
1864	14,000	2,000	800	3,000	400	4,000	1,000	200	10,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	500	2,000	1,000	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	50,000
1865	14,000	2,000	800	3,000	400	4,000	1,000	200	10,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	500	2,000	1,000	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	50,000
1866	14,000	2,000	800	3,000	400	4,000	1,000	200	10,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	500	2,000	1,000	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	50,000
1867	14,000	2,000	800	3,000	400	4,000	1,000	200	10,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	500	2,000	1,000	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	50,000
1868	14,000	2,000	800	3,000	400	4,000	1,000	200	10,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	500	2,000	1,000	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	50,000
1869	14,000	2,000	800	3,000	400	4,000	1,000	200	10,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	500	2,000	1,000	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	50,000
1870	14,000	2,000	800	3,000	400	4,000	1,000	200	10,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	500	2,000	1,000	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	50,000
1871	14,000	2,000	800	3,000	400	4,000	1,000	200	10,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	500	2,000	1,000	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	50,000
1872	14,000	2,000	800	3,000	400	4,000	1,000	200	10,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	500	2,000	1,000	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	50,000
1873	14,000	2,000	800	3,000	400	4,000	1,000	200	10,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	500	2,000	1,000	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	50,000
1874	14,000	2,000	800	3,000	400	4,000	1,000	200	10,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	500	2,000	1,000	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	50,000
1875	14,000	2,000	800	3,000	400	4,000	1,000	200	10,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	500	2,000	1,000	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	50,000
1876	14,000	2,000	800	3,000	400	4,000	1,000	200	10,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	500	2,000	1,000	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	50,000
1877	14,000	2,000	800	3,000	400	4,000	1,000	200	10,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	500	2,000	1,000	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	50,000
1878	14,000	2,000	800	3,000	400	4,000	1,000	200	10,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	500	2,000	1,000	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	50,000
1879	14,000	2,000	800	3,000	400	4,000	1,000	200	10,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	500	2,000	1,000	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	50,000
1880	14,000	2,000	800	3,000	400	4,000	1,000	200	10,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	500	2,000	1,000	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	50,000
1881	14,000	2,000	800	3,000	400	4,000	1,000	200	10,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	500	2,000	1,000	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	50,000
1882	14,000	2,000	800	3,000	400	4,000	1,000	200	10,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	500	2,000	1,000	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	50,000
1883	14,000	2,000	800	3,000	400	4,000	1,000	200	10,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	500	2,000	1,000	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	50,000
1884	14,000	2,000	800	3,000	400	4,000	1,000	200	10,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	500	2,000	1,000	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	50,000
1885	14,000	2,000	800	3,000	400	4,000	1,000	200	10,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	500	2,000	1,000	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	50,000
1886	14,000	2,000	800	3,000	400	4,000	1,000	200	10,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	500	2,000	1,000	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	50,000
1887	14,000	2,000	800	3,000	400	4,000	1,000	200	10,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	500	2,000	1,000	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	50,000
1888	14,000	2,000	800	3,000	400	4,000	1,000	200	10,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	500	2,000	1,000	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	50,000
1889	14,000	2,000	800	3,000	400	4,000	1,000	200	10,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	500	2,000	1,000	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	50,000
1890	14,000	2,000	800	3,000	400	4,000	1,000	200	10,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	500	2,000	1,000	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	50,000
1891	14,000	2,000	800	3,000	400	4,000	1,000	200	10,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	500	2,000	1,000	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	50,000
1892	14,000	2,000	800	3,000	400	4,000	1,000	200	10,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	500	2,000	1,000	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	50,000
1893	14,000	2,000	800	3,000	400	4,000	1,000	200	10,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	500	2,000	1,000	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	50,000
1894	14,000	2,000	800	3,000	400	4,000	1,000	200	10,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	500	2,000	1,000	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	50,000
1895	14,000	2,000	800	3,000	400	4,000	1,000	200	10,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	500	2,000	1,000	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	50,000
1896	14,000	2,000	800	3,000	400	4,000	1,000	200	10,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	500	2,000	1,000	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	50,000
1897	14,000	2,000	800	3,000	400	4,000	1,000	200	10,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	500	2,000	1,000	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	50,000
1898	14,000	2,000	800	3,000	400	4,000	1,000	200	10,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	500	2,000	1,000	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	50,000
1899	14,000	2,000	800	3,000	400	4,000	1,000	200	10,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	500	2,000	1,000	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	50,000
1900	14,000	2,000	800	3,000	400	4,000	1,000	200	10,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	500	2,000	1,000	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	50,000
1901	14,000	2,000	800	3,000	400	4,000	1,000	200	10,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	500	2,000	1,000	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	50,000

* The figures for these years are not ascertainable owing to the fire of the office books; the average of the three succeeding years is given.

† Office established in 1884. Office abolished in 1895.

‡ Office established in 1903.

§ Office established in 1903.

‖ Office amalgamated with Batticaloa in 1901, re-established separately in 1908.

¶ Office established in July 1903.

[For Table IX. see page K 67.]

I.—Number and Description of Deeds executed and registered, and the Percentage of Deeds registered at the various Offices of the Department during the Years 1902-06, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, and 1911.

Description of Deeds	Colombo.			Galle.			Matara.			Hambantota.			Jaffna.			Mannar.			Vavuniya.			Mullaitivu.			Kalmunai.			Batticaloa.			Trincomalee.			Negombo.			Chilaw.			Puttalam.			Kurunegala.			Kegalla.			Ratnapura.			Total for Ceylon.		
	No.	Value.	Percentage.	No.	Value.	Percentage.	No.	Value.	Percentage.	No.	Value.	Percentage.	No.	Value.	Percentage.	No.	Value.	Percentage.	No.	Value.	Percentage.	No.	Value.	Percentage.	No.	Value.	Percentage.	No.	Value.	Percentage.	No.	Value.	Percentage.	No.	Value.	Percentage.	No.	Value.	Percentage.	No.	Value.	Percentage.	No.	Value.	Percentage.	No.	Value.	Percentage.	No.	Value.	Percentage.
Notarial Deeds	Average for 1902-06																																																
	1907																																																
	1908																																																
	1909																																																
	1910																																																
	1911																																																
Non-Testamentary Deeds	Average for 1902-06																																																
	1907																																																
	1908																																																
	1909																																																
	1910																																																
	1911																																																
Deeds executed before Notaries Public and Judges and Commissioners of Requests	Average for 1902-06																																																
	1907																																																
	1908																																																
	1909																																																
	1910																																																
	1911																																																
Grant Copies	Average for 1902-06																																																
	1907																																																
	1908																																																
	1909																																																
	1910																																																
	1911																																																
Powers of Attorney	Average for 1902-06																																																
	1907																																																
	1908																																																
	1909																																																
	1910																																																
	1911																																																
Deeds executed by European and Burgher	Average for 1902-06																																																
	1907																																																
	1908																																																
	1909																																																
	1910																																																
	1911																																																
Other Security Bonds, &c., executed before Notaries, Grant Agents, Vitachies, Police Officers, Village Tribunals, Fiscals' Officers, and Headmen	Average for 1902-06																																																
	1907																																																
	1908																																																
	1909																																																
	1910																																																
	1911																																																
Certificates of Sale under Section 12 of Ordinance No. 4 of 1840, and under section 21 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1863, section 21	Average for 1902-06																																																
	1907																																																
	1908																																																
	1909																																																
	1910																																																
	1911																																																
Certificates of Possession under Land Registration Ordinance, No. 4 of 1891, section 12	Average for 1902-06																																																
	1907																																																
	1908																																																
	1909																																																
	1910																																																
	1911																																																
Judgments of Courts	Average for 1902-06																																																
	1907																																																
	1908																																																
	1909																																																
	1910																																																
	1911																																																
Parish Notices	Average for 1902-06																																																
	1907																																																
	1908																																																
	1909																																																
	1910																																																
	1911																																																
Mortgage Bonds	Average for 1902-06																																																
	1907																																																
	1908																																																
	1909																																																
	1910																																																
	1911																																																
Transfers of Sale, Pre Sale and Lease of Allotments	Average for 1902-06																																																
	1907																																																
	1908																																																
	1909																																																
	1910																																																
	1911																																																
Bonds Discharged with daily entries	Average for 1902-06																																																
	1907																																																
	1908																																																
	1909																																																
	1910																																																
	1911																																																
Total Deeds of all kinds	Average for 1902-06																																																
	1907																																																
	1908																																																
	1909																																																
	1910																																																
	1911																																																

IX.—The Number of Deeds executed in each District in the English and the Vernacular Languages, and their Total Value or Consideration, with the Value of Stamps used, in the Years 1889-94, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, and 1901.

Office.	Language in which Deeds are drawn.			Total Number of Deeds.	Total Value or Consideration.	Value of Stamps on Duplicates and Originals of Deeds.
	English.	Sinhalese.	Tamil.			
					Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Anuradhapura :						
Average for 1889-94...	76	806	—	882	36,279 47	449 50
1895	29	934	—	963	77,916 82	485 60
1896	119	655	—	774	48,615 7	336 0
1897	330	625	—	955	45,306 37	346 75
1898	12	713	—	725	45,141 62	320 30
1899	209	562	—	771	89,191 87	450 0
1900	188	763	—	951	88,386 43	653 75
1901	81	930	—	1,011	93.626 25	499 25
Badulla :						
Average for 1889-94...	384	2,705	226	3,315	1,393,799 5	6,709 90
1895	457	2,368	174	2,999	1,469,327 81	5,290 0
1896	653	1,922	141	2,716	848,659 24	3,827 33
1897	435	2.090	175	2,700	673,983 51	3,558 18
1898	348	1.853	67	2.268	444,592 38	2.595 50
1899	340	1,867	7	2,214	617,142 45	3,344 37
1900	297	2.107	6	2,410	314.719 54	1,977 35
1901	283	2,182	6	2,471	378,281 9	2,058 20
Batticaloa :						
Average for 1889-94...	405	—	5,847	6,252	1,075.740 15	5,851 85
1895	481	—	6,234	6,715	1,286,013 14	7,038 55
1896	561	—	5,270	5,831	1,341,396 51	6,964 55
1897	401	—	4,820	5,221	1,141,732 7	5,754 55
1898	916	—	4,760	5,676	1,111,426 69	6,233 53
1899	878	—	4,029	4,907	1,140.665 41	5,684 65
1900	569	—	4,505	5,074	1,342,777 75	6,100 50
1901	482	—	4,549	5,031	1,268,137 43	6,094 20
Chilaw :						
Average for 1889-94...	354	5,468	1,787	7,609	3 887,852 9	11,673 95
1895	426	5,378	1,587	7,391	2,138,957 3	10,212 26
1896	346	4,480	1,425	6,251	2,169,886 48	10,205 90
1897	214	4,757	1,584	6,555	2,497,870 62	11,496 19
1898	308	4.426	1,557	6,291	2,356,799 13	11,283 61
1899	288	4,547	1,659	6,494	2,755,459 0	12,142 20
1900	351	4,359	1,727	6,437	2.851,939 57	13,517 96
1901	379	4,057	1,516	5,952	2,714,884 49	12,518 14
Colombo :						
Average for 1889-94...	4,772	22,218	36	27,026	17,436,194 44	120,844 75
1895.	5,219	22,228	1	27,448	33,456,958 86	147,000 65
1896	5,895	18,684	—	24,579	56,930,945 72	273,331 0
1897	5,773	20,343	—	26,116	52,869,437 60	338,507 30
1898	6,203	18,750	10	24,963	53,815.683 10	210,985 50
1899	6,359	18,793	11	25,163	35.255,062 40	138,043 85
1900	8,159	21,846	32	30,037	29,776,955 16	105.222 60
1901	8,492	22,414	12	30,918	39,908,760 71	127,724 20
Galle :						
Average for 1889-94...	1,995	12,927	3	14,925	2,088,626 5	13,025 65
1895	2,026	14,647	1	16,674	2,989,127 33	11,673 5
1896	2,086	12,811	1	14,898	2,582,105 16	12,635 75
1897	1,521	13.417	1	14.939	2,490,401 71	13,289 3
1898	896	11,764	—	12,660	2.138.852 78	11,854 65
1899	1,444	11,020	—	12.464	2.688,655 92	13,522 65
1900	1,805	13,111	1	14,917	3.687,790 9	15.530 62
1901	1,423	12,912	3	14,338	3,437,650 43	13,111 14
Jaffna :						
Average for 1889-94...	1,284	—	20,826	22,110	4,152,206 51	19,171 65
1895	733	—	17,214	17,947	4,065,442 92	18,835 20
1896	815	—	17,176	17,991	4,311,462 45	20,526 10
1897	652	—	17,075	17,727	4,373.392 18	20,945 80
1898	719	—	16,328	17.047	5,274,997 77	21,928 80
1899	784	—	17,545	18.329	4,890,483 64	22,366 85
1900	871	—	21,066	21.937	6.440.574 25	29,009 10
1901	1,433	—	19,054	20,487	6,036,555 62	26,786 35
Kalutara :						
Average for 1889-94...	631	9.044	191	9,866	1,144,684 12	7,657 45
1895	592	10,061	197	10,850	1,441,075 92	7,859 80
1896	722	8,132	252	9,106	1,904,384 11	8,178 10
1897	409	9,203	249	9,861	1,767,007 63	9,954 5
1898	421	8,494	254	9,169	1,545,356 45	9.179 30
1899	574	8,303	200	9,077	2.055,960 83	10.490 1
1900	763	9,154	242	10,159	2.141.089 68	11 082 58
1901	737	9,574	214	10,525	2,368,300 6	11,379 50

The Number of Deeds executed in each District, &c.—*continued.*

Office.	Language in which Deeds are drawn.			Total Number of Deeds.	Total Value or Consideration.	Value of Stamps on Duplicates and Originals of Deeds.
	English.	Sinhalese.	Tamil.			
					Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Kandy :						
Average for 1889–94...	1,969	13,513	619	6,086	4,744,018 46	26,270 85
1895	2,651	13,882	606	5,988	6,374,108 3	32,440 63
1896	2,460	11,795	489	5,146	5,523,611 48	27,006 57
1897	2,561	12,531	467	5,855	8,748,655 22	39,032 60
1898	1,972	11,193	550	5,939	7,615,317 78	26,422 25
1899	1,761	11,427	610	6,060	5,087,289 79	22,643 5
1900	1,998	11,941	537	6,752	6,215,629 35	23,280 90
1901	2,228	11,665	554	14,447	6,899,740 45	21,332 60
Kegalla :						
Average for 1889–94...	247	5,839	—	16,101	557,177 5	4,300 50
1895	243	5,745	—	17,139	560,726 40	3,604 50
1896	229	4,917	—	14,744	707,373 56	4,376 50
1897	334	5,521	—	15,559	708,145 83	4,153 35
1898	288	5,651	—	13,715	671,590 31	4,410 50
1899	234	5,826	—	13,868	714,540 32	4,675 70
1900	262	6,485	5	14,476	946,736 69	5,462 90
1901	195	7,002	—	7,197	1,035,235 79	4,940 70
Kurunegala :						
Average for 1889–94...	308	13,886	2	14,196	1,233,782 12	6,794 50
1895	435	12,101	1	12,537	858,166 5	6,128 30
1896	356	12,180	25	12,561	1,102,809 91	7,155 60
1897	393	11,965	23	12,381	1,210,970 54	7,497 50
1898	426	12,922	30	13,378	1,287,388 76	8,380 25
1899	385	11,618	73	12,076	2,158,040 23	9,331 35
1900	438	12,566	76	13,080	1,634,925 91	9,058 55
1901	438	12,352	89	12,879	2,427,051 20	8,970 40
Mannar :						
Average for 1889–94...	35	—	687	722	101,461 82	436 60
1895	10	—	577	587	101,046 34	464 45
1896	46	—	500	546	94,221 24	462 65
1897	40	—	496	536	97,388 51	490 50
1898	23	—	520	543	106,267 95	485 65
1899	84	—	400	484	97,600 86	441 75
1900	197	—	637	834	162,910 38	738 85
1901	121	—	588	709	129,596 95	571 80
Matara :						
Average for 1889–94...	982	8,921	16	9,903	1,235,507 0	6,542 93
1895	909	10,743	—	11,652	1,143,457 25	7,046 8
1896	887	11,526	—	12,413	1,721,940 8	8,419 95
1897	756	11,345	—	12,101	1,593,566 80	7,925 70
1898	610	9,799	—	10,409	1,288,660 80	7,212 55
1899	781	8,877	—	9,658	1,753,989 60	8,185 10
1900	710	10,266	3	10,979	1,519,028 19	8,195 45
1901	738	9,716	—	10,454	1,468,018 71	7,858 20
Mullaittivu :						
Average for 1889–94...	61	—	262	323	30,204 12	124 55
1895	42	—	246	288	27,613 18	114 35
1896	72	—	248	320	38,437 69	181 30
1897	47	—	248	295	38,891 6	179 30
1898	81	—	229	310	38,405 0	178 50
1899	163	—	323	486	40,466 83	227 25
1900	54	—	447	501	54,937 14	279 35
1901	176	—	474	650	58,920 36	285 15
Negombo :						
Average for 1889–94...	584	12,981	99	13,664	2,551,146 22	11,095 50
1895	124	11,321	11	11,456	2,445,720 16	11,388 0
1896	892	9,734	10	10,636	3,285,576 12	15,868 20
1897	530	9,905	13	10,448	2,550,115 68	11,615 18
1898	851	9,954	20	10,825	3,002,992 10	13,581 95
1899	883	10,488	146	11,517	3,914,477 27	15,814 75
1900	821	11,543	137	12,501	3,891,039 6	15,384 55
1901	536	11,974	136	12,646	4,538,302 58	16,195 80
Ratnapura :						
Average for 1889–94...	335	3,129	1	3,465	293,444 69	1,643 5
1895	247	3,077	—	3,324	304,666 82	2,009 5
1896	473	4,243	—	4,716	765,159 94	4,370 0
1897	313	3,964	1	4,278	609,848 37	3,646 30
1898	275	2,797	—	3,072	425,073 69	2,843 5
1899	293	2,743	—	3,036	639,559 85	2,956 15
1900	276	2,816	—	3,092	581,672 43	2,587 25
1901	206	2,810	—	3,016	414,089 36	2,298 25

The Number of Deeds executed in each District, &c.—*continued*

Office.	Language in which Deeds are drawn.			Total Number of Deeds.	Total Value or Consideration.	Value of Stamps on Duplicates and Originals of Deeds.
	English.	Sinhalese.	Tamil.			
					Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Tangalla :						
Average for 1889–94...	115	2,830	16	2,945	233,065 64	1,719 35
1895	117	3,662	—	3,779	228,598 78	1,503 65
1896	288	2,623	—	2,911	337,519 18	1,875 30
1897	196	2,792	—	2,988	255,881 15	1,417 66
1898	296	2,731	—	3,027	260,627 40	1,465 85
1899	143	2,785	—	2,928	270,618 21	1,497 62
1900	174	3,091	—	3,265	500,067 42	2,019 95
1901	124	3,118	—	3,242	380,082 82	2,022 40
Trincomalee :						
Average for 1889–94...	94	—	517	611	230,538 7	1,384 85
1895	176	—	456	632	235,585 96	1,334 40
1896	211	—	507	718	305,956 0	1,753 55
1897	247	—	501	748	415,139 39	1,790 35
1898	203	—	523	735	307,665 11	1,717 55
1899	177	—	482	659	247,894 41	1,414 85
1900	321	—	533	854	282,493 15	1,677 95
1901	232	—	469	701	330,263 74	1,253 20
Total for the Island :						
Average for 1889–94...	14,662	114,267	31,270	160,199	42,404,142 23	245,804 13
1895	15,902	116,149	27,455	159,506	59,216,692 99	274,497 90
1896	17,126	103,702	26,224	147,052	84,039,576 12	407,501 78
1897	15,153	108,458	25,807	149,418	82,112,217 20	481,738 64
1898	14,847	101,047	25,002	140,896	81,749,488 91	341,148 74
1899	15,780	98,926	25,485	140,191	64,417,098 90	273,232 15
1900	18,254	110,048	29,954	158,256	62,433,672 19	251,780 16
1901	18,304	110,706	27,664	156,674	73,887,498 4	265,899 48

[*For Table X., see page E 26.*]

XI.—Table showing the Revenue derived from each Office of the Registrar-General's Department from 1886 to 1901.

Office.	1886.*	1887.*	1888.*	1889.*	1890.*	1891.*	1892.*	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Anuradhapura ...	301 50	269 0	190 0	249 0	324 0	463 0	276 50	297 0	427 75	334 50	362 50	471 0	467 37	402 61	404 50	1,048 75
Badulla ...	3,370 50	2,945 50	3,119 0	2,464 50	4,160 0	4,912 50	3,782 25	3,775 25	5,585 75	5,536 0	6,766 25	6,721 75	10,797 0	5,041 0	6,023 50	4,877 25
Batticaloa ...	1,851 0	2,248 0	1,990 0	1,835 75	2,271 0	1,558 0	1,763 50	2,086 75	1,930 25	2,019 25	1,948 0	4,063 50	4,287 0	5,029 25	5,325 75	4,303 50
Chilaw ...	4,543 0	4,057 50	4,671 0	5,502 25	7,063 50	6,942 0	9,454 75	9,918 50	11,777 50	13,928 0	14,678 25	13,366 0	13,370 0	14,794 0	13,667 25	14,857 50
Colombo ...	16,799 0	14,647 50	17,620 50	19,105 0	20,286 50	20,710 50	22,713 50	25,253 75	28,625 25	32,521 50	39,539 75	39,272 20	44,377 25	45,773 0	46,994 70	52,648 50
Galle ...	5,473 50	6,014 50	6,150 0	8,216 50	8,954 0	9,499 0	10,774 25	11,049 75	15,184 95	14,221 50	17,873 50	15,007 75	12,968 55	15,119 55	16,717 30	16,396 80
Jaffna ...	3,314 0	4,172 0	4,218 0	4,008 75	4,554 65	5,361 50	5,633 0	6,128 0	14,442 50	12,161 25	12,493 55	14,596 25	13,682 25	14,972 25	17,766 75	16,273 25
Kalutara ...	5,732 0	5,311 0	5,462 0	5,924 5	7,731 55	7,672 50	8,014 0	7,944 75	10,912 25	10,461 25	16,294 25	16,003 75	13,855 25	16,075 50	15,233 50	15,608 50
Kandy ...	14,703 50	14,687 50	15,415 0	14,245 50	15,657 0	19,819 50	30,008 25	25,731 5	30,651 50	32,206 55	62,225 0	58,291 0	46,172 0	36,243 0	25,618 50	26,282 50
Kegalla ...	—	—	†2,458 0	4,594 50	4,391 0	5,532 50	5,384 25	7,296 75	8,258 0	9,301 50	18,242 75	16,885 0	13,998 50	13,487 50	12,188 50	12,567 25
Kurunegala ...	5,697 0	5,798 0	7,207 50	6,944 0	9,118 50	8,383 0	10,077 25	12,257 75	12,831 0	12,671 25	15,516 0	17,038 50	16,727 75	17,234 30	17,276 75	18,621 75
Mannar ...	119 0	140 0	126 0	110 0	192 50	127 50	90 50	162 0	237 25	200 0	455 0	397 0	543 75	507 50	821 75	693 75
Matara ...	6,271 0	5,955 0	7,251 0	7,905 0	8,359 0	8,306 50	9,033 75	8,776 25	12,843 50	13,088 25	14,059 0	13,653 75	12,019 50	12,820 50	13,111 75	13,309 55
Mullaittivu ...	40 50	36 50	25 0	70 50	96 50	34 50	18 25	3 0	50 50	22 0	32 0	22 0	17 0	55 0	55 75	34 0
Negombo ...	7,339 50	7,815 50	8,876 50	9,945 50	11,726 50	12,780 0	13,769 25	13,571 0	14,919 25	14,256 75	16,332 25	14,571 75	16,003 50	17,340 25	17,861 25	20,826 75
Ratnapura ...	2,888 50	3,035 0	2,050 0	2,211 0	2,902 50	2,238 50	3,291 75	2,799 50	2,936 75	3,599 50	6,605 0	5,962 0	7,476 75	5,199 75	5,371 25	6,987 25
Tangalla ...	—	—	—	—	3,090 0	1,436 50	1,797 0	2,105 25	2,413 25	2,520 50	2,931 25	2,748 0	3,270 75	3,467 25	3,507 25	3,792 75
Trincomalee ...	514 50	573 50	223 0	189 50	324 0	295 0	253 25	299 75	407 0	486 0	511 25	328 50	831 75	471 25	392 50	407 25
Vavuniya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Registrar-General ...	382 50	124 50	12 50	36 0	7 0	12 50	12 50	5 0	67 50	267 0	54 0	64 0	9,769 0	—	—	659 0
Total ...	79,381 50	77,941 50	87,065 0	93,557 30	111,209 70	116,075 0	136,147 75	139,461 5	174,501 70	179,802 55	246,922 55	239,463 70	237,634 92	224,033 46	218,338 50	230,195 85

* In these years the income other than registration duty (such as deficiency of duty and fines recovered from notaries upon deeds attested by them, and which average about Rs. 1,600 a year for the whole Department) is not included, not being ascertainable separately.

† Income for half-year. Office established in July, 1888.

XII.—Comparative Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Land Registration Department from its Establishment in 1864 to 1901.

Period.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Excess of Revenue.	Excess of Expenditure.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1864 ...	41,287 0	56,819 62	—	15,552 62
1865 ...	53,808 62	56,037 79	—	2,229 17
1866 ...	56,822 75	53,765 37	3,057 38	—
1867 ...	55,108 4	53,653 96	1,454 8	—
1868 ...	56,085 83	58,954 37	—	2,868 54
1869 ...	54,433 75	60,899 29	—	6,465 54
1870 ...	50,641 37	59,820 25	—	9,178 88
1871 ...	62,071 71	57,805 50	4,266 21	—
1872 ...	83,834 50	54,964 12	28,870 38	—
1873 ...	86,389 7	58,547 72	27,841 35	—
1874 ...	91,673 90	59,158 92	32,514 98	—
1875 ...	103,058 45	65,218 40	37,840 5	—
1876 ...	116,415 30	62,962 3	53,453 27	—
1877 ...	141,564 60	66,370 75	75,193 85	—
1878 ...	129,771 0	68,656 7	61,114 93	—
1879 ...	125,302 75	69,236 17	56,066 58	—
1880 ...	124,330 38	75,673 55	48,656 83	—
1881 ...	107,734 10	70,459 54	37,274 56	—
1882 ...	90,065 50	70,669 42	19,396 8	—
1883 ...	81,468 75	70,249 91	11,218 84	—
1884 ...	99,090 5	60,684 36	38,405 69	—
1885 ...	76,434 85	62,153 98	14,280 87	—
1886 ...	81,885 83	64,829 38	17,056 45	—
1887 ...	79,977 20	63,823 56	16,153 64	—
1888 ...	88,093 65	62,558 32	25,535 33	—
1889 ...	96,289 55	62,779 96	33,509 59	—
1890 ...	113,898 50	72,390 53	41,508 97	—
1891 ...	117,988 15	72,403 0	45,585 15	—
1892 ...	137,508 15	73,869 99	63,638 16	—
1893 ...	139,485 5	75,229 62	64,255 43	—
1894 ...	174,532 20	82,794 85	91,737 35	—
1895 ...	179,825 5	83,509 61	96,315 44	—
1896 ...	246,933 55	85,166 82	161,766 73	—
1897 ...	239,477 70	86,514 64	152,963 6	—
1898 ...	237,642 92	87,411 72	150,231 20	—
1899 ...	224,035 46	88,336 67	135,698 79	—
1900 ...	218,338 50	88,295 22	130,043 28	—
1901 ...	230,195 85	89,224 52	140,971 33	—
Total ...	4,493,499 58	2,611,918 50	1,917,875 83	36,294 75

Showing a nett profit of Rs. 1,881,581 08

XIII.—The Number of Duplicates and Protocols of Deeds, and other Records verified, stitched, arranged, and listed during 1901, and since the Verification commenced in 1888.

Office.	Documents verified &c., in 1901.			Documents verified, &c., since the Verification commenced in 1888.		
	Duplicates.	Protocols.	Other Records.	Duplicates.	Protocols.	Other Records.
Anuradhapura ...	18,577	14,354	11	49,808	14,374	108
Badulla ...	2,398	—	—	115,892	75,932	5,064
Batticaloa ...	327,426*	208,041	—	327,426	208,041	—
Chilaw ...	4,074	—	—	269,200	119,923	—
Colombo ...	28,998	12,539	50,500	1,351,794	654,330	99,234
Galle ...	19,974	6,223	—	841,659	513,221	—
Jaffna ...	16,408	4,194	159	1,380,100	1,051,504	2,052
Kalutara ...	7,343	1,236	—	590,499	328,282	150
Kandy ...	13,275	23,340	—	938,317	562,521	6,132
Kegalla ...	19,687	—	11	227,497	97,538	966
Kurunegala ...	10,271	—	—	394,872	202,557	7,012
Mannar ...	807	1,232	6	23,500	14,852	730
Matara ...	15,673	1,263	—	572,595	445,620	11,292
Mullaittivu ...	7,640	—	—	11,984	1,947	—
Negombo ...	12,100	—	610	503,677	603,936	1,881
Ratnapura ...	2,984	6,981	246	144,662	90,519	5,674
Tangalla ...	3,185	—	—	146,349	88,253	—
Trincomalee ...	685	—	8	33,936	21,198	728
Total ...	511,505	279,403	51,551	7,923,767	5,094,548	141,023

XIV.—Crown Grants listed in the Offices of the Land Registration Department since the Verification of Records commenced in 1888.

Office.	Number listed in 1901.	Number listed since the Verification commenced in 1888.	Office.	Number listed in 1901.	Number listed since the Verification commenced in 1888.
Anuradhapura ...	62	... 1,875	Kegalla ...	89	... 1,099
Badulla ...	88	... 3,619	Kurunegala ...	55	... 2,455
Batticaloa ...	23,568*	... 23,568	Mannar ...	77	... 616
Chilaw ...	130	... 6,566	Matara ...	327	... 8,643
Colombo ...	596	... 15,203	Mullaittivu ...	—	... 546
Galle ...	528	... 11,727	Negombo ...	86	... 10,324
Jaffna ...	44	... 2,031	Ratnapura ...	39	... 2,157
Kalutara ...	444	... 14,090	Tangalla ...	—	... 1,921
Kandy ...	360	... 11,973	Trincomalee ...	173	... 1,974

* The documents were re-verified in 1901

XV.—The Progress made in the "Consolidated Index."

Office.	No. of Clerks engaged in the Work.	Date of Commencement of Work.			Work done in 1901.	Stage of Work at the end of 1901.	Remarks.
		Division.	1899.				
Badulla ...	1	B	May	29	Re-arranged and fair-copied.	In the press.	The clerk was not solely engaged in this work.
			1901.			Posting of entries in progress.	
		C	October	1	50 348 to 37/321		
			1899.				
Batticaloa ...	2	B	April	10	Indexed 35/275 to 35/298 checked 33/109 to 1/1 and 35/151 to 35/298, arranged 6,821 and fair-copied 6,252 entries.	Arranging and fair-copying nearly completed.	—
			1895.				
	2	A	November		Revised proofs of Maradana, Kollupitiya, Kotahena, and St. Sebastian Wards Indexes.	Indexes printed.	—
			1897.				
	4	B	March	31	4/75 to 1/1 and 61/341 to 50/1, also revised and arranged names of properties in alphabetical order.	Arranging and fair-copying.	—
			1898.				
Colombo ...	1 from Jan. to Oct. and 5 from Nov. to Dec.	C	April	27	16/97 to 1/1 and 59/353 to 55/4 0 Revised and arranged the names of properties in alphabetical order.	Arranging and fair-copying.	—
			1897.				
	2 from Jan. to June, 1 from June to Oct. and 6 from Nov. to Dec.	M	March	15	Revised and arranged the names of properties in alphabetical order.	Arranging and fair-copying.	—
			1898.				
		A	November	21	51,121 to 10/1 and 78 382 to 79,304	Posting of entries in progress.	—
Galle ...	2 increased to 6 from Nov. 1, 1901	B	Do.		9/76 to 1/1 and 16 34 to 16/286	do.	—
		C	Do.		21/244 to 1/1 and 89/261 to 90,190	Arranging entries.	—
			1899.				
		A	November	21	31 1 to 31 10; checked and arranged names in dictionary order and fair-copied.	Ready for the press.	—
		B	November	22	—	Posting of entries.	—
Jaffna ...	2		1900.				
		E	January	10	33/234 to 33/251; checked and arranged names in dictionary order.	Fair copy in progress.	—
		F	July	4	12/363 to 12/11	Posting of entries.	—
		H	October	19	—		—
			1899.				
Kalutara ...	6	A	April	19	Checked and arranged names in dictionary order.	Arranging of entries nearly completed.	—
			1897.				
		B	October	4	Fair-copied, checked, and revised.	Index printed.	A Index, which was ready for the press last year, was also printed in 1901.
	2 from Jan. to Oct. and 5 from Nov. to Dec.		1899.				
Kandy ...		C	June	24	Fair-copied, checked, arranged, and revised.	In the press	—
			1900.				
		D	April	18	Indexed 12,045 entries.	Posting of entries.	—
			1899.				
Kegalla ...	2	A	July	12	A 26/366 to 29/157 and P 42/329 to 1/3, checked A 28 to 1 and P 73 to 29.	Checking nearly completed.	—
			1899.				
		A	April	24	55/22 to 10/291, 4/2 and 2/196, 101/1 to 101/39	Posting of entries.	—
Kurunegala ...	7	C	Do.		114/258 to 70/5, 68 3 and 63/246, 158/313 to 159/49	do.	—
		D	Do.		69/170 to 60/280 and 91/267 to 92,276	do.	The clerk was not solely engaged in this work.
			1897.				
Matara ...	3	A	May	1	Arranged names in dictionary order and fair-copied.	Fair-copying.	One clerk was only partly engaged in this work.
			1897.				
		C	June	7	18/90 to 9/1 and 4/187 to 1/1, checked 103/314 to 99/249	Checking entries.	—
Negombo ...	4	E	November	3	18/123 to 1/1, checked 85/384 to 79/1		One of the clerks was partly engaged in this work.
Ratnapura ...	2	A	August	25	Checked and revised entries.	Arranging entries in dictionary order.	—

VITAL STATISTICS.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF CEYLON FOR 1901.

I.—POPULATION.

THE population of Ceylon as enumerated on March 1, 1901, was 3,565,954 persons, exclusive of the military and shipping population. The estimated increase from that date to the end of December, 1901, amounted to 40,875, being the excess of births over deaths registered, plus the excess of arrivals over departures of Indian coolies. This number being added, the estimated population on December 31, 1901, would be 3,606,829. The rates for each year of the decade ending December 31, 1900, have been re-calculated according to the results of the last Census.

2. *Indian Immigration.*—The total number of Indian coolies who arrived in 1901 was 120,603, as against 118,343 departures.

3. Table A shows the arrivals and departures of Indian coolies in the period 1871–1901. The largest number of arrivals recorded in any year previous to 1900 was in 1876 and 1877, when the Indian famine drove a large number of coolies to Ceylon, causing an excess of arrivals of over 70,000. The tide of immigration was arrested in 1879 in sympathy with the general depression that followed the downfall of the coffee enterprise. In the years 1879–1886 the usual excess of arrivals over departures was turned into a deficit.

4. In 1887 the return of better times, consequent on the increase of tea cultivation, was accompanied by an excess of arrivals, which reached its highest point in 1892 (48,856), and fluctuated in subsequent years till it turned into a deficit of 13,236 in 1899, a deficit attributed to good harvests in Southern India and to the closing of the northern immigration route. In 1900 there was a sudden and striking rebound, showing in spite of so many as 113,000 departures the unprecedented excess of 95,000 arrivals. In the year under report the number of arrivals fell to 120,603, while the number of departures rose to 118,343, leaving an excess of 2,260 immigrants over emigrants.

Table A.—Arrivals and Departures of Indian Coolies, 1871–1901.

Year.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Excess or Deficit.	Year.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Excess or Deficit.
1871	88,529	58,610	29,919	1888	82,587	55,805	26,782
1872	80,121	74,035	6,086	1889	61,735	52,619	9,116
1873	89,012	80,629	8,383	1890	84,106	45,756	38,350
1874	125,156	89,727	35,429	1891	103,149	60,042	43,107
1875	86,712	95,519	—8,807	1892	116,472	67,616	48,856
1876	164,797	91,960	72,837	1893	91,676	73,181	18,495
1877	167,196	88,609	78,587	1894	85,256	66,292	18,964
1878	101,093	91,188	9,905	1895	123,611	80,673	42,938
1879	76,897	80,750	—3,853	1896	128,350	93,281	35,069
1880	45,600	73,683	—28,083	1897	153,075	109,213	43,862
1881	53,887	63,240	—9,353	1898	136,864	105,706	31,158
1882	50,907	57,820	—6,913	1899	68,393	81,629	—13,236
1883	39,204	52,962	—13,758	1900	207,994	112,936	95,058
1884	45,777	50,085	—4,308	1901	120,603	118 343	2,260
1885	47,794	48,863	—1,069				
1886	39,907	45,250	—5,343	Total	2,939,120	2,321,143	617,977
1887	72,660	55,121	17,539				

5. *Population, Registration, and Trade in 1871–1901.*—Tables I. and II. in the Appendix show the population estimated in the middle of each year from 1867 (when the registration laws first came into operation in the Island), the number of births, marriages, and deaths registered in each year, and their proportion to 1,000 persons living, and the yearly difference between registered births and deaths and between immigrants and emigrants.

6. The population increased in the thirty-one years 1871–1901 from 2,417,000 to 3,580,000 in round numbers; that is, by 1,163,000, or over 48 per cent. About half of this increase was due to immigration. The annual growth of the population in the period 1871–1881 was 13·2 per 1,000, 8 per 1,000 in 1881–1891, and 17·3 per 1,000 in 1891–1901. At the last-mentioned rate the population should double itself in forty years.

7. *Race Distribution.*—Table III. shows the estimated population of each race in the Island, the number of persons of each race registered as married, born, or dead, with their rates per 1,000 persons living, in the years 1900 and 1901, as well as the averages for the period 1891–1900. Tables IV. and V. give the number of births, marriages, and deaths registered in that period, with their rates for each Province and District.

8. The numbers of each race and the proportion of each to a thousand of the total population are shown in the following table for the years 1891 and 1901 :—

Table B.—Race Distribution of the Population, 1891 and 1901 (exclusive of the Military).

Race.	At the Middle of 1891.	At the Middle of 1901.	Proportion to 1,000. At the Middle of 1891.	At the Middle of 1901.
Europeans ...	4,725	6,300	1·6	1·7
Burghers ...	21,303	23,556	7·0	6·6
Sinhalese ...	2,050,206	2,341,608	678·5	653·6
Tamils ...	727,346	957,270	240·7	267·2
Moors* ...	198,124	228,455	65·6	63·8
Malays ...	10,188	11,905	3·4	3·3
Others ...	9,687	13,603	3·2	3·8

9. It will be seen that since the Census of 1891 the proportion of the various sections of the population has decreased in the case of all the races, except the Tamils and the nondescript class shown as "Others." The Tamils have increased by 26 per mille, the result mainly of Indian immigration, which has added over one-fourth of a million in the last ten years. The decline in the proportion is most marked among the Sinhalese, and amounts to 24 per 1,000.

II.—MARRIAGES.

10. The marriages registered in 1901 numbered 23,736, of which 16,227 were "general" (*i.e.*, other than Kandyan or Mohammedan) marriages and 7,509 Kandyan marriages. The marriage rate (*i.e.*, the proportion of persons whose marriages were registered in 1901 to 1,000 persons living) was 14·2, which is less than the rate for the preceding year, and the mean rate for the decade 1891 to 1900 by 3·0 and 0·7 respectively. The diminution, as compared with the previous years 1899 and 1900, was more especially in regard to the number of Kandyan marriages.

11. The proportion of the number of persons (other than Mohammedans) whose marriages were registered in 1901 and 1900 and the average in the decade 1891 to 1900 to 1,000 persons living is shown in Table C. The figures are based solely on the registered marriages, and take no account of the marriages legally contracted among non-Kandyan Sinhalese Buddhists and among Hindus according to customary and religious rites, but not registered. This accounts for the low rate among the Tamils, who are mostly Hindus.

Table C.—Marriage Rates among the different Races, 1901, 1900, and 1891–1900.

	1901.	1900.	1891–1900.
All Races (excluding Mohammedans) ...	14·2	17·2	14·9
Europeans ...	19·7	16·4	23·5
Burghers ...	14·5	14·5	15·0
Sinhalese ...	17·2	21·1	18·2
Tamils ...	7·0	7·5	6·9
Others ...	1·6	2·3	1·4

12. Table D below shows the Kandyan marriages, general marriages, their total, and the proportion of the number of persons married to 1,000 persons living in 1871–1901.

13. The Kandyans are, as a rule, indifferent to registration, though the law makes the issue of their unregistered marriages bastards. The number of marriages registered among them varies with the pressure applied to them by the Government Agents, who, under instructions from Government, made special efforts in 1894, 1895, 1899, and 1900, and secured the registration of marriages of large numbers of couples who had been living together as husband and wife according to Kandyan custom.

14. Thus, as many as 16,801 Kandyan marriages were registered in 1895 and almost 16,000 in 1899. In 1900 apparently the pressure was relaxed, and there were 4,685 fewer Kandyan marriages registered than in 1899. In the year under report the number of Kandyan marriages registered (7,509) was less than in the previous year by 3,765, but nearly equal to the normal number for the three years immediately preceding 1899. The variation in the number of Kandyan marriages introduces a very uncertain element in the calculation of the general rate of the Island, as will appear from Table D.

Table D.—Kandyan and General Marriages, their Total, and the Rates of the Number of Persons married to 1,000 Persons living, 1871–1901.

Year.	Kandyan Marriages.	General Marriages.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.	Year.	Kandyan Marriages.	General Marriages.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.
1871 ...	20,836	11,178	32,014	28·5	1887 ...	7,930	9,241	17,171	13·0
1872 ...	8,083	9,605	17,688	15·5	1888 ...	4,516	10,122	14,638	10·9
1873 ...	12,377	9,731	22,108	19·3	1889 ...	3,494	9,297	12,791	9·4
1874 ...	14,241	9,007	23,248	19·9	1890 ...	4,156	10 952	15,108	10·9
1875 ...	3,971	9,268	13,239	11·3	1891 ...	4,015	10,722	14,737	10·5
1876 ...	3,439	9,341	12,780	10·7	1892 ...	3,756	12,927	16,683	11·7
1877 ...	13,596	7,864	21,460	17·3	1893 ...	5,518	11,809	17,327	11·9
1878 ...	4,554	7,852	12,406	9·7	1894 ...	10,653	12,130	22,783	15·4
1879 ...	3,600	8,707	12,307	9·5	1895 ...	16,801	13,890	30,691	20·4
1880 ...	4,009	9,641	13,650	10·6	1896 ...	5,918	13,761	19,679	12·8
1881 ...	3,320	8,767	12,087	9·4	1897 ...	8,194	13,625	21,819	14·0
1882 ...	3,317	9,897	13,214	10·3	1898 ...	8,007	16,247	24,254	15·3
1883 ...	5,664	10,230	15,894	12·3	1899 ...	15,959	16,535	32.494	20·1
1884 ...	3,986	9,784	13,770	10·6	1900 ...	11.274	16,918	28.192	17·2
1885 ...	3,144	7,579	10,723	8·2	1901 ...	7,509	16,227	23,736	14·2
1886 ...	12,157	8,057	20,214	15·4					

* The term "Moor," which has long been used in the Department, is rather misleading. It is a relic of the Portuguese in Ceylon, who gave the Ceylon Mohammedans the name of their co-religionists in Morocco. In Ceylon the term means Mohammedans (other than Malays) born in Ceylon or Southern India and speaking Tamil as their mother tongue and mostly of Tamil descent. The "Malays" are descendants of Malay Mohammedans mostly introduced to the Island by the Dutch. "Others" includes Afghans, Arabs, natives of Northern India, Chinese, Negroes, &c.

15. *Mohammedan Marriages.*—The Ordinances Nos. 8 of 1886 and 2 of 1888 regarding the registration of Mohammedan marriages were in 1900 in force in the Western, Central, Southern, North-Western, North-Central, Uva, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces, and in the Batticaloa District of the Eastern Province. In August, 1901, the Northern Province, including the Districts of Jaffna, Mannar, and Mullaittivu, was also brought under the operation of the Mohammedan Marriage Registration Ordinances. It will be seen from the following Table E that, except in the Puttalam and Galle Districts, and this year also in the Ratnapura District, the Mohammedans have availed themselves but little of the opportunity of registering their marriages. In these districts the rate of persons married to 1,000 persons living per annum was 18·6 and 18·5 respectively. But Batticaloa, the chief Mohammedan district in the Island, shows 1·2 per 1,000, and Colombo, with the next largest Mohammedan population, 5·8 per 1,000:—

Table E.—Mohammedan Marriages in 1891–1900, 1900, and 1901.

Province and District.	Mohammedan Population at the Census of March 1, 1901.	Number of Marriages.			Persons married to 1,000 living.		
		Averages from 1891 to 1900.	1900.	1901.	Averages from 1891 to 1900.	1900.	1901.
Western.							
Colombo	39,951	86	110	117	4·8	5·6	5·8
Negombo	3,117	11	10	12	7·3	6·3	7·7
Kalutara	15,872	22	32	27	3·2	4·1	3·4
Central.							
Kandy	27,078	45	49	27	3·8	3·7	2·0
Matale	5,792	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya	2,617	2	—	—	1·8	—	—
Northern.							
Jaffna	3,138	—	—	7	—	—	4·4
Mannar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern.							
Galle	10,874	69	95	101	13·5	17·9	18·5
Matara	6,299	3	8	7	1·2	2·6	2·2
Hambantota	2,709	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern.							
Batticaloa	54,251	22	18	34	·9	·7	1·2
North-Western.							
Kurunegala	11,509	19	1	5	3·5	·2	·9
Puttalam	10,174	141	149	95	28·8	31·8	18·6
Chilaw	3,023	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central.							
Anuradhapura	8,957	4	5	2	·8	1·1	·4
Uva.							
Badulla	6,740	3	13	14	1·0	3·9	4·2
Sabaragamuwa.							
Ratnapura	2,031	1	5	13	·9	5·0	12·8
Kegalla	7,877	2	—	—	·6	—	—
Total ...	222,009	430	495	461	4·7	4·6	4·1

16. *First Marriages; Re-Marriages.*—Of each 1,000 men married in the general community, 902 were bachelors and 98 widowers; of each 1,000 women married, 965 were spinsters and 35 widows. Among the Kandyans, of each 1,000 men married, 860 were bachelors and 140 widowers; of each 1,000 women married, 906 were spinsters and 94 widows.

17. In the general community, of the 14,642 bachelors who married during the year, 14,271 or 98 per cent. married spinsters and 371 or 2 per cent. married widows; of the 1,585 widowers who re-married, 1,396 or 88 per cent. married spinsters and 189 or 12 per cent. married widows; of the 15,667 spinsters who married during the year, 14,271 or 91 per cent. married bachelors and 1,396 or 9 per cent. married widowers; of the 560 widows who re-married, 371 or 66 per cent. married bachelors and 189 or 34 per cent. married widowers (Table VIII. in Appendix).

18. Among the Kandyans, of the 6,465 bachelors who married during the year, 6,056 or 94 per cent. married spinsters and 409 or 6 per cent. married widows; of the 1,044 widowers who re-married, 744 or 71 per cent. married spinsters and 300 or 29 per cent. married widows; of the 6,800 spinsters who married, 6,056 or 89 per cent. married bachelors and 744 or 11 per cent. married widowers; of the 709 widows who re-married, 409 or 58 per cent. married bachelors and 300 or 42 per cent. married widowers (Table IX.). For the purposes of the calculation in this and two preceding paragraphs, 275 divorced men and 226 divorced women have been treated as bachelors and spinsters respectively.

19. *Divorces.*—Divorces among the general community are granted by the District Courts; among the Kandyans by the Government Agents and their Assistants. There were 612 divorces among the Kandyans this year (Table XIII.), making the proportion to the marriages in the year 8 per cent., a rate eighty times as large as in the general community (·14 per cent.), the total number of divorces pronounced in the several District Courts of the Island in 1901 being 24, against 16,227 general marriages registered in the year.

20. It would thus appear that the Kandyans are more anxious to escape from the bonds of matrimony than other sections of our population, except the Mohammedans, of whose divorces we have no statistics. This may perhaps be explained by the greater facilities afforded by the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance than by the General Marriage Ordinance for obtaining divorces. Divorces among the Kandyans are obtainable, among other reasons, by mutual consent, or on the ground of inability to live happily together, and need leave no stain on the character of the divorced woman.

21. *Re-marriages of divorced Persons.* — Among the general community 25 divorced men and 12 divorced women re-married in the year; among the Kandyans 250 divorced men and 214 divorced women, against 267 divorced men and 236 divorced women in 1900.

22. *Minors.*—The number of males under 21 years of age who married in the year 1901 was 756 among the general community and 915 among the Kandyans; and the number of female minors was 8,206 in the general community and 4,863 among the Kandyans.

23. The number of mixed marriages registered was as follows (Table XI. in Appendix and E 1 below):—

Table E 1.

	1901.	1900.	Mean in the Period of 1891-1900.
Between Europeans and Burghers	10	10	11
Between Europeans and Sinhalese	4	—	2
Between Europeans and Tamils	—	—	—
Between Burghers and Sinhalese	22	37	27
Between Burghers and Tamils	6	11	5
Between Sinhalese and Tamils	69	67	53
Other Mixed Marriages	10	15	5

24. *Signatures in Marriage Register.*—Of the men in the general community who married in the year 1901, 25 per cent. (as against 24 per cent. in 1900) and of the women 75 per cent. (as against 77 per cent. in 1900) were unable to sign their names in the register with letters (Table VIII.); and among the Kandyans, who usually show a higher proportion of illiterates, 38 per cent. of the men (as against 36 per cent. in 1900) and 97 per cent. of the women (as against 96 per cent. in 1900) were unable to sign their names (Table IX.).

25. *Age at Marriage.*—Among the general community this year the mean male age at marriage was 27·3, the same as in the preceding year and in 1899; for females 20·9, as against 21·0 last year. Among the Kandyans the mean age at marriage for males was 27·7 (as against 29·0 last year), and for females 21·5, the same as last year.

26. The highest age at marriage in 1901 was, in the general community, for males 90 years, for females 85 years; and among the Kandyans, for males 85 years, and for females 60 years. The lowest age at marriage both in the general community and among Kandyans was 16 for males and 12 for females.

27. The mean and maximum ages are probably misleading, for in many cases the parties would appear to have contracted marriages according to their religious customs, and lived together as husband and wife for years before registering the marriage.

28. *Buildings registered for the Solemnization of Marriages.*—The number of buildings registered for the solemnization of Christian marriages and whose registration had not been cancelled at the end of 1901 was 756, of which 476 were Roman Catholic, 110 Church of England, 77 Wesleyan, 20 Salvation Army, 19 Baptist, 19 Congregationalist, 19 Independent Catholic, 7 Dutch Presbyterian, 6 Portuguese Roman Catholic, and 2 Scotch Presbyterian.

III.—BIRTHS.

29. The births registered during the year 1901 numbered 134,252, and were equal to a rate of 37·5 per 1,000 persons living. This rate was slightly below the rate for the preceding year (38·6) and the average for the years 1897 to 1900, the period of improved registration of births, but was above the average for the decade 1891 to 1900 by 3·1. The diminution in the rate as compared with the previous year may be attributable to the falling off of the marriage rate in 1900 from that of the preceding year 1899.

30. The number of births registered and the rates in each of the years 1867 to 1901 are shown in Tables I. and II. in the Appendix. The number of births and their rates are shown for each of the years 1901 and 1900 and the average rate for the decade 1891 to 1900 in Table III. according to races; in Tables IV. and V. according to Provinces and Districts; Tables VI. and VII. (*a*) and (*b*) show separately the Sinhalese, Tamil, and Mohammedan births and deaths for 1901 and 1900, and their rates for the various subdivisions of the Island in 1891 to 1900 and 1901.

31. The registration of births in the early years of civil registration was very imperfect, and improved gradually after 1887, when under a provision in the Penal Code prosecutions began to be entered against those who neglected the registration of births, and other steps were taken to ensure registration. The improvement has become marked since 1897, in July of which year the Ordinance No. 1 of 1895 came into operation.

32. The subjoined Table F, in which the birth-rates in the several districts for 1901 are arranged in descending order, shows also the amount of increase or decrease in 1901 compared with the averages in the periods 1897 to 1900 and 1891 to 1896 :—

Table F.—Comparative Statement of the Mean Annual Birth-rates in the Periods of 1891–1896 and 1897–1900 and 1901.

District.	1901.	1897–1900.	1891–1896.	Increase of 1901 compared with 1897–1900.	Increase of 1901 compared with 1891–1896.	Increase of 1897–1900 compared with 1891–1896.
CEYLON ...	37·5	38·4	31·7	—·9	5·8	6·7
Anuradhapura ...	47·9	41·0	37·7	6·9	10·2	3·3
Trincomalee ...	44·6	37·2	30·8	7·4	13·8	6·4
Kurunegala ...	43·6	43·7	32·1	—·1	11·5	11·6
Mullaittivu ...	43·5	38·5	36·3	5·0	7·2	2·2
Jaffna ...	42·9	35·9	33·3	7·0	9·6	2·6
Batticaloa ...	42·9	45·3	43·4	—2·4	—·5	1·9
Matara ...	42·5	41·6	33·7	·9	8·8	7·9
Ratnapura ...	41·4	43·0	33·9	—1·6	7·5	9·1
Matale ...	41·1	43·2	35·7	—2·1	5·4	7·5
Hambantota ...	40·3	39·9	30·5	·4	9·8	9·4
Galle ...	40·1	39·2	33·4	·9	6·7	5·8
Badulla ...	39·8	40·9	40·1	—1·1	—·3	·8
Mannar ...	37·9	38·3	30·4	—·4	7·5	7·9
Kegalla ...	37·6	40·5	26·7	—2·9	10·9	13·8
Negombo ...	37·0	41·7	37·6	—4·7	—·6	4·1
Puttalam ...	36·2	36·3	31·4	—·1	4·8	4·9
Kalutara ...	35·1	37·1	31·6	—2·0	3·5	5·5
Chilaw ...	34·5	29·9	26·6	4·6	7·9	3·3
Kandy ...	33·5	37·4	29·2	—3·9	4·3	8·2
Colombo ...	30·6	31·6	25·8	—1·0	4·8	5·8
Nuwara Eliya ...	24·3	27·1	28·5	—2·8	—4·2	—1·4

33. The birth-rate for the Island during the year (37·5) was below the rate for the preceding year (38·6) and the average (38·4) for the years 1897–1900, the period during which registration of births received a great impetus by the introduction of the Ordinance No. 1 of 1895. The average rate for the period immediately preceding, 1891 to 1896, was greater by 5·8 per 1,000. While only four of the twenty-one districts, viz., Batticaloa, Badulla, Negombo, and Nuwara Eliya, show a decrease in the birth-rate for 1901 as compared with the average for the period 1891 to 1896, fourteen districts show a decrease as compared with the average for the period 1897 to 1900, the exceptions being Anuradhapura, Trincomalee, Mullaittivu, Jaffna, Matara, Hambantota, Galle, and Chilaw.

34. Anuradhapura District, which does not usually occupy a high position in regard to its birth-rate, ranks this year as the first, with a birth-rate of 47·9, followed by Trincomalee (44·6), Kurunegala (43·6), Mullaittivu (43·5), Jaffna and Batticaloa (42·9), Matara (42·5), Ratnapura (41·4), and Matale (41·1). In four of these districts, however, viz., Kurunegala, Batticaloa, Ratnapura, and Matale, the rates were below the average. The lowest birth-rates were, as usual, in Nuwara Eliya (24·3), Colombo, (30·6), and Kandy (33·5). Each of the above districts showed a deterioration from the average for 1897 to 1900.

35. The births and their rates for the years 1901, 1900, and the average for 1891 to 1900 among the different races of the Island appear in Table III., and their rates are compared in the Table G below, from which it will be seen that all the races, except Europeans and Moors, show an improvement on the average. The Tamils, Malays, and "Others" show increased birth-rates, both as compared with the last year and the average. The birth-rates among Burghers and Sinhalese show a deterioration from last year, and among Moors a deterioration from the last year as well as the average.

36. *Sex.*—Of the 134,252 births registered in the year, 68,888 were males and 65,364 were females, the former being to the latter in the proportion of 1,054 to 1,000 (Tables XIV. and XV.).

37. *Legitimacy.*—I have since 1898 omitted as misleading the information which used to be given as to legitimate and illegitimate births. Except among the Kandyan Sinhalese, registration is not essential to the validity of a marriage, and a large number of the people are content with the customary or religious ceremonies of marriage and do not register it. So strong, however, is the public sentiment in favour of matrimony that almost every marriageable girl is married, and to secure this parents, brothers, and other male relations often make great sacrifices.

38. There was a doubt as to the validity in law of a marriage contracted without registration, but it has been dispelled by the decisions of the highest court. Even if it had been otherwise, it is rather a misnomer to designate as illegitimate the issue of such unions. Even the Kandyan Sinhalese in spite of the Ordinance No. 3 of 1870, continue, as I have said before, to ignore the registration of marriages (except when pressed by the Government Agents) and to breed children whom the law deems bastards, but who are according to public sentiment quite legitimate.

39. There is, on the whole, in Ceylon comparatively little of what would be considered illegitimacy in Europe, the fruit of immorality on the part of parents, and what illegitimacy exists is mainly in towns where a foreign population has called into existence a class of unfortunate women, both natives and foreigners.

IV.—DEATHS.

40. The deaths registered in 1901 numbered 98,813, and were in the proportion of 27·6 to 1,000 persons living, as against 100,873 and 28·7 in the previous year.

41. The number of deaths registered and the rates in each of the years 1867 to 1901 are given in Tables I. and II. in the Appendix. Till within the last ten or twelve years the registration of deaths was not performed with much care, and the figures, especially for the earlier years, probably understate the mortality.

42. The rate rose from 19·4 in 1871 to 31·7 in 1877, a year distinguished by a severe epidemic of cholera and by a large mortality among the Indian immigrants who were driven by famine to Ceylon. The death-rate fell (as happens not unusually after a period of high mortality) to about 2 ' per 1,000 and below in 1879 and 1880, rising in 1885 to close on 30, a rate which, except in 1889 and 1893, was not approached. The mortality steadily declined from 1893 till it reached 23·7 in 1897, from which it rose to 26·6 in 1898 and 30·6 in 1899. In 1900 the rate fell to 28·7 and this year to 27·6. The reduction in spite of improved registration is an indication of improved health.

43. *Race.*—The number of deaths and their rates for each of the years 1900 and 1901 and the average for the decade 1891 to 1900 are given for the various races in Table III. in the Appendix. The rates for 1900 and 1901 and the average rates for the years 1891 to 1900 are compared below :—

Table G.—Birth- and Death-rates among the different Races in the Island, 1891–1900, 1900, and 1901.

Nationalities.	Birth-rates.			Death-rates.		
	Average, 1891–1900.	1900.	1901.	Average, 1891–1900.	1900.	1901.
All Races ...	34·4	38·6	37·5	27·6	28·7	27·6
Europeans ...	28·5	20·2	24·4	20·9	17·8	23·6
Burghers ...	20·5	29·1	29·0	18·8	23·7	21·1
Sinhalese ...	36·7	42·8	41·1	27·0	28·1	25·3
Tamils... ...	28·1	29·0	29·4	28·3	29·6	32·9
Moors	37·4	39·0	36·9	30·7	30·7	29·6
Malays... ...	22·5	28·2	29·8	25·5	34·2	27·6
Others	10·6	8·3	12·4	14·6	15·1	27·3

44. Compared with the average for 1891 to 1900, all the races, except the Sinhalese and Moors, show enhanced death-rates. Compared with the year 1900, all the races show improved death-rates, except the Europeans, Tamils, and "Others." The highest death-rate was among the Tamils (32·9), against an average of 28·3 and a rate of 29·6 for the previous year. The Burghers, as usual, showed the lowest death-rate (21·1), which is below the rate for the preceding year (23·7), but higher than the average (18·8).

45. *Sex.*—Of the 98,813 deaths registered during the year, 50,977 were of males and 47,836 of females. The death-rates per 1,000 persons living were 26·8 for males and 28·5 for females, while the average rate for the ten years 1891 to 1900 were 26·7 and 28·7 respectively. The proportion of male deaths to female deaths was as 1,066 to 1,000, the average in the period 1891 to 1900 being 1,053 to 1,000. These proportions are derived from unequal numbers of males and females living, for there is an excess of males in the population. In the year 1901 had the population comprised an equal number of males and females, there would have been 826 male deaths to every 1,000 female deaths, as against an average in the ten years 1891 to 1900 of 930 males to 1,000 females.

46. *Age at Death.*—Tables XVI., XVII., and XVIII. in the Appendix give the population, deaths, and their rates for the Island at the different age periods in the years 1901, 1900, and the average for 1891 to 1900, and Table XIX. gives the infant mortality in the various Provinces and Districts in those years.

47. The mortality of males and females separately and of both sexes together at the different age periods is compared in the following Table H for the years 1901 and 1900 and the average for 1891 to 1900 :—

Table H.—Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000 Living at different Ages.

Ages.	Ten Years 1891–1900.			1900.			1901.			Increase or Decrease* in 1901 compared with the Average of 1891–1900.		
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
All Ages ...	27·6	26·7	28·7	28·7	27·3	30·1	27·6	26·8	28·5	—	·1	—·2
Under 5 years ...	60·7	58·9	62·5	67·6	65·8	69·4	63·3	61·8	64·8	2·6	2·9	2·3
5 years and under 10 ...	14·1	13·2	15·1	13·2	11·8	14·6	12·8	11·7	14·1	—1·3	—1·5	—1·0
10 do. 15 ...	10·8	10·8	10·9	10·8	10·6	11·1	11·4	11·0	11·8	·6	·2	·9
15 do. 20 ...	9·1	10·5	8·0	9·0	10·3	7·9	9·0	10·7	7·5	— ·1	— ·2	— ·5
20 do. 25 ...	12·7	10·8	14·8	12·9	10·5	15·5	12·7	11·1	14·3	—	·3	— ·5
25 do. 35 ...	17·4	14·5	21·0	17·1	13·7	21·3	17·7	14·9	21·1	·3	·4	·1
35 do. 45 ...	23·3	22·9	23·9	23·3	22·7	24·1	22·5	22·1	23·0	— ·8	— ·8	— ·9
45 do. 55 ...	32·1	35·0	29·0	31·3	33·8	28·5	30·2	34·0	26·1	—1·9	—1·0	—2·9
55 years and upwards ...	78·0	70·5	89·8	78·8	69·6	93·2	74·5	68·0	84·7	—3·5	—2·5	—5·1

* The sign minus (—) denotes decrease.

V.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

48. The general health of the population during the year 1901 was satisfactory, the death-rate for the year (27·6) being the same as the average for the decade 1891 to 1900, and a decline as compared with the rate for the previous year. The greatest improvement was in the North-Western Province, where the death-rate declined to 25·7 from its average 34·8 and the rate for the preceding year 32·8. The Province of Uva showed the greatest deterioration in health, its death-rate during the year—the highest among the Provinces of the Island—rising to 40·6 from the average 35·6. The lowest death-rate was, as usual, in the Western Province, 22·6, which is less than the rate for the previous year by 1·0 per 1,000, but higher than the average rate by 1·7. The Northern Province, which was the second healthiest Province in the Island last year, has this year yielded its place to the North-Western Province, and shows a death-rate of 26·1, which is closely followed by the Southern Province with 26·2.

49. With regard to the discrepancy in the number of cholera deaths in 1900 between my Administration Report for last year and that of the Principal Civil Medical Officer, I have after correspondence with the different provincial registrars been able to trace 149 deaths. There were 58 in the Central Province and 61 in the Province of Uva, which had been registered as due to "vomiting and purging"; 13 in the Province of Uva, which had been registered as due to other causes; 7 in the North-Central Province registered in 1901; 5 in the Central Province and 2 in the North-Western Province, which had escaped registration, and which I have caused to be registered in the present year; and 3 in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, which, however, yet remain unregistered owing to the absence of particulars as well as a qualified informant. From the above it will be observed that the discrepancy was mainly due to an error of nomenclature, as many as 119 being registered as due to vomiting and purging, which the Assistant Provincial Registrar, Matale, states is an expression locally used for cholera. The remaining 90 deaths, which would make up the total discrepancy of 239, were distributed as follows:—63 in Uva, 17 in the Central Province, 7 in the Western Province, and 3 in the Eastern Province. These cannot be traced for want of correct and full particulars. The Provincial Registrar, Uva, in whose Province remains the largest item of the discrepancy yet unaccounted for, explains that he is unable to trace them, owing probably to incorrect names being given in the lists of the medical officers.

50. With a view to avoid similar discrepancies in future, I have with the co-operation of the Principal Civil Medical Officer arranged, in addition to the existing practice in vogue since 1896, that no deaths should be registered as due to cholera unless certified as such by a Government medical officer, that a copy of the entries of deaths due to cholera appearing in the medical officer's register of cholera should be transmitted at the end of each month to the provincial registrar of the Province, who will take steps to make the number registered by the registrars of his Province to correspond with the number shown by the Medical Department. And it is hoped that this arrangement will prevent all discrepancies between the number of registered cholera deaths and the number reported by the Principal Civil Medical Officer.

51. Fifty-two deaths were registered during the year under report as due to cholera, 23 from Badulla, 15 from Jaffna, 7 from Anuradhapura, 4 from Negombo, 2 from Kurunegala, and 1 from Kandy.

52. The Tables VI., VII. (*a*) and (*b*), and XXII. in the Appendix give the births and deaths and their rates in the several subdivisions in the Island. The figures are given for the Sinhalese only in the Sinhalese districts and for the Tamils only in the Tamil districts. In the Puttalam District, where the Sinhalese, Mohammedans, and Tamils are found in almost equal numbers, and in the Batticaloa District where the Tamils and Mohammedans are almost equal in numbers, the figures are given for these races separately. These separate figures furnish more trustworthy data for comparing the relative sanitary condition of these districts than if the rates included other nationalities temporarily resident in them. The infantile mortality, which is generally accepted as the most sensitive test of the health of a place, is also included in these tables.

Health of the Sinhalese.

53. The subjoined Table I. gives the estimated Sinhalese population at the middle of 1901, the births and deaths, and their rates for the years 1900 and 1901, with the averages for the years 1891 to 1900:—

Table I.—Sinhalese Population, Births, and Deaths, and their Rates in the Provinces of Ceylon in 1891–1900, 1900, and 1901.

Province.	Estimated Population at the middle of the Year 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			Proportion per 1,000 of the Population. Births.			Deaths.		
		Average in 1891-1900.	1900.	1901.	Average in 1891-1900.	1900.	1901.	Average in 1891-1900.	1900.	1901.	Average in 1891-1900.	1900.	1901.
Western ...	764,719	22,829	29,025	26,851	13,344	16,216	15,149	32·4	38·5	35·1	19·0	21·5	19·8
Central ...	286,882	11,271	14,128	13,240	8,283	9,077	7,809	42·1	49·9	46·1	31·1	32·0	27·2
Southern ...	537,930	17,685	23,081	22,634	12,500	14,076	13,700	35·4	43·5	42·1	25·3	26·5	25·5
Eastern ...	8,833	301	405	405	287	295	339	32·9	32·9	42·8	31·7	29·0	38·4
North-Western	302,234	10,579	12,252	13,002	10,039	9,694	7,413	36·5	40·9	43·0	34·8	32·3	24·5
North-Central ...	62,404	2,555	2,580	3,182	2,463	2,268	2,355	41·9	41·5	51·0	40·3	36·5	37·7
Uva ...	123,511	5,700	5,837	5,929	4,807	5,111	5,441	47·1	47·6	48·0	39·7	41·7	44·0
Sabaragamuwa...	253,310	8,926	11,588	10,959	7,050	8,202	6,952	37·7	46·7	43·3	30·0	32·9	27·4

54. The healthiest Sinhalese Province in the Island was, as usual, the Western (19·8), the healthiest district was Negombo (16·8), and the healthiest division was Pitigal korale south (14·0).

55. *Western Province.*—The Western Province, which is the smallest of the Provinces in area, but contains the largest population, more than a fourth of the entire population of the Island, of whom about 765,000 are Sinhalese, showed a death-rate of 19·8 per 1,000, as against an average of 19·0 for the decade 1891 to 1900.

56. The Negombo District, which since 1896 used to be the healthiest district in the Island, except last year, when it was surpassed by Chilaw, Colombo, and Kalutara, has this year regained its position as the healthiest district in the Island, and showed a death-rate of 16·8, which is less than the average for the decade 1891 to 1900 by 3·7 per 1,000.

57. The improvement was shared by each of its three subdivisions, of which the healthiest was Hapitigam korale (15·3), and the unhealthiest, as usual, the Negombo Local Board (28·5). There were four cases of cholera in the district, all of which were registered in the first quarter of the year.

58. The Colombo District ranks second in point of health among the districts of the Western Province and third in the Island (the second healthiest district in the Island being Chilaw), and showed a death-rate of 19·8, a deterioration from the average 18·4.

59. The health of the subdivisions was on the whole less satisfactory than usual, the death-rates ranging from 14·8 in Siyane korale east, the healthiest subdivision, to 34·5 in the Colombo Municipality, which was the unhealthiest division in the district, and in fact in the Province. Statistics for Siyane korale east and other new divisions marked * were not hitherto separately made up as the present subdivisions were first taken into account for statistical purposes since the Census of 1901. The infantile death-rate in the Colombo Municipality for the year was as high as 341 per 1,000 births registered. The Colombo Municipality division is more fully dealt with in Chapter VIII. (p. 15 *infra*).

60. Kalutara District, which till five years ago used to be about the healthiest district in the Island, is this year the unhealthiest in the Province, and shows a death-rate of 21·8, as against an average of 19·3. All its subdivisions deteriorated in health. Kalutara Local Board, which as usual is the unhealthiest division in the district, showed an increased death-rate (31·8), as against the average (24·9). Pasdun korale, which was hitherto shown as one division, and used to be the healthiest in the district, has been subdivided into two divisions, Pasdun korale east and Pasdun korale west, for which the figures are separately recorded for the year under report. The eastern division (17·8) now claims to be the healthiest division in the district, while the western portion is only better than the unhealthiest division (Kalutara Local Board). In Kalutara, totamune and Rayigam korale the death-rates rose to 22·5 and 19·9 from their averages 19·4 and 18·5 respectively.

61. *Central Province.*—The Sinhalese in the Central Province who number about 290,000 enjoyed better health than usual, their death-rate for the year (27·2) being lower than the average for the decade 1891 to 1900 by 3·9 per 1,000. Each of its three districts, Kandy, Matale, and Nuwara Eliya, showed improved death-rates as well as improved birth-rates.

62. In the Kandy District, which contains a larger population than Matale and Nuwara Eliya combined, the death-rate (26·1) was an improvement on the average (29·0), and the birth-rate rose to 45·3 from an average of 40·3. The infantile mortality was in the proportion of 171 per 1,000 births registered.

63. In six of its ten subdivisions the death-rates of the Kandy District were lower than the average, while the other four divisions showed higher rates. The greatest diminution was in Tumpane, where the mortality rate fell to 27·0 from its average 36·6, and in Pata Hewaheta, whose death-rate diminished to 22·2 from its average 28·5. Uda Dumbara showed the highest death-rate (29·9), but this was an improvement on the average (35·5). The healthiest division was, as usual, Uda Bulatgama (20·7, average 18·4). The four divisions which showed increased death-rates were Kandy Municipality, Uda Bulatgama, Udunuwara, and Uda Palata. The greatest increase was in Kandy Municipality, where the death-rate rose to 28·6 from its average 24·3. In this division the infant mortality was as high as 222 per 1,000 registered births. Nine of the ten subdivisions showed improved birth-rates, the exception being Pata Hewaheta, where the reduction, however, was slight (47·0, average 47·2).

64. Matale District showed an improvement in health during the year, the death-rate falling to 31·0 from an average of 40·7. All its four subdivisions contributed to this improvement, especially Matale south and Matale north, where the death-rates fell to 27·5 and 31·7 from their respective averages 39·1 and 42·2. The healthiest division was Matale south (27·5), and the unhealthiest Matale Local Board (37·6 for adults and 26·2 for infants). The birth-rate of each of the subdivisions was an improvement on the average, especially in Matale north (56·4, average 48·3).

65. In the Nuwara Eliya District the mortality rate diminished to 27·0 from its average 27·2. The diminution was confined to Walapane, where the rate fell to 27·0 from the average 31·7. The other three divisions, Nuwara Eliya Local Board, Kotmale, and Uda Hewaheta, showed enhanced rates. The birth-rate of the district (43·0) showed a slight improvement on the average (42·5). Nuwara Eliya Local Board (26·6) and Uda Hewaheta (46·8) shared in the improvement, while Kotmale and Walapane showed slightly diminished birth-rates.

66. *Southern Province.*—The health of the Sinhalese in the Southern Province, who number about 538,000, and form the bulk of the population, was almost normal, the death-rate for the year being 25·5, against an average of 25·3. Of its three districts, Galle showed an increased death-rate, while Matara and Hambantota showed reduced death-rates. The birth-rate of the Province (42·1) was a considerable improvement on the average (35·4).

67. In the Galle District, which contains more than half the population of the Province, the death-rate rose to 28·1 from its average 25·0. All its subdivisions, except Wellaboda pattu and Hinidum pattu, showed enhanced death-rates. In the Wellaboda pattu the average mortality (25·0) remained normal, and in Hinidum pattu, the healthiest division in the district, the death-rate fell to 22·7 from its average 25·5. The unhealthiest divisions were Talpe pattu and Walallawiti korale, which had the same death-rate (28·9) as well as the same birth-rate (43·7). In the Galle Municipality division, which showed the lowest birth-rate (31·1), the death-rate was 28·7, and the average 25·1.

68. In the Matara District, which is the smallest district in the Southern Province, and includes over a third of the Sinhalese population in the Province, the death-rate was in the proportion of 23·2, and was a slight improvement on the average 23·9. The improvement in the birth-rate was more noticeable, 43·5, against an average of 35·4. Four of its subdivisions enjoyed better health than usual, while the other three fared worse. The death-rates for the year in the subdivisions ranged between 28·3 in Matara Local Board and 19·1 in Wellaboda pattu, which is the healthiest division in the district, and in fact in the Province.

69. In the Hambantota District, which is more than twice the size of Matara, but contains a population a little more than half that of Matara, there was a considerable improvement in the health of the Sinhalese. The improvement was to some extent in Magam pattu, exclusive of Four Gravets (42·8 as against 44·1), but more especially in Giruwa pattu west, which is by far the most populous and the second healthiest division in the Province. Hambantota Four Gravets showed the lowest birth-rate in the district (33·1, average 33·2) and a death-rate of 35·8, against an average of 34·0. The infantile mortality was in the proportion of 459 to 1,000 births registered.

70. *North-Western Province.*—The North-Western Province, with a Sinhalese population of about a third of a million, showed a mortality rate of 24·5, a considerable improvement on the average 34·8. The birth-rate (43·0) was in excess of the average (36·5 . All its three districts enjoyed better health than usual, especially the Kurunegala District.

71. There was a marked improvement in the health of Kurunegala District, the death-rate falling to 26·1 from an average of 38·5. The improvement was shared by each of its seven subdivisions, and

was probably due to the adoption of sanitary measures (such as the clearing of a 60 yards belt of jungle round each village, so as to allow of the free circulation of air), referred to in the Administration Report of the Government Agent Mr. H. L. Crawford. It is noticeable that the number of deaths in the district from all causes during the year (6,703) was 2,231 less than the previous year, in spite of an increase in the population. Katugampola hatpattu, which contains the largest population in the district, showed the lowest death-rate (17·5), and Kurunegala Local Board the highest (47·9), but this rate is a decided improvement on the average (72·0). The birth-rate for the year (45·0) was also a great improvement on the average (38·0), and the improvement was spread over all the subdivisions.

72. The Puttalam District, which contains an area of about half the size of Kurunegala District, and a total population of nearly 30,000, of whom 40 per cent. are Sinhalese, 33 per cent. Moors, and 27 per cent. Tamils, showed lower death-rates than usual for Sinhalese and Tamils, and higher death-rates for the Moors. Statistics for the Sinhalese, Tamils, and Moors of this district are separately shown in the Tables VI., VII. (*a*), and VII. (*b*), respectively. The Sinhalese mortality rate fell to 30·2 from an average of 41·7. Demala hatpattu, which contains more than half the Sinhalese population in the district, showed a death-rate of 36·8, as against 52·8, the average. The other two principal Sinhalese divisions, Kalpitiya and Puttalam, also showed diminished death-rates, 17·3 and 16·4, as against their averages 15·3 and 19·5 respectively. The Sinhalese infantile mortality in the Kalpitiya division was as usual excessive. The rate per 1,000 births registered this year, 636, as against 429 in the last year, was the highest in the Island.

73. The death-rate among the Tamils, who number about 8,000, diminished to 35·1 from its average 42·5. Two of the principal Tamil divisions, Puttalam Local Board (34·2) and Kalpitiya (40·3), showed reduced death-rates from the averages 57·7 and 56·8 respectively, and Puttalam division showed an enhanced rate (28·6, as against 27·8). The mortality among the Moors in the district was in the proportion of 37·9 per 1,000, and was a deterioration from the average 36·7. Kalpitiya division, which contains the largest number of Moors—about half the Moorish population in the district—was, as usual, the unhealthiest division, the healthiest Moorish division being Puttalam Local Board 31·9 (average 32·7). Two deaths from smallpox were registered during the year, which the Assistant Government Agent states were the only fatal cases out of an epidemic which broke out in July, the disease being introduced from Colombo by a pilgrim journeying to St. Anna's.

74. The Chilaw District is less than one-third of the size of Puttalam District, but contains more than twice as many inhabitants. The health of the district during the year was very satisfactory. The death-rate among the Sinhalese, 17·6, the second best in the Island, was an improvement on the average 19·9. The birth-rates for the decade, 31·7, rose to 36·7 during the year. Pitigal korale south showed the lowest death-rate in the district (14·0) and Chilaw town the highest (26·7). The most populous division in the district, Pitigal korale central, showed a death-rate of 18·4. In Pitigal korale north, which is the largest division in the district, the death-rate 25·1 was a great improvement on the average 30·3.

75. *North-Central Province.*—The health of the North-Central Province, which is the second largest Province in the Island, but contains the smallest number of inhabitants, was on the whole satisfactory. The death-rate 37·7 was an improvement on the average 40·3. The birth-rate 51·0 was an excess of 9·1 on the average 41·9. All the subdivisions, except Anuradhapura town, showed improved birth-rates as well as death-rates. In the Anuradhapura town the birth-rate 22·4 was a slight improvement on the average 22·2, but the death-rate 47·3 was a deterioration from the average 41·1. This division showed also a very high infantile mortality (593 per 1,000 births registered). The lowest death-rate was in Kelegam palata (35·7).

76. *Province of Uva.*—The inhabitants of the Province of Uva, which is coterminous with Badulla District, fared worse than usual during the year, their death-rate being 44·0, against an average of 39·7. Seven of the eight divisions showed increased death-rates, the exception being Yatikinda (35·0, average 37·1). Buttala division was, as usual, the unhealthiest, with a death-rate of 60·9, a considerable deterioration from the average 51·9. The healthiest division in the district was, as usual, Yatikinda (35·0), followed by Udukinda (37·3). The birth-rate of the district (48·0) showed a slight improvement on the average (47·1). The improvement was shared by three of its subdivisions, Wellawaya, Udukinda, and Wiyaluwa; the other five subdivisions deteriorated in respect of the birth-rates, notably Wellassa (44·3, average 49·9).

77. Twenty-three deaths from cholera were registered during the year. The Government Agent states that there were two distinct outbreaks of the disease, the first at Bintenna about the end of November and the other in some villages north of Welimada about the middle of December. The origin of the epidemics has not been ascertained.

78. *Province of Sabaragamuwa.*—The general health of the Sinhalese inhabitants of the Province of Sabaragamuwa was satisfactory, the death-rate for the year being 27·4, and the average for the ten years 1891 to 1900 being 30·0. Both Ratnapura and Kegalla Districts showed diminished death-rates and enhanced birth-rates. The Ratnapura District, with an area of about two-thirds of the extent of the Province of Sabaragamuwa, and a Sinhalese population of about 114,000, showed a death-rate of 32·5, against an average of 32·9. Compared with the average for the decade 1891 to 1900, four of its subdivisions, viz., Kuruwiti korale, Atakalan korale, Kolonna korale, and Kukulu korale, enjoyed better health; while the other four, Ratnapura Local Board, Nawadun korale, Kadawata korale, and Meda korale, fared worse. The greatest improvement was in Kuruwiti korale (23·1, as against 28·0) and the greatest deterioration was in Kadawata korale (45·4, as against 36·1).

79. In the Kegalla District, which is about half the size of Ratnapura, and contains a larger population, the death-rate was in the proportion of 23·3 per 1,000, and the average 27·5. The birth-rate was also an improvement on the average (42·5, as against 36·1). The death-rates ranged between 18·5 in Dehigampal korale and 35·4 in Kegalla Local Board. All the subdivisions fared better than usual, except Lower Bulatgama, whose death-rate (22·9) was a slight deterioration from the average (22·4).

Health of the Tamils.

80. Of the Tamil population of the Island, which amounts to nearly a million, over one-third is the Indian immigrant population of the estates. The remainder are home-born, of whom about 328,000 live in the Northern Province, about 97,000 in the Eastern Province, about 78,000 in the Western Province, and the rest scattered over the other Provinces of the Island.

Table L below gives the Tamil population, births, and deaths, and their rates for the years 1900 and 1901 and the average for the decade 1891 to 1900 :—

Table L.—The Tamil Population, Births, and Deaths, and their Rates in the Provinces of Ceylon in 1891–1900, 1900, and 1901.

Province.	Population at the middle of the Year 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			Proportion per 1,000 of the Population.					
								Births.			Deaths.		
		Average 1891-1900.	1900.	1901.	Average 1891-1900.	1900.	1901.	Average 1891-1900.	1900.	1901.	Average 1891-1900.	1900.	1901.
Western ...	77,548	1,174	1,222	1,142	2,091	2,954	3,341	19·5	16·1	14·7	31·9	38·9	43·1
Northern ...	328,383	10,559	12,782	13,970	7,607	8,299	8,407	33·4	39·2	42·5	25·7	25·5	25·6
Eastern ...	97,174	3,860	3,938	4,147	2,750	3,146	3,261	42·3	41·4	42·7	31·6	33·1	33·6
Other Provinces, inclusive of Estates ...	454,165	7,639	9,159	8,932	10,766	13,280	16,466	22·4	20·9	19·7	30·2	30·2	36·3
Total ...	957,270	23,232	27,101	28,191	23,214	27,679	31,475	27·2	29·0	29·4	28·1	29·6	322

81. *Northern Province.* — The mortality rate of the Northern Province was in the proportion of 25·6 per 1,000, and was almost the same as the average rate for the decade 1891 to 1900 (25·7). Of its three districts, Jaffna showed a slight improvement in health, and Mannar a great deterioration, while Mullaittivu remained normal.

82. The Jaffna District, which contains the bulk of the Tamil population of the Province—more than 90 per cent.—fared slightly better than usual, the death-rate 23·5 being below the average 24·3. Five of its subdivisions contributed to the improvement, viz., Valikamam north, Valikamam west, Vadamaradchi west, Tenmaradchi, and Delft; the six subdivisions, Jaffna, Valikamam east, Vadamaradchi east, Pachilapalli, Karachchi, and Punakari, fared worse than usual; and the other subdivision, The Islands, showed the same rate (24·7) as the average for the division which originally comprised this and Delft division, and which has now been separately classified.

83. Fifteen deaths have been registered during the year as due to cholera. The disease first broke out, according to the Government Agent, Mr. Ievers, at Achchuveli, a village half-way between Jaffna and Point Pedro, and later on at Kayts, and was fortunately confined to the localities where it appeared, and altogether accounted for 60 deaths. The difference between this number and the number of registered deaths (15) is attributable to the deaths having occurred at the end of the year, and the remaining 45 events have probably been registered in 1902. It has not been ascertained how cholera was introduced into the district in spite of the closing of the northern road to the Indian immigration cooly, and the medical officers have failed to decide how it originated at Achchuveli.

84. Mannar District usually shows a large number of registered deaths over births, but the excess of deaths this year (287) is striking. The death-rate for the year rose as high as 51·0 per 1,000 from an average of 38·7, and the infantile mortality was in the proportion of 405 per 1,000 births registered. All the subdivisions fared worse than usual, notably Nanaddan (59·2, average 34·6). The Assistant Government Agent, Mannar, Mr. B. Constantine, reports that "The district is an unhealthy one, and the abnormal weather conditions of the past year have made it more unhealthy than usual. January and February are unhealthy months, with a heavy fall of dew, making the nights cold and causing chills, and the percentage of sickness drops in the hot months from March onwards. But last year there was hardly any hot season, and instead there was a constant drizzling in March and April, which continued the fever season. Then, when the south-west wind began, there was no rain at all for three months, and practically none for five months, and the hot weather, combined with a constant strong wind, was provocative of pneumonia and fever. The water supply is bad throughout the district, and was made worse by the drought.

"The unhealthiness of the district was reported to Government and a report submitted by the Medical Department, which ascribed the sickness 'to drought and scarcity of good water, and owing to the villagers resorting to native medical treatment, among whom the deaths were due to improper treatment, especially in the cases of chest complaints.'

"The chief cause of the ill-health is malarial fever. Every man expects to have fever, and looks on its coming and going as one of the ordinary incidents of life."

85. The Mullaittivu District enjoyed normal health during the year, the death-rate (41·3) being the same as the average for the decade 1891 to 1900. The death-rates in the subdivisions ranged between 43·6 in Maritime pattus and 39·1 in Vavuniya south. The birth-rate of the district 43·0 was an improvement on the average 34·4.

86. *Eastern Province.*—The mortality among the Tamils of the Eastern Province, who number over 97,000, was 33·6 per 1,000, an increase of 2 per 1,000 on the average 31·6. The birth-rate 42·7 was slightly above the average 42·3. The Moors in the Province, who number about 63,000, showed a death-rate of 30·0, as against their average 27·1. The Sinhalese population in the Province, about 9,000 in number, showed a death-rate of 38·4, being an increase of 6·7 on the average 31·7.

87. The health of the Batticaloa District, which includes a population of over 80,000 Tamils, 54,000 Moors, and about 8,000 Sinhalese, was unsatisfactory, the rate for each race showing an increase on the average. The death-rate among the Sinhalese showed the greatest deterioration (41·5, against an average of 28·9). The majority of the Sinhalese are confined to Bintenna, Akkarai pattu, and Panawa pattu divisions, all of which showed enhanced rates. The mortality among the Tamils (33·2) showed a deterioration from the average (30·3). Batticaloa Local Board (40·1), with a Tamil population of over 8,000, was the unhealthiest division for the Tamils, and Chammanturai pattu (22·7) the healthiest. The health of the Trincomalee District during the year was satisfactory, the death-rate among the Tamils who form the bulk of its population being 35·1, against the average 37·4. Two of its subdivisions, Trincomalee town and Kaddukulam pattu, showed diminished death-rates, while the other two divisions, Koddiyar pattu and Tampalakamam pattu, showed enhanced death-rates. Trincomalee town (37·0) showed the highest death-rate and Kaddukulam pattu (31·3) the lowest. All the subdivisions, except Kaddukulam pattu, showed increased birth-rates.

Health of the Districts in each Quarter.

88. I give below a table showing the death-rate of each district for each quarter in the years 1900 and 1901, and the average for each quarter in the decade 1891 to 1900. The districts are arranged according to the moist and dry zones; that is, the region having 60 inches of rainfall and more, and the region with less than 60 inches:—

Table M.—Mortality of each Quarter in the various Districts of the Island.

Districts.	Average of the Ten previous Quarters, 1891–1900.				1900.				1901.			
	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.
Moist Zone:—												
Colombo ...	21·7	20·9	20·3	19·9	22·8	22·0	24·4	23·4	24·2	21·2	21·2	24·5
Negombo ...	23·1	23·7	20·7	19·3	22·6	27·0	27·9	21·0	32·6	15·3	15·4	18·8
Kalutara ...	22·3	19·5	19·9	21·6	26·4	21·2	22·0	27·3	29·7	23·2	22·4	25·7
Kandy ...	26·1	28·8	28·7	28·1	23·1	30·7	37·6	37·2	34·5	31·8	32·0	32·0
Matale ...	41·0	34·2	38·3	38·8	31·9	32·3	45·6	39·8	40·3	34·3	33·8	36·2
Nuwara Eliya ...	24·5	28·1	29·1	29·3	16·0	19·5	19·5	24·7	23·4	18·2	19·3	21·0
Galle ...	27·0	22·4	26·2	27·8	27·6	22·3	27·0	31·8	29·9	25·6	27·6	27·4
Matara ...	25·6	20·8	24·6	25·5	26·5	19·1	31·2	32·0	29·0	20·5	23·1	28·3
Ratnapura ...	37·5	30·7	29·9	33·4	35·2	27·8	30·3	32·3	38·0	32·0	35·7	36·9
Kegalla ...	26·7	34·0	29·5	25·8	28·0	41·4	39·0	30·9	28·4	25·6	26·3	30·6
Kurunegala ...	44·9	39·3	35·3	33·5	37·4	37·2	39·4	30·2	29·6	25·5	23·2	28·9
Badulla ...	55·0	36·9	33·2	35·4	31·7	29·9	30·9	47·9	36·4	35·3	35·8	50·4
Dry Zone:—												
Jaffna ...	31·7	22·9	20·4	25·5	33·1	23·3	20·8	20·7	23·9	23·6	23·1	23·6
Mannar ...	50·6	41·3	30·5	31·5	50·2	37·8	36·7	37·1	63·7	54·9	35·6	34·7
Mullaittivu ...	50·5	36·9	37·8	39·7	45·4	40·0	33·7	34·2	54·3	45·8	29·8	41·2
Hambantota ...	41·4	25·1	22·9	25·3	34·5	22·8	23·6	23·5	31·1	22 8	21·5	25·3
Batticaloa ...	30·7	32·7	26·3	25·9	30·2	37·0	30·3	25·3	32·2	29·6	28·2	29·0
Trincomalee ...	35·4	37·1	28·1	32·8	39·4	33·5	35·4	27·5	33·9	30·9	21·8	35·2
Puttalam ...	55·0	36·9	33·2	35·4	45·2	28·0	29·2	30·2	41·8	34·2	30·0	29·4
Chilaw ...	25·4	20·7	19 2	17·2	17·5	17·0	19·5	16·9	17·8	17·6	16·5	19·5
Anuradhapura ...	51·8	38·3	31·3	36·0	46·0	34·8	31·0	35·7	44·8	37·1	34·1	38·1

89. Reference is requested to my quarterly reports published periodically in the *Government Gazette* for more detailed information.

90. In the dry zone districts the first quarter, as a rule, has the highest death-rates. Allowing for delay in the registration of deaths, the unhealthiness thus indicated appears to be due to the extreme variation of temperature in the three months December to February.

91. In the second quarter the death-rates of the dry zone districts generally decline by about 25 per cent. The reason probably is that the south-west monsoon comes as a hot land wind in the Eastern Province, relieved of its moisture by the hills of the Central and Sabaragamuwa Provinces, while in the Hambantota District and from Puttalam northwards the wind comes direct from the sea, and even when bringing no rains has a salutary effect. In the third quarter the death-rates of these districts decline further, but rise in the fourth quarter (the wet period in the dry zone districts).

92. The highest death-rate in the districts in any quarter of the year was 63·7 in Mannar in the first quarter. In none of the other districts was a rate higher than 55 per 1,000 recorded in any quarter, the nearest approach to it being in Mullaittivu in the first quarter. The lowest rate recorded in any quarter was 15·4 in Negombo and 16·5 in Chilaw, both in the third quarter.

VI.—CAUSES OF DEATH.

93. The registered causes of death are given in Table XXIII. in the Appendix, and are summarized in Table N below. Their distribution among the different Provinces and districts is shown in Table XXIV.:—

Table N.—Mortality from various Causes of Deaths in 1901, 1900, and 1891–1900.

Cause of Death.	Total Number of Deaths.			Proportion of Deaths per Million Persons living.		
	1901.	1900.	Average for 1891–1900.	1901.	1900.	Average for 1891–1900.
Zymotic Diseases	45,015	46,152	45,248	12,564	13,109	14,309
Parasitic Diseases	3,485	4,155	3,418	973	1,180	1,049
Dietetic Diseases	279	256	342	78	73	105
Constitutional Diseases	8,063	7,427	7,243	2,251	2,110	2,068
Developmental Diseases	2,831	2,792	2,047	790	793	625
Local Diseases	29,618	31,174	23,575	8,267	8,855	7,009
Violence	1,924	1,805	1,726	537	513	531
Ill-defined and not Specified Causes ...	7,598	7,112	6,065	2,121	2,020	1,858
All Causes ...	98,813	100,873	89,664	27,581	28,653	27,554

94. *Zymotic or Specific Febrile Diseases.*—This class consists of the diseases most amenable to public control, and most capable of being reduced by sanitary measures. The mortality under the head therefore deserves special attention. Zymotic diseases caused 45 per cent. of the registered deaths in 1901, and was 1 per cent. less than in the previous year. The total number of deaths attributed to this class was 45,015, and was in the proportion of 12,564 deaths to a million, as against 13,109 in the previous year and 14,309 the average in the period 1891 to 1900.

95. The fever death-rate decreased to 5,156 from an average of 6,836 in 1891 to 1900 and 6,073 in 1900. The Batticaloa District heads the list with the highest mortality (13,978 per million) from this cause, closely followed by Hambantota (13,647 per million), Mullaittivu (12,988 per million),

Anuradhapura (12,153 per million), Puttalam (10,030 per million), Mannar (8,379 per million), Jaffna (7,505 per million), Matale (7,171 per million), Badulla (6,769 per million), Trincomalee (6,759 per million), Kurunegala (4,901 per million), Negombo (4,606 per million), Ratnapura (4,404 per million), Kalutara (4·166 per million), Colombo (3,680 per million), Chilaw (3,603 per million), Matara (3,233 per million), Galle (3,183 per million), Kegalla (2,743 per million), Kandy (2,673 per million), and Nuwara Eliya 1,202 per million).

96. The mortality from dysentery and diarrhœa was equal to a rate of 6,686 per million of the population, as against the annual average in 1891 to 1900 (6.034).

97. The district with the highest death-rate from dysentery and diarrhœa was, as in the two previous years, Badulla (13,800 per million), followed by Ratnapura (13,219 per million), and then by Kandy (12,048 per million) and Mannar (10,112 per million). The lowest death-rate from this cause, as in the two previous years, was Chilaw (1,071 per million), the next lowest being, as usual, Jaffna and Negombo, with 1,564 and 2,102 per million respectively.

98. *Cholera.*—Fifty-two deaths were registered this year as having resulted from cholera. Of these, 23 occurred in Badulla, 15 in Jaffna, 7 in Anuradhapura, 4 in Negombo, 2 in Kurunegala, and 1 in Kandy.

99. *Parasitic Diseases.*—Parasitic diseases caused 3,485 deaths, and were in the proportion of 973 per million, a rate considerably lower than both the average for 1891 to 1900 (1,049) and the rate for the preceding year (1,180).

100. Under this head was registered dochmius duodenalis or anchylostomiasis as having caused the deaths of 328 persons (against 258 in 1900), of which 95 were in Colombo, 65 in Kandy, 57 in Kegalla, 44 in Ratnapura, 19 in Matara, 12 in Nuwara Eliya, 11 in Galle, 9 in Kalutara, 5 in Matale, 3 each in Jaffna and Badulla, 2 in Trincomalee, and 1 each in Negombo, Kurunegala, and Chilaw.

101. The disease dochmius duodenalis (also known as selerostoma duodenale, or anchylostoma duodenale, or as the tunnel worm, on account of the disasters it caused among the workmen engaged in the Mount St. Gothard Tunnel) did not appear in our returns till 1891, when the death-rate was only 23 per million. The rate has now risen to 92 per million, but there is reason to believe that the mortality from this cause is still under-stated owing to the difficulty of diagnosing the disease.

102. The disease is due to minute worms in the intestines, who bore their way into the mucous membrane. One stage of the worm is passed in muddy or dirty water and gains access to the alimentary canal in drinking water, and there attains its maturity. When present in large numbers these worms produce anæmia, and a large number of deaths in Ceylon now returned as due to diarrhœa, dropsy, debility, anæmia, &c., are really due to dochmius duodenalis.

103. *Dietetic Diseases.*—The deaths from these causes numbered 279 (against 256 last year). Of these, 261 (236 in 1900) were attributed to want of breast milk, 15 to chronic alcoholism, and 3 to delirium tremens.

104. Of the 261 deaths attributed to want of breast milk, 219 were among Tamils (chiefly estate labourers), 27 among Sinhalese, 13 among Moors, 1 Burgher, and 1 Malay. Of the total number, 118 occurred in Kandy, 32 in Badulla, 29 in Kegalla, 28 in Trincomalee, 9 in Matara, 8 in Kalutara, 7 in Negombo, 6 in Colombo, 5 each in Nuwara Eliya and Matara, 3 each in Puttalam and Ratnapura, 2 in Mannar, and 1 each in Jaffna, Hambantota, Kurunegala, and Chilaw.

105. *Constitutional Diseases.*—Constitutional diseases caused 8,063 deaths, and were in the proportion of 2,251 per million, a higher proportion than in the period 1891 to 1900 (2,068). Of the deaths in this class, the most fatal were phthisis 3,390 and anæmia 2,978. Rheumatism caused 546 deaths, scrofula 254, tabes mesenterica 248, cancer 213, diabetes 116, leprosy 104, parangi 89, rickets 52, tubercular meningitis 47, and elephantiasis 1.

106. *Local Diseases.*—The deaths under this head numbered 29,618, and accounted for about 30 per cent. of the total number of deaths. They were in the proportion of 8,267 to a million, as against an average of 7,009. The increase is probably due to better specification of causes of death.

107. Of the total number of deaths from local diseases, 10,960 (or nearly 37 per cent.) were assigned to the diseases of the nervous system, including 9,362 from infantile convulsions, 459 from tetanus, 385 from paralysis, 178 from apoplexy, 94 from epilepsy, and 65 from mania; 6,744 deaths were caused by diseases of the respiratory system, including 2,912 from pneumonia, 697 from bronchitis, 271 from asthma, 34 from pleurisy, 33 from laryngitis, and 5 from croup. Diseases of the digestive system caused 1,261 deaths, including 224 from diseases of the liver, 139 from ascites, 122 from diseases of stomach, 66 from dyspepsia, and 48 from hæmetamesis; 536 deaths resulted from diseases of the circulatory system, including 274 from varicose veins, 18 from angina pectoris, and 14 from valve diseases of the heart; 301 deaths resulted from diseases of the urinary system, including 88 from Bright's disease, 43 from nephritis, 38 from suppression of urine, 8 from diseases of the bladder, and 1 from calculus; and 7,544 (or 26 per cent.) from diseases of the integumentary system.

108. *Diseases of Women at Parturition.*—2,068 deaths were attributed to diseases of parturition, including 1,084 from puerperal convulsions, 42 from abortion and miscarriage, 8 from flooding, 5 from phlegmasia dolens, 2 from puerperal mania, and 927 from other and undefined accidents of childbirth. The total number of children registered during the year as born alive was 134,252, so that the mortality of mothers to a 1,000 children born was 15·4. In other words, one mother died to every 65 children born alive, this proportion being more than three times as high as the average rate in England in 1899.

Table O.—Deaths of Women at Parturition.

Nationality.	Deaths of Women at Parturition.			Births.			Deaths of Women at Parturition to 1,000 Births.		
	Average. 1891–1900.	1900.	1901.	Average. 1891–1900.	1900.	1901.	Average. 1891–1900	1900.	1901.
All Races ...	2,106·9	2,342	2,068	112,204	136,051	134,252	18·8	17·2	15·4
Europeans ...	·3	—	—	154	158	154	—	—	—
Burghers ...	8·3	7	11	458	675	682	17·5	10·3	16·1
Sinhalese ...	1,638·2	1,884	1,628	79,902	98,952	96,262	20·5	19·0	16·9
Tamils ...	298·0	303	284	23,232	27,101	28,191	12·8	11·1	10·1
Moors ...	152·2	141	138	8,091	8682	8,440	18·8	16 2	16·4
Malays ...	8·0	5	7	247	352	355	32·4	14·2	19·7
Others ...	1·9	2	—	120	131	168	16·7	15·3	—

109. *Accidents.*—The deaths in 1901 ascribed to accident or negligence numbered 1,608, and were equal to a rate of 448 per million, 11 per million less than the mean rate for 1891 to 1900 (459). Of these deaths, 416 or nearly 40 per cent. were due to fall from trees, 367 to drowning, 184 to snake-bite, 48 to other poison, 102 to burns and scalds, 7 to gunshot wounds, 76 to injury at birth, 72 to fall of heavy substance, 36 to fall from heights other than trees, 19 to being run over by trains, 17 to being run over by carts, 17 to lightning, 8 to suffocation, 3 to explosion at quarries, 2 to sunstroke, 1 to tram car, 1 to a steam roller, 1 to a fall from a horse, 1 to machinery, 1 to fall into a pit, 1 to explosion of gunpowder, 1 to a shock, and 1 to an overdose of arrack. Twelve deaths were caused by alligators, 9 by elephants, 7 by buffaloes, 6 by bulls, 5 by wasps, 3 by cheetahs, 3 by boars, 2 by bears, 2 by horses, 2 by rat bites, and 1 by a cow (Table XXVIII.).

110. *Suicide.*—146 deaths were attributed to suicide, equal to a rate of 41 per million persons living, which is considerably lower than in England, where in 1899 it was 90 to a million. The favourite mode of suicide in Ceylon is hanging, which accounts for more than half the deaths (77) and drowning accounts for 24.

111. *Homicide.*—As many as 135 deaths were attributed to homicide, corresponding to a rate of 38 per million persons living, a rate 6 per million higher than the average during the period 1891 to 1900 (32).

112. *Executions.*—There were 35 judicial executions registered during the year. This is 3 in excess of last year, and corresponded to a rate of 10 per million persons living.

VII.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS ON ESTATES.

113. The total number of births reported for registration in 1901 from the estates in the Central, Uva, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces, and the Colombo and Kalutara Districts of the Western Province, was 8,175 (of which 20 were Europeans, 26 Burghers, 240 Sinhalese, 7,804 Tamils, 65 Moors, 13 Malays, and 7 others); and the total number of deaths numbered 13,807 (19 Europeans, 9 Burghers, 182 Sinhalese, 13,505 Tamils, 80 Moors, 2 Malays, and 10 others).

114. The term "estate" means any land having 10 or more acres in cultivation and situated in a district appointed under the Medical Wants Ordinance, No. 17 of 1880. The Ordinance has been brought into operation only in the districts containing tea, coffee, and other plantations, mainly under European management, viz., in the districts named above.

115. The subjoined Table P gives the birth- and death-rate among the estate labourers. The Colombo District means here the estates in the Avisawella division:—

Table P.—Birth- and Death-rates among the Estate Population.

District.	Population at the Census of March 1, 1901.	Proportion per 1,000 of the Population.											
		Births.						Deaths.					
		1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1896.	1897	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Kandy ...	155,444	19·3	24·9	22·4	21·3	21·5	20·0	21·4	22·7	28·3	25·9	30·4	38·1
Matale ...	26,136	17·6	26·5	21·5	17·7	21·4	19·9	17·5	20·0	28·7	34·7	36·7	42·2
Nuwara Eliya...	103,564	22·5	22·3	21·7	17·5	16·3	16·3	21·5	17·6	25·4	17·4	15·2	16·0
Badulla ...	51,788	18·6	25·0	21·8	22·4	22·8	22·2	17·4	22·6	22·9	19·4	21·2	27·3
Ratnapura ...	16,642	20·2	31·1	25·7	22·8	27·7	23·7	21·2	39·5	60·6	28·5	30·3	45·5
Kegalla ...	41,499	20·7	24·2	30·2	23·1	25·6	24·2	33·4	31·0	44·8	41·7	36·0	40·2
Kalutara ...	8,302	7·0	14·0	14·5	14·9	16·1	14·4	31·6	31·3	40·5	36·4	41·7	54·7
Colombo ...	16,965	10·3	19·3	16·3	15·1	19·7	16·0	47·5	47·9	46·0	50·6	39·9	50·0

116. *Kandy District.*—The estate births reported for registration in 1901 numbered 3,114 (13 Europeans, 9 Burghers, 61 Sinhalese, 3,005 Tamils, against 2,904 the annual average for 1896–1900, 21 Moors, 4 Malays, and 1 other) and the deaths numbered 5,915 (11 Europeans, 3 Burghers, 66 Sinhalese, 5,793 Tamils, against 3,505 Tamils, the annual average for 1896–1900, 35 Moors, 1 Malay, and 6 others). The birth-rate for the year (20·0) was 1·9 per 1,000 below the annual average for 1896–1900 (21·9), while the death-rate (38·1) showed an increase of 12·4 over the average 25·7.

117. Of the 5,915 deaths, 2,734 or 46 per cent. were due to diarrhœal diseases, as against 38 per cent. in the preceding five years 1896–1900. The other most fatal causes were debility 1,010 (600 the annual average in 1896–1900), pneumonia and bronchitis 318 (average 232), general dropsy 283 (average 143), fevers 241 (average 173), malarial cachexia 240 (average 138), infantile convulsions 183 (average 156), old age 155 (average 98), dochmius duodenalis 55 (average 55), anæmia 47, phthisis 46, and starvation (want of breast milk) 40.

118. *Matale District.*—The total number of births reported for registration from the estates in the Matale District numbered 519 (3 Europeans, 1 Burgher, 9 Sinhalese, 503 Tamils against 466 Tamils the annual average for 1896–1900, 2 Moors, and 1 other), and the deaths numbered 1,102 (12 Sinhalese, 1,084 Tamils against 631 Tamils the annual average for 1896–1900, 5 Moors, and 1 Malay). The birth-rate for the year (19·9) was 1 per 1,000 below the average for the period 1896–1900 (20·9), while the death-rate (42·2) was 14·7 per 1,000 in excess of the annual average 27·5.

119. Of the 1,102 deaths in 1901, 449 or 40 per cent. were due to diarrhœal diseases, 8 per cent. higher than the average for 1896–1900. Debility (mostly of infants from inability to suck) caused 112 deaths (68 the annual average for 1896–1900), malarial cachexia 111 (60 the annual average for 1896–1900), pneumonia and bronchitis 99 (50 the annual average for 1896–1900), fevers 88 (83 the annual average), general dropsy 58 (28 the annual average), infantile convulsions 35, anæmia 24, and old age 21.

120. *Nuwara Eliya District.*—The total number of births reported for registration from the estates in the Nuwara Eliya District in 1901 was 1,685 (1 European, 8 Burghers, 41 Sinhalese, 1,625 Tamils against 1,768 Tamils the annual average for 1896–1900, 8 Moors, and 2 Malays, and the deaths numbered 1,650 (2 Europeans, 1 Burgher, 20 Sinhalese, 1,623 Tamils against 1,733 Tamils the annual average, and 4 Moors). Both births and deaths show decreased rates, the former declining to 16·3 from an annual average of 20·1, and the latter 16·0 from 19·4.

121. Of 1,650 deaths in 1901, as many as 843 or more than 50 per cent. are due to diarrhœal diseases. The other most fatal causes were debility 252 (382 the annual average for 1896–1900), pneumonia and bronchitis 128 (174 the annual average for 1896–1900), old age 84 (57 the annual average for 1896–1900), general dropsy 61 (88 the annual average), fevers 52 (64 the annual average for 1896–1900), infantile convulsions 38 (50 the annual average for 1896–1900), phthisis 16, and influenza 16.

122. *Badulla District.*—The total number of births reported for registration from the estates in the Badulla District in 1901 amounted to 1,152 (2 Europeans, 6 Burghers, 20 Sinhalese, 1,114 Tamils against 991 Tamils the annual average for 1896–1900, 6 Moors, 4 Malays), and the deaths numbered 1,412 (2 Europeans, 2 Burghers, 13 Sinhalese, 1,386 Tamils against 1,022 Tamils the annual average for 1896–1900, 8 Moors, and 1 other). The birth-rate (22·2) has remained almost identical with the annual average (22·1), while the death-rate rose to 27·3 from the average of 20·7.

123. Of the 1,412 deaths in 1901, 497 or 35 per cent. were due to diarrhœal diseases. The other most fatal causes were debility, mostly of infants from inability to suck, 254 (172 the annual average for 1896–1900), pneumonia and bronchitis 140 (93 the annual average for 1896–1900), fevers 119 (71 the annual average for 1896–1900), infantile convulsions 55 (41 the annual average for 1896–1900), general dropsy 49 (25 the annual average for 1896–1900), malarial cachexia 40 (23 the annual average for 1896–1900), and old age 32.

124. *Kegalla District.*—The total number of births reported for registration from the estates in the Kegalla District amounted to 919 (1 European, 1 Burgher, 51 Sinhalese, 843 Tamils against 805 Tamils the annual average for 1896–1900, 17 Moors, 3 Malays, and 3 others), and the deaths numbered 1,668 (4 Europeans, 3 Burghers, 36 Sinhalese, 1,598 Tamils against 1,261 Tamils the annual average for 1896–1900, 25 Moors, and 2 others). The birth-rate in the district (24·2) was almost identical with the annual average for 1896–1900 (24·8), and the death-rate (40·2) was 2·8 per 1,000 above its annual average 37·4.

125. Of the 1,668 deaths in 1901, diarrhœal diseases caused 736 or over 44 per cent. of the deaths. The other most fatal cause of death here as elsewhere was debility, which caused 167 deaths (123 the annual average for 1896–1900), 122 deaths were attributed to malarial cachexia (106 the annual average for 1896–1900), fevers 102 (84 the annual average), infantile convulsions 85 (74 the annual average), old age 71 (49 the annual average), pneumonia and bronchitis 52 (55 the annual average), dochmius duodenalis 48 (28 the annual average), and general dropsy 41.

126. *Ratnapura District.*—The total number of births reported for registration from the estates in the Ratnapura District in 1901 was 394 (1 Burgher, 22 Sinhalese, 362 Tamils against 311 Tamils the annual average for 1896–1900, and 9 Moors), and the deaths numbered 758 (16 Sinhalese, 740 Tamils against 452 the annual average for 1896–1900, and 2 Moors). The birth-rate during the year (23·7) was 1·8 per 1,000 less than the average, while the death-rate increased to 45·5 from the average of 36·0.

127. Of the 758 deaths in 1901, as many as 423 or nearly 56 per cent. were due to diarrhœal diseases. The other most fatal causes were debility, mostly of infants from inability to suck, 73 (51 the annual average for 1896–1900), malarial cachexia 47 (17 the annual average for 1896–1900), fevers 46 (47 the annual average for 1896–1900), infantile convulsions 32 (29 the annual average), dochmius duodenalis 22 (14 the annual average), general dropsy 14, pneumonia 12, and old age 11.

128. *Colombo District.*—This is one of the districts which, as a rule, shows very high death-rates and low birth-rates. The number of births reported for registration from the estates in this district was 120 (16 Sinhalese, 102 Tamils, 1 Moor, and 1 other), and the deaths numbered 454 (7 Sinhalese, 446 Tamils, and 1 other). In the year under review the birth-rate has remained almost normal (16·0, against 16·1), while the death-rate rose so high as 50·0 from an average of 46·4.

129. Of the 454 deaths, as many as 257, *i.e.*, nearly 57 per cent. of the total number, were due to diarrhœal diseases. The other chief natural causes of death were fevers 76, pneumonia and bronchitis 18, anæmia 15, debility 11, phthisis 9, malarial cachexia 7.

130. *Kalutara District.*—The number of births reported from the estates in this district was 272 (20 Sinhalese, 250 Tamils, 1 Moor, and 1 other), and the deaths numbered 848 (12 Sinhalese, 835 Tamils, 1 Moor). This, like Colombo, is one of the least healthy districts for the estate Tamil population, and as a rule shows low birth- and high death-rates. The birth-rate during the year (14·4) is a slight improvement on its average (13·3), while the death-rate shows a marked deterioration in health, the rate recorded (54·7) being 18·4 per 1,000 in excess of the annual average 36·3.

131. In the year 1901 the largest number of deaths in the district was from tabes mesenterica. The disease appears to have been mainly confined to the estates of this district, and was responsible for 221 deaths, or more than one-fourth of the total number of deaths (848). The other most fatal causes were diarrhœal diseases 213, debility 67, malarial cachexia 54, fevers 53, general dropsy 40, infantile convulsions 35, old age 26, pneumonia 22, and phthisis 18.

VIII.—HEALTH OF THE TOWN OF COLOMBO.

132. The total number of births registered in the town of Colombo during the year 1901 was 3,234 and corresponded to a rate of 20·6, which was a deterioration from the rate for the previous year (22·4) as well as from the average rate for the period 1895 to 1900 (21·0). The number of deaths registered in the town in 1901 was 5,412. Add to this 32 deaths of town patients who died at the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Kanatta (outside the town), and whose deaths were registered by an extra-urban registrar, and there would be a total of 5,444, equal to a rate of 34·7 per 1,000 persons living. The death-rate was in excess of the average for the period 1895 to 1900 by 2·1, and of the rate for the preceding year by ·5; the number of deaths registered during the year was the largest ever recorded in the town, and was 763 in excess of the annual average for the preceding six years 1895 to 1900 (4,681).

133. The vital statistics of the town were first separately collected in 1887; and at the end of 1892 important changes in the system of death registration were introduced by the Ordinance No. 20 of 1891, which came into operation there on the 1st January, 1893. The machinery of registration was

improved at the beginning of 1895 by the appointment of stipendiary medical officers as registrars, and still further, in May, 1897, by increasing their number and making inspection by the registrar, or a certificate as to the cause of death from a qualified medical attendant on the deceased, indispensable. The period subsquent to 1892 accordingly shows a marked increase in the number of registered events, especially deaths, over the period 1887 to 1892.

134. During the period 1895 to 1901 the average number of deaths registered yearly was 4,870, and in 1887 to 1892 2,628. The population is estimated to have increased to 147,842 at the middle of the former period from 125,871 at the middle of the latter period. Making allowance for this increase, and presuming that the mortality was equal at both the periods, there should have been registered an average of 4,146 deaths in 1887 to 1892 instead of 2,628. This would show that 37 per cent. of the deaths during this period escaped registration.

135. In 1887 to 1892 the mean annual mortality of the town was 20·8 per 1,000. In 1893, upon the introduction of the new system of registration of deaths, the death-rate rose to 31·4. The rate rose still higher (to 33·6) in 1894, and remained about the same in the three succeeding years 1895, 1896, and 1897. In 1898 it fell to 32·1, and still further to 29·8 in 1899, from which it rose to 34·2 in 1900 and to 34·7 in the year under report.

136. As usual, the death-rate exceeds the birth-rate, owing mainly to the preponderance of males over females, chiefly among the Europeans and among the Indian Tamils and Mohammedans, and to the presence of hospitals and jails, which add to the normal mortality of the town. The birth-rate this year fell short of the death-rate by 40 per cent.

137. *Births and Deaths and their Rates.*—The subjoined Table Q gives the births and deaths and their rates of each race living in the Colombo Municipality for the years 1900 and 1901 and the averages for 1895 to 1900 :—

Table Q.—Births, Deaths, and their Rates for each Race living in the Town of Colombo for 1900 and 1901, and the Averages for 1895–1900.

Race.	Population (inclusive of the Military) at the Census of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			Birth-rate per Mille.			Death-rate per Mille.		
		Average, 1895-1900.	1900.	1901.	Average, 1895-1900.	1900.	1901.	Average, 1895-1900.	1900.	1901.	Average, 1895-1900.	1900.	1901.
All Races ...	155,869	3,025	3,373	3,234	4,681	5,259	5,444	·21·0	22·4	20·6	32·6	34·2	34·7
Europeans ...	2,657	66	72	75	73	92	80	27·8	27·4	28·1	29·6	35·0	29·9
Burghers ...	11,861	246	351	345	303	302	296	23·9	29·8	29·0	26·5	25·6	24·9
Sinhalese ...	68,772	1,407	1,749	1,671	2,125	2,325	2,375	23·0	25·7	24·2	33·0	34·1	34·4
Tamils ...	34,640	261	418	375	1,055	1,285	1,400	9·6	12·3	10·7	34·7	38·0	39·9
Moors ...	28,898	901	621	605	870	946	961	27·8	21·7	20·8	32·2	33·1	33·1
Malays ...	4,493	103	118	128	150	176	168	23·8	26·7	28·2	37·3	39·9	37·1
Others ...	4,548	41	44	35	105	133	164	11·4	10·0	7·6	28·0	30·3	35·4

138. The increase in the death-rate is shared by all the nationalities, except Burghers and Malays. The Burghers, as usual, showed the lowest death-rate (24·9), an improvement on the average (26·5). The highest death-rate was among the Tamils (39·9), and the next among the Malays (37·1). With the exception of the Moors and "Others" who showed lower birth-rates, all the other nationalities show improved birth-rates.

139. The number of births and deaths of the different races of the different wards of the town and their rates per 1,000, the principal zymotic causes of death, &c., are shown in the following Table R :—

[For Table see page F 16.]

140. Omitting the Fort and Galle Face Ward, of which the population is mainly an adult male and floating one, and the Pettah Ward, where also the conditions are similar, the healthiest division during the year was, as usual, the Kollupitiya Ward, with a death-rate of 18·7, as against an average of 21·3 for the period 1895 to 1900 and 18·4 the rate for the previous year. The highest death-rate was, as usual, in the New Bazaar Ward (30·8, average 30·2). In four of the Wards, viz., Fort and Galle Face, Pettah, St. Sebastian, and New Bazaar, the death-rates were in excess of the average; and in four of the Wards, viz., Kotahena, Maradana, Slave Island, and Kollupitiya, the mortality rates diminished from the average. In St. Paul's Ward the death-rate (28·4) was identical with the average.

141. For full particulars as to the health of the town in the four quarters and for each week of the year 1901, reference is requested to my quarterly reports published periodically in the *Government Gazette* and to the weekly reports published in the local newspapers.

142. *Causes of Death.*—The causes of death in the year (Table XXVII.) are summarized below side by side with those of the year 1900 and the average for 1895 to 1900 :—

Table S.—Mortality in the Town of Colombo from the Several Classes of Diseases in 1900 and 1901, and the Average in 1895–1900.

Causes of Death.	Total Deaths.			Mortality per 1,000 Living.		
	Average, 1895–1900.	1900.	1901.	Average, 1895–1900.	1900.	1901.
All Causes	4,775	5,259	5,444	32·61	34·19	34·70
Zymotic Diseases	1,522	1,609	1,693	10·41	10·46	10·79
Parasitic Diseases	185	202	167	1·27	1·31	1·06
Dietetic Diseases	6	9	4	·04	·06	·02
Constitutional Diseases	514	592	673	3·50	3·85	4·29
Developmental Diseases	380	410	354	2·59	2·66	2·26
Local Diseases	1,675	1,830	2,076	11·44	11·90	13·23
Violence	72	87	95	·49	·57	·61
Ill-defined and not Specified Causes ...	421	520	382	2·87	3·38	2·44

Table R.—Births and Deaths and their Rates in the different Wards of the Colombo Municipality, with the Principal Zymotic Causes of Death, in the Year 1901.

Name of Ward.	Population (inclusive of the Military) at the Census of 1901.	BIRTHS.										DEATHS.																					Deaths of Children under One Year.	Deaths of Children under One Year to 1,000 registered Births.	Birth-rate.			Death-rate.		
		Total Births.			Race.							Total Deaths.			Race.							Causes of Death.									Violence.							
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Cholera.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Fevers.	Dochunius Duodenalis.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Accident.	Homicide.	Suicide.				Average, 1895–1900.	1900.	1901.	Average, 1895–1900.	1900.	1901.
Colombo Municipality	155863	3234	1701	1533	75	345	1671	375	605	128	35	5444	3060	2384	80	296	2375	1400	961	168	164	—	29	11	460	93	1008	68	17	10	1265	389	21·0	22·4	20·6	32·6	34·2	34·7
Fort and Galle Face	2285	7	2	5	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	43	40	3	19	1	2	9	1	1	10	—	—	—	7	1	2	9	—	1	—	—	4·8	3·0	3·1	15·1	14·3	18·9
Pettah ...	7561	55	28	27	2	11	29	9	1	—	3	123	90	33	—	10	37	44	28	—	4	—	4	1	16	1	2	3	—	—	20	364	9·1	13·8	11·4	15·0	13·1	16·2
St. Sebastian	9349	192	96	96	3	16	57	5	105	5	1	275	135	140	1	18	62	25	155	11	3	—	3	—	22	1	35	3	—	—	92	480	23·2	25·3	20·4	27·2	27·0	29·3
St. Paul's. ...	20260	357	178	179	—	31	113	132	76	1	4	579	313	266	1	17	130	299	114	1	17	—	8	2	37	—	86	1	—	1	165	462	15·2	18·1	17·5	28·4	26·2	28·4
Kotahena ...	33355	512	274	238	7	40	393	40	31	1	—	876	469	407	1	44	565	151	103	4	8	—	6	2	112	—	120	12	2	2	260	508	20·0	17·0	15·3	27·3	29·0	26·1
New Bazaar	17470	404	235	169	3	46	159	37	150	6	3	542	285	257	3	39	209	68	203	8	12	—	3	2	31	—	62	4	—	1	174	431	24·0	26·8	23·0	30·2	32·5	30·8
Mara- { Hospitals	30381	361	196	165	4	33	293	24	4	3	—	1396	935	461	39	47	674	529	44	10	53	—	—	—	58	87	483	24	14	1	103	285	—	—	—	—	—	—
dana { Exclusive of above }		635	328	307	16	73	304	40	158	31	13	754	375	379	6	82	334	106	177	24	25	—	3	4	49	1	112	7	1	2	215	339	20·4	21·8	20·7	26·9	26·4	24·6
Slave Island	16927	399	203	196	8	38	155	49	61	78	10	510	243	267	3	18	142	100	116	105	26	—	—	—	88	1	77	3	—	—	170	426	19·6	28·2	29·2	31·1	28·2	29·2
Kollupitiya	18281	312	161	151	27	57	166	39	19	3	1	346	175	171	7	20	220	69	20	4	6	—	2	—	40	1	29	2	—	2	66	211	17·1	17·1	16·9	21·3	18·4	18·7

143. The deaths attributed to zymotic causes in 1901 numbered 1,693, and corresponded to a rate of 10·79 per mille, a slight increase on the rate for the preceding year (10·46) and on the average rate for the period 1895 to 1900 (10·41). Of these 1,693 deaths, fever caused 460, including 95 deaths from enteric fever (against 128 in 1900), diarrhœa and dysentery 1,008 (against 918 in 1900), malarial cachexia 91 (against 99 in 1900).

144. There was not a single death registered in the year from cholera in the town, but smallpox proved fatal in 29 cases.

145. Parasitic diseases caused 167 deaths, a proportion of 1·06 per mille, as against 1·31 last year and an average of 1·27 in 1895 to 1900. Of these deaths, 93 were attributed to dochmius duodenalis (against 105 last year), of which 48 victims were Tamils, 33 Sinhalese, 4 Moors, 1 Malay, and 7 others.

146. Constitutional diseases caused 673 deaths, a proportion of 4·29 per mille, against 3·85 last year and an average of 3·50 for the period 1895 to 1900. Under this head phthisis caused 504 deaths (against 420 in the last year), anæmia 71, cancer 21, diabetes 19, tabes mesenterica 12, and leprosy 8.

147. The deaths from local diseases numbered 2,076, being in the proportion of 13·23 per mille, a higher rate than last year (11·90) and the average (11·44). Of these, diseases of the nervous system caused 756 deaths (including 399 deaths from infantile convulsions) and those of the respiratory system caused 866 deaths, including 577 from pneumonia and 253 from bronchitis.

148. Violence accounted for 95 deaths, of which 68 were caused by accidents; of these, 19 were due to drowning, 7 to burns, 5 to fall of heavy substances on, 4 to falls from heights, 5 to railways, 2 to carts, 2 to poison, 2 to machinery, 2 to being knocked down by horses, 1 to being gored by a bull, 1 to explosion of dynamite, 1 to lightning, and 1 to gun shot. Seventeen deaths resulted from homicide. Ten deaths were due to suicide, 6 of which were by hanging, 2 by gunshot, 1 by cut or stab, and the other by poison.

IX.—HEALTH OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

149. The death-rate of the towns was 36·3 in 1901, as against 36·1 in the previous year and 34·6 the average for the period 1898 to 1900. The birth-rate was 25·1 in 1901, as against 28·5 in 1900 and 28·7 the average for the period 1898 to 1900.

150. The following Table T shows the births and deaths and their rates in each of the towns in the Island brought under the system of special registration of deaths provided in the Ordinance No. 1 of 1895 (sections 31 to 36) for the years 1900 and 1901 and the average for the years 1898 to 1900. Death-rates for the year 1901 are shown for deaths inclusive as well as exclusive of deaths in hospitals and jails. These rates are for all races, and may differ from the rates given in Tables VI. and VII. (*a*) and (*b*), which are for the indigenous races:—

Table T.—Births and Deaths and their Rates for the Towns.

Towns.	Population (inclusive of the Military) at the Census of 1901.	1901.			Birth-rate.			Death-rate.			
		Total Births.	Total Deaths.	Deaths in Hospitals and in Jails.	Average, 1898-1900.	1900.	1901.	Average, 1898-1900.	1900.	1901. Inclusive of Hospital and Jail Deaths.	1901. Exclusive of Hospital and Jail Deaths.
Western Province.											
Colombo ...	155,869	3,234	5,444	1,501	22·7	22·4	20·6	32·0	34·2	34·7	25·1
Negombo ...	19,819	676	569	77	39·4	40·4	34·1	32·6	43·1	28·7	24·8
Moratuwa ...	29,600	1,006	606	—	38·0	39·0	33·8	20·3	21·3	20·4	20·4
Kalutara ...	11,500	351	411	79	36·7	38·4	30·5	27·6	30·5	35·7	28·8
Panadure ...	3,845	119	157	88	39·3	32·2	30·8	40·5	40·0	40·6	17·8
Central Province.											
Kandy ...	26,511	705	1,067	464	27·4	29·1	26·4	38·0	42·5	39·9	22·6
Gampola ...	3,791	92	410	303	20·3	19·8	24·1	77·3	87·7	107·3	28·0
Nawalapitiya ...	3,454	105	381	333	25·6	22·8	37·9	96·5	88·4	109·2	13·8
Matale ...	4,951	160	529	417	28·6	33·9	32·1	93·7	89·0	106·2	22·5
Nuwara Eliya ...	5,072	87	202	124	18·3	20·5	17·0	35·6	37·7	39·4	15·2
Northern Province.											
Jaffna ...	33,879	1,398	1,041	27	36·4	33·5	41·3	38·0	29·3	30·7	29·9
Mannar ...	5,332	128	133	21	23·0	21·9	23·6	19·3	21·3	24·5	20·7
Mullaittivu ...	1,308	42	75	12	38·4	47·1	31·9	50·0	37·1	57·0	47·9
Vavuniya ...	566	21	47	29	26·6	37·6	36·9	50·3	57·2	82·5	31·6
Southern Province.											
Galle ...	37,165	1,042	1,189	211	29·4	33·2	27·9	24·6	29·5	31·9	26·2
Matara ...	11,848	405	325	46	36·2	32·1	34·1	29·0	36·1	27·4	23·5
Hambantota ...	2,843	87	78	17	36·1	41·1	30·5	30·1	37·5	27·4	21·4
Tangalla ...	21,333	84	34	5	35·2	30·1	35·4	21·1	28·8	14·3	12·2
Eastern Province.											
Batticaloa ...	9,969	349	391	—	31·5	29·0	34·6	26·2	31·8	38·8	38·8
Trincomalee ...	11,887	419	411	26	24·3	20·5	35·3	40·2	32·6	34·6	32·4
North-Western Province.											
Kurunegala ...	6,483	145	324	139	24·1	20·9	22·1	75·1	69·4	49·5	28·2
Puttalam ...	5,115	153	178	41	35·0	36·0	29·9	46·0	35·8	34·8	26·8
Chilaw ...	4,168	101	126	26	28·8	26·6	24·1	26·0	31·9	30·1	23·9
North-Central Province.											
Anuradhapura ...	3,672	104	214	80	27·9	32·1	28·0	45·9	48·6	57·5	36·0
Province of Uva.											
Badulla ...	5,924	188	373	178	31·3	34·0	31·6	44·0	53·2	62·6	32·7
Province of Sabaragamuwa.											
Ratnapura ...	4,084	147	252	124	34·9	33·9	35·8	67·0	49·5	61·4	31·2
Kegalla ...	2,340	79	130	102	45·7	39·1	31·6	84·2	83·0	52·0	11·2

151. Of the twenty-six towns (exclusive of Colombo) included in this table, as many as seventeen have a population of less than 10,000 and eleven of them less than 5,000, but they are all district headquarters, except Gampola and Nawalapitiya, which are centres of tea districts and important railway stations, and also Moratuwa and Panadure, centres of several populous villages. In the majority of these towns more than half the number of deaths, and in others nearly half, appear to have occurred in hospitals, which are chiefly resorted to by estate coolies or the destitute poor not resident in the towns. Excluding the hospital and jail deaths, the lowest death-rate was in Kegalla (11·2), followed by Tangalla (12·2) and Nawalapitiya (13·8); and the highest death-rate was in Mullaittivu (47·9), followed by Batticaloa (38·8) and Anuradhapura (36·0).

X.—ADMINISTRATION.

152. Mr. Haughton, who relieved me on August 1, 1900, to enable me to devote undivided attention to Census work, administered the Department till April 17, 1901, when I resumed charge of the Department, and have continued to administer it in addition to the Census Department. I have had in consequence of the dual duties to work at very high pressure, and have been prevented by Census work from doing much in the way of inspection of the branch offices of this Department and of the registrars of births, marriages, and deaths.

153. The work of this Department, which had greatly increased since the enactment of the consolidated Ordinances Nos. 1 and 2 of 1895, received a further impetus from the amending Ordinances Nos. 23 and 19 of 1900, which came into operation on January 1, 1901. Errors both clerical and due to an imperfect knowledge of the Registration Ordinances became so frequent in the work of the registrars of births, marriages, and deaths that the examination of the registers fell into heavy arrears, and the examining staff had to be strengthened by four clerks from the middle of 1901. The result has been satisfactory. Not only has a large number of mistakes been discovered and remedied, which marred the value of the registers, and in some cases would have rendered them invalid and inadmissible in law, but the standard of the work of the registrars has been considerably raised and improved, and the risk of future irregularities reduced.

154. During the year under review there were four Proclamations issued by the Governor, on July 18 and December 19, altering and amending the boundaries of registration divisions in the Western, Central, Southern, Eastern, North-Western, North-Central, Uva, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces under Ordinances Nos. 1 and 2 of 1895, and another Proclamation dealing with the Kandyan marriage registration divisions under Ordinance No. 3 of 1870, and making them as far as possible identical with the general marriage registration divisions. There was also a Proclamation published on July 18 introducing the Mohammedan Marriage Registration Ordinances into the Northern Province.

155. Table XXIX. in Appendix shows the revenue derived from stamps affixed to declarations, affidavits, copies and extracts of registers, applications, &c., under the Ordinances Nos. 1 and 2 of 1895 during the year 1901 and the period 1897 to 1900. The amount derived during the year 1901 was Rs. 10,048, and the yearly average during the years 1897 to 1900 was Rs. 8,080·18.

156. The duplicate registers of marriages, births, and deaths received from July, 1897, up to March 31, 1902, which had remained unbound, have now been bound into volumes of convenient size and arranged, and lists of them made to facilitate access to the registers. The number of volumes bound amounted to 1,944 and their cost Rs. 2,234·35, which was, as usual, met out of the record room fees. The storage and arrangement of these records have been seriously impeded by the want of accommodation in my Head Office record room. I am at a loss to know how more space can be found for the ever-increasing mass of records, unless the new building, which has been long promised, is provided early.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, August 30, 1902.

P. ARUNACHALAM,
Registrar-General.

APPENDIX.

I.—Estimated Population and Number of Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in the Island in each of the Years 1867–1901.

Year.	Estimated Population in the Middle of the Year.	Marriages registered.	Persons married.	Births registered.	Deaths registered.§	Excess of registered Births over Deaths.*	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.
1867†	2,328,622	—	—	23,333	27,302	— 3,969	—
1868‡	2,354,878	—	—	47,096	59,441	— 12,345	—
1869	3,363,328	—	—	58,825	48,023	4,802	—
1870	2,382,042	—	—	63,827	42,238	21,589	—
1871	2,417,402	32,014	64,028	68,856	46,803	22,053	29,919
1872	2,451,276	17,688	35,376	69,573	53,337	16,236	6,086
1873	2,461,894	22,108	44,216	69,702	49,049	20,653	8,383
1874	2,516,453	23,248	46,496	74,645	52,223	22,422	35,429
1875	2,530,720	13,239	26,478	71,102	55,614	15,488	— 8,807
1876	2,573,305	12,780	25,560	77,560	62,580	14,980	72,837
1877	2,669,556	21,460	42,920	71,519	84,781	— 13,262	78,587
1878	2,741,078	12,406	24,812	63,336	75,666	— 12,330	9,905
1879	2,772,363	12,307	24,614	69,529	57,730	11,799	— 3,853
1880	2,758,785	13,650	27,300	72,318	50,575	21,743	— 28,083
1881	2,755,558	12,087	24,174	74,794	75,012	— 218	— 9,353
1882	2,773,389	13,159	26,428	74,042	54,672	19,370	— 6,913
1883	2,781,711	15,890	31,788	82,240	53,680	28,560	— 13,758
1884	2,793,689	13,755	27,540	87,407	62,398	25,009	— 4,308
1885	2,815,166	10,723	21,446	79,234	81,908	— 2,674	— 1,069
1886	2,830,359	20,214	40,428	76,836	67,041	9,795	— 5,343
1887§	2,855,216	17,171	34,342	93,223	68,496	24,727	17,539
1888	2,901,262	14,638	29,276	92,289	76,724	15,565	26,782
1889	2,938,977	12,791	25,582	81,465	83,845	— 2,380	9,116
1890	2,980,245	15,108	30,216	95,106	68,600	26,506	38,350
1891	3,021,579	14,737	29,474	96,493	86,643	9,850	43,107
1892	3,088,405	16,683	33,366	93,233	84,937	8,296	48,856
1893	3,121,093	17,327	34,654	97,800	92,422	5,378	18,495
1894	3,144,561	22,783	45,566	104301	87,784	16,517	18,964
1895	3,193,821	30,691	61,382	101480	88,301	13,179	42,938
1896	3,240,501	19,679	39,358	103854	81,898	21,956	35,069
1897	3,315,768	21,819	43,638	125019	78,538	46,481	43,862
1898	3,395,519	24,254	48,508	131620	90,256	41,364	31,158
1899	3,429,745	32,494	64,988	132190	104983	27,207	— 13,236
1900	3,520,574	28,192	56,384	136051	100873	35,178	95,058
1901	3,582,697	23,736	47,472	134252	98813	35,439	2,260

II.—Proportions of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths to 1,000 of the Population of the Island in each of the Years 1867–1901.

Year.	To 1,000 Persons Living.			The Number of Persons Living.		
	Persons married.	Births.	Deaths.§	To one Person married.	To one Birth.	To one Death.
1867	—	13·7	15·6	—	75	64
1868	—	20·0	25·2	—	50	40
1869	—	22·3	20·3	—	45	49
1870	—	26·7	17·7	—	37	56
1871	28·5	28·5	19·4	35	35	52
1872	15·5	28·4	21·8	64	35	46
1873	19·8	28·3	19·9	52	35	50
1874	19·9	29·7	20·7	50	34	48
1875	11·3	28·1	22·0	88	35	45
1876	10·7	30·1	24·3	93	33	41
1877	17·3	26·8	31·7	58	37	31
1878	9·7	23·1	27·6	103	43	36
1879	9·5	25·1	20·8	105	40	48
1880	10·6	26·2	18·3	94	38	55
1881	9·4	27·1	27·2	106	37	37
1882	10·3	26·7	19·7	97	37	51
1883	12·3	29·6	19·3	81	34	52
1884	10·6	31·3	22·3	94	32	45
1885	8·2	28·1	29·1	122	36	34
1886	15·4	27·1	23·7	65	37	42
1887	13·0	32·7	24·0	77	31	42
1888	10·9	31·8	26·4	92	31	38
1889	9·4	27·7	28·5	107	36	35
1890	10·9	34·9	23·0	92	31	43
1891	10·5	31·9	28·7	95	31	35
1892	11·7	30·2	27·5	86	33	36
1893	11·9	31·3	29·6	84	32	34
1894	15·4	33·2	27·9	64	30	36
1895	20·4	31·8	27·6	48	32	36
1896	12·8	32·0	25·3	77	31	40
1897	14·0	37·7	23·7	71	27	42
1898	15·3	38·8	26·6	65	26	38
1899	20·1	38·5	30·6	49	26	33
1900	17·2	38·6	28·7	58	26	35
1901	14·2	37·5	27·6	75	27	36

* The sign minus (—) signifies that deaths exceeded births.

† The births and deaths here shown for 1867 were registered in the ten months commencing March 1, on which date the Ordinance No. 13 of 1862 came into operation.

‡ The number of births and deaths for 1868 includes those registered in the first half-year under the Ordinance No. 13 of 1862, and those in the second half under Ordinance No. 18 of 1867, which repealed the former Ordinance and came into operation on July 1, 1868.

§ The registration of deaths up to 1887 was imperfect, and the figures given cannot safely be compared with those of subsequent years, in which deaths have been registered with increasing efficiency every year.

III.—Estimated Population, and Number of Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in the Island, with their Rates per 1,000 Persons Living, according to Races, in the Years 1900 and 1901, and the Yearly Average in 1891–1900.

	Yearly Average 1891–1900.	1900.	1901.
Estimated Population at the Middle of the Year.			
All Races	3,247,185	3,520,574	3,582,697
Europeans	5,417	6,176	6,300
Burghers	22,300	23,325	23,556
Sinhalese	2,177,945	2,310,279	2,341,608
Tamils*	807,383	929,819	957,270
Moors†	211,710	225,834	228,455
Malays	10,964	11,775	11,905
Others‡	11,439	13,366	13,603
Persons Married.			
All Races, excluding Mohammedan ...	45,732	56,384	47,472
Europeans	127	128	124
Burghers	334	336	342
Sinhalese	39,587	48,878	40,241
Tamils	5,668	7,008	6,743
Others	16	34	22
Births.			
All Races	112,204	136,051	134,252
Europeans	154	158	154
Burghers	458	675	682
Sinhalese	79,902	98,952	96,262
Tamils	23,232	27,101	28,191
Moors	8,091	8,682	8,440
Malays	247	352	355
Others	120	131	168
Deaths.			
All Races	89,663	100,873	98,813
Europeans	113	139	149
Burghers	419	550	498
Sinhalese	58,329	65,010	59,235
Tamils	23,368	27,679	31,475
Moors	6,489	6,836	6,757
Malays	279	381	328
Others	166	278	371
Persons Married to 1,000 Persons Living.			
All Races, excluding Mohammedan ...	14·9	17·2	14·2
Europeans	23·5	16·4	19·7
Burghers	15·0	14·5	14·5
Sinhalese	18·2	21·1	17·2
Tamils	6·9	7·5	7·0
Others	1·4	2·3	1·6
Births to 1,000 Persons Living.			
All Races	34·4	38·6	37·5
Europeans	28·5	20·2	24·4
Burghers	20·5	29·1	29·0
Sinhalese	36·7	42·8	41·1
Tamils	28·7	29·0	29·4
Moors	37·4	39·0	36·9
Malays	22·5	28·2	29·8
Others	10·6	8·3	12·4
Deaths to 1,000 Persons Living.			
All Races	27·6	28·7	27·6
Europeans	20·9	17·8	23·6
Burghers	18·8	23·7	21·1
Sinhalese	27·0	28·1	25·3
Tamils	28·3	29·6	32·9
Moors	30·7	30·7	29·6
Malays	25·5	34·2	27·6
Others	14·6	15·1	27·3

* Includes also the Indian Immigrant population.

† *i.e.*, Ceylon Mohammedans (other than Malays) called "Moors" after their co-religionists of Morocco by the early Portuguese settlers in Ceylon.

‡ "Others" include Afghans, Arabs, natives of Northern India, Chinese, Negroes, &c.

IV.—Number of Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in each Province and District of the Island in 1900 and 1901, and the Yearly Average in 1891-1900.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	MARRIAGES (General and Kandyan).			BIRTHS.			DEATHS.		
	Yearly Average 1891 to 1900.	1900.	1901.	Yearly Average 1891 to 1900.	1900.	1901.	Yearly Average 1891 to 1900.	1900.	1901.
CEYLON	22,866	28,192	23,736	112,204	136051	134252	89,663	100873	98,813
Western Province	6,174	7,155	6,719	26,306	32,613	30,216	17,464	21,564	20,892
Central Province	3,119	4,574	2,101	17,338	21,262	20,158	15,419	18,299	18,751
Northern Province	1,909	2,516	2,333	11,375	13,462	14,585	8,846	8,855	8,967
Southern Province	3,651	4,603	4,047	18,519	23,927	23,334	13,541	15,151	14,934
Eastern Province	415	472	510	6,836	7,271	7,514	4,748	5,320	5,575
North-Western Province	3,288	3,847	3,226	11,858	13,730	14,580	11,688	11,512	9,081
North-Central Province	847	891	1,406	3,011	3,168	3,798	3,030	2,902	3,041
Province of Uva	1,149	1,258	869	6,952	7,311	7,439	6,125	6,716	7,594
Province of Sabaragamuwa	2,314	2,876	2,525	10,009	13,307	12,628	8,802	10,554	9,978
Western Province.									
Colombo	3,426	3,874	4,113	14,011	17,469	16,628	10,161	12,471	12,477
Negombo	1,115	1,253	821	5,503	6,133	5,505	3,040	3,619	2,599
Kalutara	1,633	2,028	1,785	6,792	9,011	8,083	4,263	5,474	5,816
Central Province.									
Kandy	2,056	3,172	1,182	10,469	13,491	12,641	9,184	11,919	12,284
Matale	600	1,107	709	3,253	4,037	3,797	3,189	3,404	3,339
Nuwara Eliya	463	295	210	3,616	3,734	3,720	3,046	2,976	3,128
Northern Province.									
Jaffna	1,669	2,244	2,119	9,998	11,723	12,984	7,282	7,260	7,134
Mannar	168	168	143	850	1,054	941	966	1,019	1,185
Mullaittivu	72	104	71	527	685	660	598	576	648
Southern Province.									
Galle	1,946	2,508	1,944	8,631	11,249	10,375	6,197	6,935	7,140
Matara	1,254	1,466	1,360	6,660	8,451	8,715	4,581	5,525	5,149
Hambantota	451	629	743	3,228	4,227	4,244	2,763	2,691	2,645
Eastern Province.									
Batticaloa	306	335	373	5,902	6,247	6,242	3,847	4,397	4,691
Trincomalee	109	137	137	934	1,024	1,272	901	923	884
North-Western Province.									
Kurunegala	2,522	2,909	1,893	8,825	10,108	10,922	9,151	8,934	6,703
Puttalam	215	346	181	945	1,032	1,079	1,127	983	1,015
Chilaw	551	592	1,152	2,088	2,590	2,579	1,410	1,595	1,363
North-Central Province.									
Anuradhapura	847	891	1,406	3,011	3,168	3,798	3,030	2,902	3,041
Province of Uva.									
Badulla	1,149	1,258	869	6,952	7,311	7,439	6,125	6,716	7,594
Province of Sabaragamuwa.									
Ratnapura	1,026	1,321	1,270	4,523	5,906	5,513	3,929	4,095	4,742
Kegalla	1,288	1,555	1,255	5,486	7,401	7,115	4,873	6,459	5,235

V.—Proportion of Persons Married, and of Births and Deaths, to 1,000 Persons Living in each Province and District of the Island in 1900 and 1901, and the Yearly Average in 1891–1900.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	Persons married to 1,000 Persons Living.			Births to 1,000 Persons Living.			Deaths to 1,000 Persons Living.		
	Yearly Average 1891 to 1900.	1900.	1901.	Yearly Average 1891 to 1900.	1900.	1901.	Yearly Average 1891 to 1900.	1900.	1901.
CEYLON	14·9	17·2	14·2	34·4	38·5	37·5	27·6	28·7	27·6
Western Province	15·8	16·9	15·6	31·5	36·5	32·8	20·9	23·6	22·6
Central Province	12·3	15·9	7·1	32·0	34·8	32·4	28·5	29·9	30·1
Northern Province	12·0	15·7	14·1	34·5	39·5	42·5	26·8	26·0	26·1
Southern Province	14·4	17·0	14·7	35·2	42·6	41·0	25·8	27·0	26·2
Eastern Province	8·1	8·8	9·2	42·7	42·2	43·2	29·7	30·9	32·0
North-Western Province ...	21·1	23·5	19·6	35·3	39·1	41·2	34·8	32·8	25·7
North-Central Province ...	24·8	25·6	40·0	39·0	40·2	47·9	39·3	36·8	38·3
Province of Uva ...	14·0	14·6	9·6	40·4	39·6	39·8	35·6	35·5	40·6
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	16·6	18·8	16·2	34·8	42·0	39·2	30·6	33·3	30·9
Western Province.									
Colombo	15·2	15·8	16·3	28·6	32·4	30·6	20·7	23·1	22·9
Negombo	16·3	17·4	11·3	39·3	41·7	37·0	21·7	24·6	17·5
Kalutara	17·2	19·2	16·6	33·2	39·8	35·1	20·8	24·2	25·2
Central Province.									
Kandy	13·6	18·5	6·7	31·9	36·4	33·5	28·0	32·1	32·5
Matale	15·4	26·0	16·4	38·9	44·3	41·1	38·1	37·3	36·2
Nuwara Eliya ...	7·3	4·0	2·8	28·1	24·9	24·3	23·7	19·9	20·4
Northern Province.									
Jaffna	11·6	15·2	14·1	34·5	39·0	42·9	25·1	24·2	23·5
Mannar	19·5	19·4	16·7	33·8	41·8	37·9	38·4	40·4	47·7
Mullaittivu	10·6	14·8	10·1	36·3	45·4	43·5	41·2	38·2	42·7
Southern Province.									
Galle	17·0	20·5	15·7	36·1	44·0	40·1	25·9	27·2	27·6
Matara	13·6	15·0	13·7	35·1	41·8	42·5	24·1	27·4	25·1
Hambantota	9·6	12·5	14·5	33·4	40·9	40·3	28·6	26·0	25·1
Eastern Province.									
Batticaloa	7·3	7·6	8·2	44·3	43·5	42·9	28·9	30·6	32·2
Trincomalee	11·6	14·5	14·1	34·6	35·5	44·6	33·4	32·0	31·0
North-Western Province.									
Kurunegala	22·1	24·6	16·1	36·9	40·8	43·6	38·2	36·0	26·8
Puttalam	24·1	34·5	12·6	33·6	34·7	36·2	40·1	33·0	34·0
Chilaw	16·8	16·8	32·2	30·5	28·4	34·5	20·6	17·9	18·3
North-Central Province.									
Anuradhapura	24·8	25·6	40·0	39·0	40·2	47·9	39·3	38·6	38·3
Province of Uva.									
Badulla	14·0	14·6	9·6	40·4	39·6	39·8	35·6	35·5	40·6
Province of Sabaragamuwa.									
Ratnapura	17·5	20·5	19·4	37·9	45·1	41·4	32·9	31·3	35·6
Kegalla	16·0	17·5	13·8	32·7	39·9	37·6	29·0	34·8	27·7

VI.—Sinhalese Population, and the Number of Births and Deaths registered in the various Divisions of the Island in 1900 and 1901, with their respective Rates per 1,000 of the Estimated Population in 1901, and the Yearly Average Rates for 1891–1900.

Province, District, and Division.	Area in Square Miles.	Sinhalese. Estimated Population on July 1, 1901.	Births. 1900.	Births. 1901.	Deaths. 1900.	Deaths. 1901.	Proportion per 1,000 of Population. Births. Average 1891 to 1900.	Births. 1901.	Deaths. Average 1891 to 1900.	Deaths. 1901.	Deaths of Infants under 1 year to 1,000 Births in 1901.
CEYLON	25331⅛	2,340,373	98,952	96,262	65,010	59,235	36·7	41·1	19·0	25·3	155
Western Province	1,432	764,719	29,025	26,851	16,216	15,149	32·4	35·1	19·0	19·8	119
Colombo District	561¾	434,480	15,384	14,609	8,832	8,619	30·4	33·6	18·4	19·8	122
Colombo Municipality	10	68,373	1,749	1,671	2,319	2,359	20·3	24·4	29·6	34·5	341
Alutkuru korale south	72	67,204	2,525	2,335	1,358	1,229	30·2	34·7	15·5	18·3	109
Hewagam korale	167	64,429	2,443	2,437	1,095	1,113	37·9	37·8	19·4	17·5	96
Salpiti korale	175	95,360	3,209	2,971	1,835	1,787	30·5	31·2	16·4	18·7	125
Siyane korale east[1]	116½	50,007	5,458	1,911	2225	741	32·1	38·2	15·1	14·8	59
Siyane korale west[1]	120½	89,707		3,284		1,390		36·9		15·6	73
Negombo District	247⅛	132,868	5,663	5,079	3,124	2,230	37·6	38·2	20·5	16·8	110
Negombo Local Board	7¼	13,847	669	546	643	394	50·8	39·4	38·0	28·5	181
Alutkuru korale north	159	88,076	3,656	3,370	1,750	1,362	35·5	38·5	17·7	15·5	100
Hapitigam korale	81½	30,945	1,338	1,163	731	474	37·3	37·6	21·3	15·3	103
Kalutara District	623¾	197,371	7,978	7,163	4,260	4,390	33·3	36·3	19·3	21·8	118
Kalutara Local Board	1⅝	8,898	333	269	252	283	30·9	30·2	24·9	31·8	156
Kalutara totamune	88½	91,876	3,688	3,215	2,002	2,064	34·9	35·0	19·4	22·5	111
Pasdun korale east[1]	280½	24,023	2,000	891	1016	428	32·9	37·1	18·6	17·8	118
Pasdun korale west[1]	123¼	23,171		877		541		37·9		23·3	139
Rayigam korale	130	49,403	1,957	1,911	990	984	32·9	38·7	18·5	19·9	116
Central Province	2,299½	286,882	14,128	13,240	9,077	7,809	42·1	46·1	31·1	27·2	178
Kandy District	911	183,929	8,990	8,329	5,859	4,797	40·3	45·3	29·0	26·1	171
Kandy Municipality	11	13,726	497	477	491	392	22·4	34·7	24·3	28·6	222
Harispattu	50⅛	28,757	1,605	1,415	908	767	44·2	49·2	30·9	26·7	196
Pata Dumbara	107⅛	35,204	1,812	1,611	1,113	788	39·3	45·8	26·7	22·4	158
Pata Hewaheta	57½	12,021	597	565	377	267	47·2	47·0	28·5	22·2	124
Tumpane	46⅞	11,181	629	606	492	302	44·6	54·2	36·6	27·0	168
Uda Bulatgama	230	11,875	399	363	219	246	24·8	30·6	18·4	20·7	135
Uda Dumbara	233½	19,893	1,025	937	822	595	45·4	47·1	35·5	29·9	156
Udunuwara	34⅝	13,268	674	650	345	388	44·4	49·0	27·6	29·2	171
Udapalata	106	21,062	917	878	592	566	35·3	41·7	25·5	26·9	187
Yatinuwara	29	16,942	835	827	500	486	45·0	48·8	32·8	28·7	171
Matale District	925⅝	57,564	3,144	2,938	1,984	1,785	47·4	51·4	40·7	31·0	202
Matale Local Board	⅛	1,995	81	65	79	75	28·4	32·6	37·8	37·6	262
Matale south	163⅞	25,047	1,452	1,286	855	689	48·0	51·3	39·1	27·5	194
Matale east	373⅜	13,956	758	673	551	496	48·0	48·2	42·3	35·5	214
Matale north	388⅛	16,566	853	934	499	525	48·3	56·4	42·2	31·7	199
Nuwara Eliya District	462⅜	45,389	1,994	1,953	1,234	1,227	42·5	43·0	27·2	27·0	176
Nuwara Eliya Local Board and outside	4⅞	1,991	49	53	42	49	23·4	26·6	19·2	24·6	415
Kotmale	236⅛	14,258	499	487	317	371	34·3	34·2	24·2	26·0	193
Uda Hewaheta	108⅜	17,235	845	807	520	486	45·4	46·8	27·5	28·2	170
Walapane	113⅛	11,905	601	606	355	321	51·6	50·9	31·7	27·0	150
Southern Province	2,146½	537,930	23,081	22,634	14,076	13,700	35·4	42·1	25·3	25·5	134
Galle District	652½	241,730	10,769	1,029	6,342	6,506	36·1	43·3	25·0	28·1	142
Galle Municipality	6⅜	26,790	933	832	731	768	33·2	31·1	25·1	28·7	198
Four Gravets beyond Municipal limits and Akmimana	24⅜	19,111	872	729	461	474	32·0	38·1	19·1	24·8	139
Gangaboda pattuwa	128⅜	30,590	1,413	1,333	748	781	37·3	43·6	23·2	25·5	125
Wellaboda pattuwa	83¾	65,377	2,982	2,787	1,664	1,634	35·2	42·6	25·0	25·0	135
Talpe pattuwa	97	51,478	2,313	2,250	1,496	1,487	37·9	43·7	26·4	28·9	131
Walallawiti korale	146	42,257	2,013	1,845	1,092	1,223	37·6	43·7	24·9	28·9	155
Hinidum pattuwa	166	6,127	243	259	150	139	38·0	42·3	25·5	22·7	124
Matara District	481¼	194,598	8,202	8,468	5,142	4,628	35·4	43·5	23·9	23·2	110
Matara Local Board	1½	9,913	336	367	339	281	34·1	37·0	28·4	28·3	128
Four Gravets beyond Local Board limits	7⅞	15,133	651	681	412	372	36·6	45·0	22·2	24·6	115
Wellaboda pattuwa	51½	41,731	1,786	1,763	1,010	795	37·1	42·2	22·6	19·1	94
Weligam korale	111	51,961	2,090	2,270	1,346	1,247	35·3	43·7	20·9	24·0	97
Morawak korale	160	15,750	750	724	522	425	35·0	46·0	31·4	27·0	146
Kandaboda pattuwa	70	25,280	1,079	1,169	591	647	33·6	46·2	26·6	25·6	116
Gangaboda pattuwa	79⅜	34,830	1,510	1,494	922	861	34·7	42·9	24·4	24·7	120
Hambantota District	1,012⅜	101,602	4,110	4,137	2,592	2,566	33·3	40·7	28·9	25·3	165
Hambantota Four Gravets	1½	1,118	43	37	41	40	33·2	33·1	34·0	35·8	459
Magam pattuwa (exclusive of Four Gravets)	64⅛	6,842	236	273	285	293	37·9	39·9	44·1	42·8	344
Giruwa pattuwa east	122½	11,625	461	444	381	430	32·3	38·2	30·0	37·0	237
Giruwa pattuwa west	247¼	82,017	3,370	3,383	1,885	1,803	33·1	41·2	27·5	22·0	138
Eastern Province	4,036½	8,833	405	405	295	339	32·9	42·8	31·7	38·4	202
Batticaloa District[2]	2,871½	7,620	348	363	258	316	29·9	47·6	28·9	41·5	209
Batticaloa Local Board[3]	1½	259	9	4	10	13	—	—	—	—	—
Manmunai pattu north[3]	148	29	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Manmunai pattu south[3]	74	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bintenna	677⅓	3,307	177	148	110	140	36·6	44·7	34·6	42·3	169
Chammanturai[3]	160	624	—	55	—	47	—	—	—	—	—
Eravur and Rukam pattus[3]	372½	176	—	6	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Koralai pattu[3]	290	155	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—

[1] In 1900 statistics were first separately tabulated for two subdivisions of the korale.
[2] For Tamil statistics see Table IV. For Mohammedan statistics see Table V.
[3] Rates are omitted owing to the population being too small to yield reliable rates.

VI.—Sinhalese Population, &c.—*continued.*

PROVINCE, DISTRICT, AND DIVISION.	Area in Square Miles.	SINHALESE. Estimated Population on July 1, 1901.	Births. 1900.	Births. 1901.	Deaths. 1900.	Deaths. 1901.	Proportion per 1,000 of Population. Births. Average 1891 to 1900.	Births. 1901.	Deaths. Average 1891 to 1900.	Deaths. 1901.	Deaths of Infants under 1 year, to 1,000 Births in 1901.
Eruvil and Porativu pattus[1] [2] ...	247	763	—	22	—	24	—	—	—	—	—
Kurawaku and Nintavur pattus[1] [2]	41	121	—	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Akkarai pattu[2] ...	374	1,159	—	68	—	46	—	58·7	—	39·7	235
Panawa pattu ...	486½	1,013	44	47	35	31	31·0	46·4	27·9	30·6	170
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE ...	2,996¾	302,234	12,252	13,002	9,694	7,413	36·5	43·0	34·8	24·5	176
Kurunegala District ...	1,844¾	227,835	9,508	10,253	8,026	5,954	38·0	45·0	38·5	26·1	183
Kurunegala Local Board ...	1½	3,963	106	108	268	190	26·4	27·3	72·0	47·9	241
Hiriyala hatpattu ...	387½	28,365	1,325	1,419	1,004	824	41·8	50·0	41·3	29·1	212
Weudawili hatpattu ...	177	39,215	1,885	1,982	1,447	1,192	43·0	50·5	41·9	30·4	217
Dambadeniya hatpattu ...	164½	39,988	1,541	1,781	1,681	1,022	41·1	44·5	38·4	25·6	200
Dewamedi hatpattu ...	186¾	31,044	1,420	1,425	1,075	803	39·9	45·9	40·2	25·9	207
Katugampola hatpattu ...	358¼	50,422	1,692	1,819	1,298	882	27·2	36·1	25·5	17·5	77
Wanni hatpattu ...	569½	34,838	1,539	1,719	1,253	1,041	40·6	49·3	44·3	29·9	189
Puttalam District[3] ...	889¾	11,702	401	449	345	354	34·2	38·4	41·7	30·2	272
Puttalam Local Board[1] ...	8¾	785	18	20	25	43	—	—	—	—	—
Demala hatpattu ...	441½	6,414	289	329	217	236	45·6	51·3	52·8	36·8	267
Kalpitiya division ...	315	1,155	14	11	22	20	17·1	9·5	19·3	17·3	636
Puttalam division ...	124¾	3,348	80	89	81	55	17·0	26·6	19·8	16·4	213
Chilaw District ...	262¼	62,697	2,343	2,300	1,323	1,105	31·7	36·7	19·9	17·6	124
Chilaw town ...	¾	2,469	77	65	74	66	29·3	26·3	23·8	26·7	154
Pitigal korale north ...	132¾	6,855	220	242	187	172	29·3	35·3	30·3	25·1	190
Pitigal korale central[1] ...	88¾	27,024	1,005	1,044	556	497	32·2	38·6	18·9	18·4	129
Pitigal korale south[4] ...	40	26,349	1,041	949	506	370		36·0		14·0	101
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE ...	4,002½	62,404	2,580	3,182	2,268	2,355	41·9	51·0	40·3	37·7	225
Anuradhapura District ...	4,002½	62,404	2,580	3,182	2,268	2,355	41·9	51·0	40·3	37·7	225
Anuradhapura town ...	5¾	1,205	39	27	50	57	22·2	22·4	41·1	47·3	593
Nuwaragampalata ...	1,490¾	26,232	1,095	1,337	936	1,026	42·6	51·0	40·4	39·1	236
Hurulupalata ...	1,040	19,596	797	984	698	708	42·7	50·2	40·2	36·1	209
Kelegampalata ...	311	13,876	548	749	496	496	39·2	54·0	38·7	35·7	201
Tamankaduwapalata ...	1,155	1,495	101	85	88	68	53·9	56·8	51·9	45·5	259
PROVINCE OF UVA ...	3,154½	123,511	5,837	5,929	5,111	5,441	47·1	48·0	39·7	44·0	216
Badulla District ...	3,154½	123,511	5,837	5,929	5,111	5,441	47·1	48·0	39·7	44·0	216
Badulla Local Board ...	3 1/37	3,702	133	135	165	161	40·2	34·8	40·3	43·5	259
Yatikinda division ...	183½	20,635	1,004	990	777	740	50·4	48·0	37·1	35·0	180
Bintenna division ...	359	9,742	477	425	425	434	45·6	43·6	43·8	44·6	186
Buttala division ...	567½	15,058	770	690	877	917	49·4	45·8	51·9	60·9	316
Wellawaya division ...	1,019¼	7,623	331	327	310	390	40·6	42·9	48·8	51·2	327
Udukinda division ...	188¾	28,644	1,257	1,562	821	1,069	47·7	54·5	31·6	37·3	164
Wellassa division ...	645¼	21,238	1,075	940	983	1,051	49·9	44·3	45·2	49·5	244
Wiyaluwa division ...	187 3/37	16,869	790	860	753	679	48·7	51·0	37·7	40·2	207
PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA ...	1,901	253,310	11,588	10,959	8,202	6,952	37·7	43·3	30·0	27·4	179
Ratnapura District ...	1,259	113,892	5,395	5,034	3,460	3,705	39·6	44·2	32·9	32·5	203
Ratnapura Local Board ...	2¼	3,300	120	126	124	114	33·4	38·2	34·3	34·5	199
Kuruwiti korale ...	211⅜	28,972	1,290	1,131	690	670	37·6	39·0	28·0	23·1	175
Nawadun korale ...	193½	23,679	1,184	1,000	723	793	40·9	42·2	32·0	33·5	211
Atakalan korale ...	171⅜	17,549	880	907	589	608	41·5	51·7	36·0	34·6	190
Kadawata korale ...	130¼	9,476	494	476	362	430	44·7	50·2	36·1	45·4	208
Kolonna korale ...	169	10,338	449	427	299	324	30·0	41·3	31·4	30·6	190
Kukulu korale ...	224½	7,704	361	343	233	206	39·8	44·5	31·2	26·7	184
Meda korale ...	156¼	12,874	617	624	440	560	44·7	48·5	38·7	43·5	277
Kegalla District ...	642	139,418	6,193	5,925	4,742	3,247	36·1	42·5	27·5	23·3	159
Kegalla Local Board[4] ...	¾	1,834	1,269	71	927	65	37·3	38·7	29·8	35·4	197
Paranakuru korale[4] [5] ...	56½	24,551		1,151		576		46·9		23·5	183
Beligal korale ...	162½	37,193	1,543	1,497	1,311	769	34·7	40·3	23·6	20·7	125
Galboda korale ...	56⅜	19,140	988	945	749	536	40·7	49·4	31·2	28·0	210
Kinigoda korale ...	42	15,477	733	721	774	409	42·5	46·6	37·3	25·8	200
Atulugam korale ...	125⅛	10,845	434	444	244	269	32·9	40·9	26·0	24·8	131
Dehigampal korale ...	74⅝	15,458	596	517	375	286	29·8	33·4	22·7	18·5	104
Panawal korale ...	40	6,324	253	268	158	149	35·8	42·4	26·4	23·6	145
Lower Bulatgama ...	84¼	8,596	377	311	204	197	32·2	36·2	22·4	22·9	116

[1] See note [3] at foot of page 23.
[2] The figures for 1900 and 1901 are (owing to change of limits) for areas somewhat different from previous years.
[3] For Tamil statistics see Table IV. For Mohammedan statistics see Table V.
[4] See note [1] at foot of page 23.
[5] Exclusive of Local Board.

VII. (*a*)—Tamil Population, and the Number of Births and Deaths registered in the various Divisions of the Northern and Eastern Provinces and in the Puttalam District of the North-Western Province in 1900 and 1901, with their respective Rates per 1,000 of the Estimated Population in 1901, and the Yearly Average Rates for 1891–1900.

Province, District, and Division.	Area in Square Miles.	Tamil. Estimated Population on July 1, 1901.	Births. 1900.	Births. 1901.	Deaths. 1900.	Deaths. 1901.	Proportion per 1,000 of Population. Births. Average 1891 to 1900.	Births. 1901.	Deaths. Average 1891 to 1900.	Deaths. 1901.	Deaths of Infants under 1 year to 1,000 Births in 1901.
Northern Province ...	3,363	328,383	12,782	13,970	8,299	8,407	33·4	42·5	25·7	25·6	175
Jaffna District ...	1,265	298,937	11,573	12,858	7,153	7,029	33·6	43·0	24·3	23·5	162
Jaffna division ...	18½	42,427	1,445	1,760	1,184	1,183	32·4	41·5	26·8	27·9	219
Valikamam east ...	40½	24,617	987	1,010	525	505	34·8	41·0	19·9	20·5	151
Valikamam north ...	36¾	44,557	1,733	1,801	892	867	34·0	40·4	20·2	19·5	157
Valikamam west ...	38½	46,222	1,743	1,822	986	876	35·4	38·4	21·6	19·0	153
Vadamaradchi east ...	34½	4,254	200	247	155	200	35·0	58·1	34·2	47·0	267
Vadamaradchi west ...	55	48,571	1,684	2,182	1,004	972	32·9	44·9	22·7	20·0	109
Tenmaradchi ...	80	37,772	1,580	1,702	1,097	1,048	27·5	45·1	29·1	27·7	153
Pachchilaippalli ...	87	6,008	211	232	173	244	28·4	38·6	32·5	40·6	263
Karaichchi ...	123¾	2,857	36	36	48	51	6·9	12·6	14·0	17·9	361
Punakari	226¾	4,721	195	210	163	206	41·4	44·5	40·3	43·6	243
Islands (inclusive of Delft)[1] ...	59½	32,365	1,732	1,658	902	798	40·0	51·2	24·7	24·7	163
Delft[1] ...	18½	3,938		180		58		45·7		14·7	95
Tunukkai[2] ...	446½	628	27	18	24	21	—	—	—	—	—
Mannar District ...	945½	16,717	636	565	673	852	30·4	33·8	38·7	51·0	405
Mannar Islands division ...	47½	5,932	225	217	223	249	33·3	35·8	41·9	42·0	286
Mantai division ...	644½	5,934	206	162	217	316	27·4	27·3	36·3	53·3	488
Nanaddan division ...	251	4,851	205	186	233	287	30·0	38·3	34·6	59·2	473
Mullaittivu District ...	1,154¾	12,729	573	547	473	526	34·4	43·0	41·3	41·3	247
Maritime pattus[3] ...	393¾	6,125	234	278	173	267	—	45·4	—	43·6	244
Vavuniya north[3] ...	316	2,481	182	93	153	98	—	37·5	—	39·5	226
Vavuniya south[3] ...	445	4,123	157	176	147	161	—	42·7	—	39·1	261
Eastern Province ...	4,036½	97,174	3,938	4,147	3,146	3,261	42·3	42·7	31·6	33·6	223
Batticaloa District ...	2,871¾	80,065	3,405	3,447	2,541	2,661	44·7	43·1	30·3	33·2	214
Batticaloa Local Board ...	1¼	8,434	243	312	274	338	27·2	37·0	22·0	40·1	282
Manmunai pattu north[1] ...	148	13,352	931	539	839	512	45·9	40·4	33·2	38·3	245
Manmunai pattu south[1] ...	74	8,094		415		257		51·3		31·7	195
Bintenna pattu ...	677½	691	16	19	17	17	—	—	—	—	—
Chammanturai pattu[3] ...	160	3,035	105	109	107	69	34·9	35·9	26·9	22·7	93
Eravur and Rukam pattus[3] ...	372½	8,132	637	330	398	315	45·4	40·6	28·1	38·7	288
Koralai pattu[3] ...	290	5,582		324		211		58·0		37·8	148
Eruvil and Porativu pattus[3] ...	247	12,897	—	586	—	382	—	45·4	—	29·6	206
Karavaku and Nintavur pattus[3]	41	13,973	—	584	—	365	—	41·8	—	26·1	211
Akkarai pattu[3] ...	374	5,164	—	209	—	167	—	40·5	—	32·3	234
Panawa pattu[3] ...	486½	711	28	20	33	28	—	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee District ...	1,165	17,109	533	700	605	600	32·6	40·9	37·4	35·1	263
Trincomalee town ...	1	9,267	185	335	332	343	27·5	36·2	40·8	37·0	310
Kaddukulam pattu ...	490½	1,946	80	74	102	61	41·6	38·0	49·3	31·3	189
Koddiyar pattu ...	223	3,928	187	203	117	126	39·9	51·7	23·8	32·1	227
Tampalakamam pattu ...	450½	1,968	81	88	54	70	33·7	44·7	31·0	35·6	227
North-Western Province ...	2,996½	26,582	490	568	977	871	20·8	21·4	35·7	32·8	275
Puttalam District ...	889¾	7,669	194	221	302	269	27·4	28·6	42·5	35·1	316
Puttalam Local Board ...	8¾	1,253	17	26	72	43	21·9	20·7	57·7	34·2	192
Demala hatpattu[2] ...	441¼	387	5	11	23	27	—	—	—	—	—
Kalpitiya division ...	315	2,285	63	59	84	92	36·3	25·8	56·8	40·3	389
Puttalam division ...	124¾	3,738	109	125	123	107	25·2	33·4	27·8	28·6	288

VII. (*b*)—Mohammedan Population, and the Number of Births and Deaths registered in the various Divisions of the Batticaloa and Puttalam Districts in 1900 and 1901, with their respective Rates per 1,000 of the Estimated Population in 1901, and the Yearly Average Rates for 1891 to 1900.

Province, District, and Division.	Area in Square Miles.	Mohammedan. Estimated Population on July 1, 1901.	Births. 1900.	Births. 1901.	Deaths. 1900.	Deaths. 1901.	Proportion per 1,000 of Population. Births. Average 1891 to 1900.	Births. 1901.	Deaths. Average 1891 to 1900.	Deaths. 1901.	Deaths of Infants under 1 year to 1,000 Births in 1901.
Eastern Province ...	4,036½	62,607	2,822	2,831	1,800	1,878	46·2	45·2	27·1	30·0	197
Batticaloa District ...	2,871¾	54,294	2,460	2,393	1,574	1,667	47·7	44·1	27·7	30·7	200
Batticaloa Local Board[2] ...	1¾	354	5	4	7	7	—	—	—	—	—
Manmunai pattu north[1] ...	148	11,283	539	485	482	518	52·8	43·0	32·9	45·9	264
Manmunai pattu south[1] ...	74	47		—		1		—		—	—
Bintenna pattu[2] ...	677½	124	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Chammanturai pattu[3] ...	160	5,520	244	251	163	154	46·2	45·5	29·7	27·9	163
Eravur and Rukam pattus[3] ...	372½	5,932	355	218	232	160	44·4	36·8	22·0	27·0	216
Koralai pattu[3]	290	3,636		151		90		41·6		24·8	165
Eruvil and Porativu pattus[3]	247	184	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karavaku and Nintavur pattus[3]	41	17,115	—	793	—	432	—	45·3	—	25·2	180
Akkarai pattu[3] ...	374	8,316	—	415	—	243	—	49·9	—	29·2	183
Panawa pattu ...	486½	1,789	86	76	50	60	53·1	42·5	35·1	33·5	224
North-Western Province ...	2,996½	23,789	938	603	777	743	34·7	25·3	34·9	31·2	335
Puttalam District ...	889¾	9,922	420	395	325	376	38·0	39·8	36·7	37·9	256
Puttalam Local Board ...	8¾	2,728	135	100	78	87	40·3	36·7	32·7	31·9	270
Demala hatpattu[2] ...	441¼	454	22	15	33	9	—	—	—	—	—
Kalpitiya division ...	315	4,991	175	184	166	221	40·6	36·9	43·1	44·3	299
Puttalam division ...	124¾	1,749	88	96	48	59	28·2	54·9	21·3	33·7	146

[1] See note 1 at foot of page 23. [2] See note 8 at foot of page 23. [3] See note 2 at foot of page 24.

VIII.—Marriages, other than Kandyan or Mohammedan, registered in Ceylon in 1901; Civil Condition, Nationality, Age, Mode of Solemnization, Signature of Marriage Register.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	MARRIAGES. Total Marriages.	Contracted between: Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Divorced Men and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Divorced Women.	Divorced Men and Divorced Women.	Divorced Women and Widowers.	Of: Widowers.	Widows.	Contracted between: Europeans and Burghers.	Europeans and Sinhalese.	Europeans and Tamils.	Burghers and Sinhalese.	Burghers and Tamils.	Sinhalese and Tamils.	Other Mixed Marriages.	Contracted between Persons of same Race: Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Others.	Of Persons not 21 years of age: Males.	Females.	Highest Male age.	Mean Male age.	Lowest Male age.	Highest Female age.	Mean Female age.	Lowest Female age.	Marriages solemnized by Ministers.	Signed the Register with Marks: Males.	Females.
CEYLON ...	16227	14238	371	1392	189	25	8	...	4	1585	560	10	4	...	22	6	69	10	55	152	12564	3334	1	756	8206	90	27·3	16	85	20·9	12	2825	4160	12201
Western Province ...	6719	5930	128	598	59	4	...	...	...	657	187	6	1	...	11	1	28	6	29	91	6302	243	1	234	3000	80	28·3	16	53	20·9	12	1293	1657	4542
Central Province ...	516	450	15	42	7	1	1	...	...	49	22	2	1	...	4	1	3	2	18	25	294	166	...	19	274	63	27·5	17	65	20·6	13	223	100	314
Northern Province ...	2329	2019	52	190	57	8	2	...	1	248	109	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	...	2323	...	91	1149	79	26·9	18	56	20·6	13	575	398	1813
Southern Province ...	4021	3597	83	310	27	2	2	...	...	337	110	...	1	...	3	...	4	...	1	7	3986	19	...	331	2529	73	27·6	16	60	20·7	12	43	1294	3403
Eastern Province ...	331	280	12	33	6	...	...	...	...	39	18	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	10	8	306	...	9	241	60	26·8	18	45	18·8	12	70	64	245
North-Western Prov.	1788	1501	66	184	29	4	2	...	2	215	95	...	...	...	1	1	27	1	...	5	1558	195	...	44	748	90	28·1	17	85	22·4	12	543	517	1484
North-Central Prov....	76	70	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	22	50	...	1	16	60	32·0	20	45	24·4	14	11	23	69
Province of Uva ...	129	112	6	10	1	...	...	...	...	11	7	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	4	102	16	...	7	67	51	29·5	18	45	21·3	13	28	22	73
P. of Sabaragamuwa ...	318	279	6	24	1	6	1	...	1	26	7	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	4	292	16	...	20	182	66	27·7	18	45	20·5	13	41	85	258
Western Province.																																		
Colombo ...	4113	3627	79	362	43	2	...	...	...	405	122	6	1	...	10	1	25	6	29	89	3719	226	1	138	2005	80	26·7	17	50	20·9	12	1171	1022	2561
Negombo ...	821	734	8	74	4	1	...	...	...	78	12	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	812	5	...	83	492	57	25·4	16	40	20·1	14	1	179	693
Kalutara ...	1785	1569	41	162	12	1	...	...	...	174	53	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1771	12	...	13	503	65	28·0	16	53	21·1	14	121	456	1288
Central Province.																																		
Kandy ...	335	303	5	23	3	...	1	...	...	26	8	2	1	...	3	1	1	...	10	18	196	103	...	13	188	60	27·3	17	65	20·2	13	144	52	183
Matale ...	86	70	6	7	2	1	...	...	...	9	8	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	3	54	26	...	5	36	63	28·4	18	50	21·7	14	23	21	65
Nuwara Eliya ...	95	77	4	12	2	...	...	...	...	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	7	4	44	37	...	1	50	41	27·3	20	54	18·6	14	55	27	66
Northern Province.																																		
Jaffna ...	2119	1884	39	154	32	8	2	...	...	186	71	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2116	...	81	1028	79	26·8	18	56	20·6	13	415	333	1640
Mannar ...	143	88	9	23	22	...	...	...	1	46	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	142	...	10	90	50	27·3	18	40	19·0	13	134	48	118
Mullaittivu ...	67	47	4	13	3	...	...	...	...	16	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	65	...	...	31	50	28·5	22	40	21·3	13	26	17	55
Southern Province.																																		
Galle ...	1923	1676	44	183	18	...	2	...	...	201	62	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	4	1909	4	...	32	1020	63	28·3	17	60	21·1	12	26	537	1462
Matara ...	1355	1240	21	86	6	2	...	...	...	92	27	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1344	6	...	140	956	75	27·2	17	60	20·7	14	15	470	1206
Hambantota ...	743	681	18	41	3	...	...	...	...	44	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	733	9	...	159	553	70	26·0	16	52	19·4	12	2	287	735
Eastern Province.																																		
Batticaloa ...	209	179	6	20	4	...	...	...	...	24	10	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	6	6	192	...	3	159	60	26·5	20	45	18·6	13	37	43	154
Trincomalee ...	122	101	6	13	2	...	...	...	...	15	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	2	114	...	6	82	45	27·2	18	36	19·1	12	33	21	91
North-Western Province																																		
Kurunegala ...	520	425	17	64	8	2	2	...	2	74	25	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	4	496	14	...	29	281	60	23·8	18	40	19·9	13	48	149	463
Puttalam ...	116	78	6	22	10	...	...	...	...	32	16	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	1	35	73	...	4	69	52	28·8	17	45	21·3	13	81	45	104
Chilaw ...	1152	998	43	98	11	2	...	...	...	109	54	...	...	...	1	1	15	...	...	...	1027	108	...	11	398	90	29·9	18	85	23·7	12	412	323	917
North-Central Province.																																		
Anuradhapura ...	76	70	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	22	50	...	1	16	60	32·0	20	45	24·4	14	11	23	69
Province of Uva.																																		
Badulla ...	129	112	6	10	1	...	...	...	...	11	7	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	4	102	16	...	7	67	51	29·5	18	45	21·3	13	28	2	73
P. of Sabaragamuwa.																																		
Ratnapura ...	148	131	3	13	...	...	...	...	1	14	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	3	133	8	...	6	81	66	29·4	18	45	21·4	13	22	12	126
Kegalla ...	170	148	3	11	1	6	1	...	...	12	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	159	8	...	14	101	59	26·3	18	45	19·7	14	19	43	132

IX.—Marriages (Kandyan), Civil Condition, Age, Signature of Marriage Register, &c., in the Year 1901.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	Total Marriages.	Contracted between									Persons not 21 Years of Age.								Signed the Register with Marks.	
		Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Divorced Men and Spinsters.	Divorced Men and Widows.	Divorced Women and Bachelors.	Divorced Women and Widowers.	Divorced Men and Divorced Women.	Males.	Females.	Highest Male Age.	Mean Male Age.	Lowest Male Age.	Highest Female Age.	Mean Female Age.	Lowest Female Age.	Males.	Females.
CEYLON ...	7509	5687	370	713	300	186	39	158	31	25	915	4863	85	27·7	16	60	21·5	12	2831	7304
Central Province ...	1585	1211	68	130	45	51	7	56	8	9	216	1066	73	27·0	16	55	20·4	12	592	1498
Northern Province ...	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	33	28·0	30	22	20·2	18	—	4
Southern Province ...	26	23	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	15	58	32·0	20	40	21·3	15	10	24
Eastern Province ...	179	150	4	15	7	1	—	—	2	—	8	79	55	30·8	18	45	22·0	13	114	179
North-Western Prov.	1438	1013	77	178	74	45	10	31	5	5	208	976	70	27·1	17	58	20·8	14	436	1411
North-Central Prov.	1330	1016	82	132	72	14	7	6	1	—	101	763	85	28·5	17	60	22·0	14	429	1328
Province of Uva ...	740	550	57	72	45	4	9	3	—	—	42	440	75	27·7	18	56	21·2	13	332	733
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	2207	1720	82	183	57	71	6	62	15	11	338	1521	75	27·8	16	60	20·9	13	918	2127
Central Province.																				
Kandy ...	847	677	34	55	18	25	3	28	4	3	117	635	73	26·2	16	55	19·7	12	321	772
Matale ...	623	442	33	65	26	21	4	23	4	5	86	359	70	28·3	17	51	21·5	14	229	615
Nuwara Eliya ...	115	92	1	10	1	5	—	5	—	1	13	72	45	25·1	17	38	19·1	13	42	111
Northern Province.																				
Mullaittivu ...	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	33	28·0	30	22	20·2	18	—	4
Southern Province.																				
Galle ...	21	19	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	14	58	30·9	20	40	20·9	15	6	19
Matara ...	5	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	55	35·4	25	40	24·0	15	4	5
Eastern Province.																				
Batticaloa ...	164	142	3	12	7	—	—	—	—	—	8	72	51	30·7	18	36	22·2	13	108	164
Trincomalee ...	15	8	1	3	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	7	55	29·3	22	45	23·1	18	6	15
North-Western Prov.																				
Kurunegala ...	1373	972	74	165	67	45	10	30	5	5	200	930	70	27·0	17	58	20·7	14	415	1345
Puttalam ...	65	41	3	13	7	—	—	1	—	—	8	46	56	28·5	20	37	21·2	15	21	65
North-Central Prov.																				
Anuradhapura ...	1330	1016	82	132	72	14	7	6	1	—	101	763	85	28·5	17	60	22·0	14	429	1328
Province of Uva.																				
Badulla	740	550	57	72	45	4	9	3	—	—	42	440	75	27·7	18	56	21·2	13	332	733
Province of Sabaragamuwa																				
Ratnapura	1122	867	57	86	45	29	4	31	2	1	173	792	70	25·2	16	60	20·8	13	530	1097
Kegalla	1085	853	25	97	12	42	2	31	13	10	165	729	75	27·7	17	50	21·0	13	388	1030

X.—Registered Marriages (other than Kandyan or Mohammedan), Civil Condition of Persons married, and the Number of Minors of each Sex in 1900 and 1901, and the Average in 1891–1900.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	Average 1891 1900.								1900.								1901.							
	Marriages contracted between				Remarried.		Under Age.		Marriages contracted between				Re-married.		Under Age.		Marriages contracted between				Re-married.		Under Age.	
	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Widowers.	Widows.	Men.	Women.	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Widowers.	Widows.	Men.	Women.	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Widowers.	Widows.	Men.	Women.
CEYLON ...	12119·3	335·8	1173·7	206·5	1382·5	542·8	827·3	8853·1	14803	401	1450	264	1714	664	743	8472	14271	371	1396	189	1585	560	756	8206
Western ...	5442·4	127·2	532·6	67·4	600·4	194·8	348·4	3993·9	6318	134	620	83	703	217	251	3177	5934	128	598	59	657	187	234	3000
Central ...	439·9	17·2	45·3	12·8	58·3	30·0	19·2	296·8	533	26	60	9	69	35	14	310	452	15	42	7	49	22	19	274
Northern ...	1669·4	41·6	142·1	48·2	190·6	89·8	86·9	1203·8	2209	47	188	65	253	112	96	1232	2029	52	191	57	248	109	91	1149
Southern ...	3205·1	90·6	301·5	32·9	335·0	123·6	280·9	2270·0	3990	123	417	47	464	170	304	2697	3601	83	310	27	337	110	331	2529
Eastern ...	295·2	10·3	36·7	12·3	49·2	22·6	18·1	268·2	264	9	33	6	39	15	7	225	280	12	33	6	39	18	9	241
North-Western ...	817·9	40·0	94·3	26·5	121·2	66·7	57·5	644·0	1054	51	109	38	147	89	49	602	1507	66	186	29	215	95	44	748
North-Central ...	26·1	1·7	2·9	1·6	4·5	3·3	·6	10·5	82	3	6	4	10	7	1	12	70	3	1	2	3	5	1	16
Uva ...	68·7	2·7	5·9	2·4	8·4	5·1	2·2	43·3	91	5	9	7	16	11	...	54	112	6	10	1	11	7	7	67
Sabaragamuwa ...	163·6	4·5	12·4	2·4	14·9	6·9	13·5	122·6	262	3	8	5	13	8	21	163	286	6	25	1	26	7	20	182
Western.																								
Colombo ...	3023·4	73·0	290·0	36·9	327·0	110·4	220·7	2319·1	3432	71	324	47	371	118	177	1891	3629	79	362	43	405	122	138	2005
Negombo ...	994·3	19·0	91·8	9·4	101·3	28·1	104·7	846·2	1130	21	96	6	102	27	67	702	735	8	74	4	78	12	83	492
Kalutara ...	1424·7	35·2	150·8	21·1	172·1	56·3	23·0	828·6	1756	42	200	30	230	72	7	584	1570	41	162	12	174	53	13	503
Central.																								
Kandy ...	297·2	10·7	30·1	9·4	39·6	20·1	12·7	210·0	355	15	39	7	46	22	10	206	304	5	23	3	26	8	13	188
Matale ...	46·4	3·5	6·7	·8	7·6	4·3	4·1	31·8	61	8	13	2	15	10	3	30	71	6	7	2	9	8	5	36
Nuwara Eliya ...	87·3	3·0	8·5	2·6	11·1	5·6	2·4	55·0	117	3	8	...	8	3	1	74	77	4	12	2	14	6	1	50
Northern.																								
Jaffna ...	1510·8	28·6	106·4	20·4	127·1	49·0	77·7	1029·5	2029	31	149	35	184	66	85	1060	1894	39	154	32	186	71	81	1028
Mannar ...	105·5	11·3	27·3	24·5	51·8	35·8	4·7	130·5	100	13	29	26	55	39	9	118	88	9	24	22	46	31	10	90
Mullaittivu ...	35·5	1·1	4·9	1·9	6·8	3·0	2·7	28·4	80	3	10	4	14	7	2	54	47	4	13	3	16	7	...	31
Vavuniya ...	17.6	·6	3·5	1·4	4·9	2·0	1·8	15·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern.																								
Galle ...	1673·9	50·7	180·5	21·4	202·4	72·1	47·7	1056·5	2117	71	258	36	294	107	38	1228	1678	44	183	18	201	62	32	1020
Matara ...	1124·7	29·6	90·2	8·0	98·3	37·7	129·8	858·9	1290	37	131	8	139	45	136	990	1242	21	86	6	92	27	149	956
Hambantota ...	406·5	10·3	30·8	3·5	34·3	13·8	103·4	354·6	583	15	28	3	31	18	130	479	681	18	41	3	44	21	159	553
Eastern.																								
Batticaloa ...	213·2	6·7	24·6	9·2	34·0	15·9	12·1	194·3	185	8	17	4	21	12	5	155	179	6	20	4	24	10	3	159
Trincomalee ...	82·0	3·6	12·1	3·1	15·2	6·7	6·0	73·9	79	1	16	2	18	3	2	70	101	6	13	2	15	8	6	82
North-Western.																								
Kurunegala ...	267·6	17·9	34·3	6·0	40·7	24·1	23·4	196·9	402	22	36	9	45	31	36	261	429	17	66	8	74	25	29	281
Puttalam ...	70·5	8·0	12·7	11·0	23·7	19·0	6·9	63·1	138	14	21	18	39	32	2	74	78	6	22	10	32	16	4	68
Chilaw ...	479·8	14·1	47·3	9·5	56·8	23·6	27·2	384·0	514	15	52	11	63	26	11	267	1000	43	98	11	109	54	11	399
North-Central.																								
Anuradhapura ...	26·1	1·7	2·9	1·6	4·5	3·3	·6	10	82	3	6	4	10	7	1	12	70	3	1	2	3	5	1	16
Uva.																								
Badulla ...	68·7	2·7	5·9	2·4	8·4	5·1	2·2	43·3	91	5	9	7	16	11	...	54	112	6	10	1	11	7	7	67
Sabaragamuwa.																								
Ratnapura ...	59·3	2·3	4·6	1·7	6·4	4·0	3·0	41·5	102	2	3	3	6	5	4	59	131	3	14	...	14	3	6	81
Kegalla ...	104·3	2·2	7·8	·7	8·5	2·9	10·5	81·1	160	1	5	2	7	3	17	104	155	3	11	1	12	4	14	101

XI.—Mixed Marriages registered in 1900 and 1901 and the Average in 1891–1900.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	Average, 1891–1900.							1900.							1901.						
	European and Burgher.	European and Sinhalese.	European and Tamil.	Burgher and Sinhalese.	Burgher and Tamil.	Sinhalese and Tamil.	Other Mixed Marriages.	European and Burgher.	European and Sinhalese.	European and Tamil.	Burgher and Sinhalese.	Burgher and Tamil.	Sinhalese and Tamil.	Other Mixed Marriages.	European and Burgher.	European and Sinhalese.	European and Tamil.	Burgher and Sinhalese.	Burgher and Tamil.	Sinhalese and Tamil.	Other Mixed Marriages.
CEYLON ...	11·0	2·3	·5	27·0	5·3	52·7	4·8	10	...	...	37	11	67	15	10	4	...	22	6	69	10
Western Province ...	7·9	1·4	·1	14·5	2·0	31·1	1·9	8	...	...	19	6	39	7	6	1	...	11	1	28	6
Central Province ...	1·3	·4	·2	3·9	·8	3·1	·4	2	...	...	8	...	3	1	2	1	...	4	1	3	2
Northern Province ...	·3	...	·1	·3	·6	·4	·2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Southern Province ...	·7	·1	·1	3·5	·3	3·0	·2	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	1	...	3	...	4	...
Eastern Province ...	·1	...	...	·1	·5	1·8	·6	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	4	1
North-Western Province ...	·4	·1	...	2·9	·6	9·2	·7	...	...	...	5	...	12	2	...	...	...	1	1	27	1
North-Central Province ...	...	...	...	...	...	·6	·1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Province of Uva ...	·1	·1	...	·9	·2	1·4	·4	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	·2	·2	...	·9	·3	2·1	·3	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Western Province.																					
Colombo ...	7·7	1·3	·1	12·6	1·4	9·6	1·7	8	...	...	17	6	13	7	6	1	...	10	1	25	6
Negombo ...	·1	...	...	1·1	·5	20·8	·2	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Kalutara ...	·1	·1	...	·8	·1	·7	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Central Province.																					
Kandy ...	1·0	·4	·1	2·5	·7	2·3	·2	2	...	...	7	...	3	1	2	1	...	3	1	3	...
Matale ...	...	...	...	·4	...	·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Nuwara Eliya ...	·3	...	·1	1·0	·1	·6	·2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Northern Province.																					
Jaffna ...	·2	...	·1	·3	·2	·3	·1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Mannar ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mullaittivu ...	...	...	...	...	·1	·1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Vavuniya ...	·1	...	...	...	·1	...	·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Province																					
Galle ...	·6	·1	·1	2·2	·1	2·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Matara ...	·1	...	...	·9	·1	·5	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Hambantota ...	...	...	...	·4	·1	·4	·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Province.																					
Batticaloa ...	·1	...	...	...	·5	1·7	·2	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	...
Trincomalee ...	...	...	...	·1	...	·1	·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
North-Western Province.																					
Kurunegala ...	·4	·1	...	·6	·2	1·9	·1	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Puttalam ...	...	...	...	·2	·3	2·2	·5	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	1
Chilaw ...	...	...	...	2·1	·1	5·1	·1	...	...	...	3	...	5	1	...	...	...	1	1	15	...
North-Central Province.																					
Anuradhapura ...	...	...	...	...	...	·6	·1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Province of Uva.																					
Badulla ...	·1	·1	...	·9	·2	1·4	·4	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																					
Ratnapura ...	·1	·1	...	·6	·1	1·5	·3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Kegalla ...	·1	·1	...	·3	·2	·6	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

XII.—Number of Buildings registered for the Solemnization of Marriages and on the Register on December 31, 1901, classified according to the several Christian Denominations for whom they were registered.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	Total.	Roman Catholic.	Wesleyan.	Church of England.	Portuguese Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Dutch Presbyterian.	Scotch Presbyterian.	Independent Catholic.	Salvationist.	Other Denominations.
CEYLON ...	756	476	77	110	6	19	19	7	2	19	20	1
Western Province ...	255	152	37	41	1	13	—	3	1	1	6	—
Central Province ...	52	15	3	28	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	1
Northern Province ...	251	196	4	10	5	—	19	1	—	16	—	—
Southern Province ...	43	8	20	12	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Eastern Province ...	23	9	11	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province ...	96	78	—	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	9	—
North-Central Province ...	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Province of Uva ...	10	6	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	22	11	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	—
Western Province.												
Colombo	162	85	21	34	—	13	—	2	1	1	5	—
Negombo	60	48	9	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalutara	33	19	7	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Central Province.												
Kandy	37	11	3	19	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
Matale	6	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Nuwara Eliya... ...	9	2	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Province.												
Jaffna	131	96	3	7	5	—	19	1	—	—	—	—
Mannar	98	80	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—
Mullaittivu	22	20	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province.												
Galle	23	4	9	8	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Matara	16	2	10	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hambantota	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Province.												
Batticaloa	20	8	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province.												
Kurunegala	28	18	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Puttalam	50	48	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilaw	18	12	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—
North-Central Province.												
Anuradhapura ...	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Province of Uva.												
Badulla	10	6	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa.												
Ratnapura	8	4	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kegalla	14	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—

XIII.—Number of Kandyan Marriages and Divorces, with Percentage of Divorces to Marriages, in each of the Years 1871–1901.

Year.	Ceylon.		Percentage of Divorces to Marriages.	Central Province.						Northern Province.				Southern Province.				Eastern Province.				North-Western Province.				North-Central Province.		Province of Uva.		Prov. of Sabaragamuwa.			
				Kandy.		Matale.		Nuwara Eliya.		Mannar.		Mullaitivu.		Galle.		Matara.		Batticaloa.		Trincomalee.		Kurunegala.		Puttalam and Chilaw.		Anuradhapura.		Badulla.		Ratnapura.		Kegalla.	
	Marriages.	Divorces.		Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.
1871	20,836	127	·6	957	12	79	3	206	4	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	560	—	28	—	3,879	44	—	1	2,945	5	993	8	8,950	39	2,151	11
1872 ...	8,083	147	1·8	930	24	460	3	938	4	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	106	—	34	—	324	40	22	—	2,188	3	1,356	12	552	32	1,160	29
1873 ...	12,377	173	1·4	1,914	26	452	11	80	2	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	92	—	45	—	7,486	29	101	—	746	8	652	9	223	60	565	28
1874 ...	14,241	222	1·5	2,675	33	640	10	771	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	77	—	11	—	3,800	71	2	—	287	13	3,326	5	823	58	1,782	32
1875 ...	3,971	191	4·8	501	29	338	8	143	3	—	—	—	—	54	—	—	—	36	—	2	—	303	75	248	—	249	9	975	—	497	50	622	17
1876 ...	3,439	166	4·8	478	14	297	13	54	2	4	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	47	—	2	—	646	50	126	1	125	13	524	1	783	47	334	25
1877 ...	13,596	138	1·0	313	17	189	13	97	6	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	11,268	46	138	—	282	1	753	2	170	26	352	27
1878 ...	4,554	159	3·5	289	31	235	7	99	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1,706	13	36	1	76	2	210	8	1,392	34	500	63
1879 ...	3,600	162	4·5	276	2	280	21	210	3	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	611	40	30	4	103	7	114	6	1,647	38	317	41
1880 ...	4,009	163	4·1	408	—	122	15	1,382	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	30	—	21	—	486	57	15	—	387	6	205	10	631	42	315	32
1881 ...	3,320	95	2·9	416	15	129	2	81	1	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	315	10	13	1	100	3	1,025	2	1,010	48	219	13
1882 ...	3,317	158	4·9	925	27	368	6	27	6	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	81	—	2	—	729	16	29	1	34	2	337	3	395	47	328	47
1883 ...	5,664	165	2·9	1,802	11	597	9	67	4	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	1,190	42	59	1	45	9	908	—	565	50	371	39
1884 ...	3,986	229	5·7	618	54	454	9	27	4	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	33	—	1	—	1,029	41	62	—	131	7	471	7	520	50	619	56
1885 ...	3,144	153	4·9	426	33	183	8	34	1	—	—	15	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	1	—	935	39	57	—	315	8	461	4	380	48	321	12
1886 ...	12,157	156	1·3	1,175	22	267	9	937	4	—	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	38	—	2	—	6,294	46	203	2	700	5	1,745	12	362	40	420	16
1887 ...	7,930	216	2·7	1,309	39	714	14	332	2	—	—	2	—	12	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	1,405	85	35	2	1,080	14	1,288	14	847	26	900	20
1888 ...	4,516	231	5·1	604	51	273	10	55	3	—	—	6	—	11	—	—	—	55	—	3	—	931	63	58	1	265	15	825	10	300	34	1,130	44
1889 ...	3,524	224	6·4	430	32	238	19	60	9	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	802	50	44	4	202	10	940	7	404	42	372	51
1890 ...	4,156	253	6·1	442	36	263	16	116	7	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	61	—	—	—	1,116	79	71	2	212	5	811	20	572	37	482	51
1891 ...	4,015	248	6·2	447	42	231	9	77	5	—	—	7	2	9	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	698	53	66	2	219	5	871	6	919	55	450	69
1892 ...	3,756	274	7·3	549	51	204	14	106	8	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1,013	61	65	1	138	9	660	12	525	58	492	60
1893 ...	5,518	266	4·8	479	41	525	5	1,191	19	—	—	16	—	7	1	—	—	44	—	2	—	832	85	72	1	217	6	1,182	15	554	48	397	45
1894 ...	10,653	312	2·9	2,820	48	505	14	298	11	—	—	3	—	6	1	—	—	28	—	2	—	2,059	65	93	—	563	4	1,787	19	1,407	68	1,082	82
1895 ...	16,801	504	3·0	3,684	84	656	24	164	17	—	—	8	—	41	—	—	—	62	—	2	—	1,791	73	189	2	3,626	7	996	25	2,204	144	3,378	128
1896 ...	5,918	329	5·6	475	75	290	24	314	20	—	—	3	—	32	—	—	—	54	—	—	—	1,456	47	145	3	506	18	1,213	14	584	47	846	81
1897 ...	8,194	332	4·0	772	75	387	26	354	17	—	—	1	—	7	—	—	—	93	—	27	—	2,803	28	50	—	1,018	32	1,488	29	473	47	721	78
1898 ...	8,007	401	5·0	1,179	79	304	20	167	14	—	—	2	—	15	—	—	—	53	1	3	—	2,739	76	152	3	520	24	733	18	787	48	1,353	118
1899 ...	15,959	571	2·8	3,910	99	1,297	125	770	28	—	—	4	—	14	1	—	—	44	—	14	—	6,108	69	134	6	538	22	616	19	898	81	1,612	121
1900 ...	11,274	782	6·9	2,756	162	1,023	47	167	25	—	—	7	1	26	—	—	—	121	—	39	—	2,440	223	155	8	796	47	1,146	40	1,211	76	1,387	153
1901 ...	7,509	612	8·2	847	123	623	59	115	17	—	—	4	—	21	1	5	—	164	—	15	1	1,373	89	65	10	1,330	38	740	26	1,122	75	1,085	173

XIV.—Proportion of Male Births to Female Births in Ceylon, in each of the Years 1867–1901.

Year.	Births. Males.	Females.	Males Born to every 100 Females Born.
1867	12,461	10,872	114·6
1868	24,751	22,345	110·8
1869	27,954	24,871	112·4
1870	32,899	30,628	107·4
1871	35,340	33,516	105·4
1872	36,287	33,286	109·0
1873	36,446	33,256	109·6
1874	38,961	35,684	109·2
1875	37,062	34,040	108·9
1876	40,546	37,014	109·5
1877	37,497	34,032	110·2
1878	33,313	30,023	110·9
1879	36,354	33,175	109·6
1880	37,972	33,346	110·5
1881	39,192	35,601	110·1
1882	38,782	35,260	110·0
1883	43,317	38,923	111·3
1884	45,552	41,855	108·8
1885	41,521	37,713	110·1
1886	39,956	36,880	108·3
1887	48,716	44,507	109·4
1888	47,910	44,379	107·9
1889	42,489	38,976	109·0
1890	49,744	45,362	109·7
1891	50,141	46,352	108·2
1892	48,718	44,515	109·4
1893	50,731	47,069	107·8
1894	54,151	50,150	108·0
1895	52,577	48,903	107·5
1896	53,753	50,101	107·3
1897	64,413	60,606	106·3
1898	67,645	63,975	105·7
1899	67,923	64,267	105·7
1900	70,002	66,049	106·0
1901	68,888	65,364	105·4

XV.—Number of Births of either Sex and each Nationality registered in each Province and District in the Island during 1901.

Province and District.	All Races.			Europeans.			Burghers.			Sinhalese.			Tamils.			Moors.			Malays.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Ceylon ...	134252	68,888	65,364	154	80	74	682	349	333	96,262	49,365	46,897	28,191	14,494	13,697	8,440	4,331	4,109	355	182	173	168	87	81
Western Province ...	30,216	15,641	14,575	78	39	39	427	216	211	26,851	13,885	12,966	1,142	598	544	1,525	805	720	138	64	74	55	34	21
Central Province ...	20,158	10,263	9,895	48	26	22	86	49	37	13,240	6,741	6,499	5,528	2,809	2,719	1,145	579	566	79	43	36	32	16	16
Northern Province ...	14,585	7,443	7,142	1	—	1	17	13	4	60	30	30	13,970	7,142	6,828	531	255	276	1	1	—	5	2	3
Southern Province ...	23,334	12,034	11,300	5	1	4	52	30	22	22,634	11,662	10,972	150	82	68	457	242	215	31	15	16	5	2	3
Eastern Province ...	7,514	3,901	3,613	13	9	4	47	19	28	405	189	216	4,147	2,203	1,944	2,831	1,448	1,383	48	23	25	23	10	13
North-Western Province ...	14,580	7,430	7,150	1	1	—	13	6	7	13,002	6,621	6,381	568	298	270	959	476	483	29	22	7	8	6	2
North-Central Province ...	3,798	1,989	1,809	1	1	—	3	—	3	3,182	1,649	1,533	187	104	83	408	228	180	2	2	—	15	5	10
Province of Uva ...	7,439	3,711	3,728	5	2	3	18	7	11	5,929	2,945	2,984	1,214	624	590	229	112	117	22	10	12	22	11	11
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	12,628	6,476	6,152	2	1	1	19	9	10	10,959	5,643	5,316	1,285	634	651	355	186	169	5	2	3	3	1	2
Western Province.																								
Colombo ...	16,628	8,625	8,003	77	39	38	394	197	197	14,609	7,564	7,045	564	308	256	800	422	378	133	62	71	51	33	18
Negombo ...	5,505	2,819	2,686	1	—	1	18	13	5	5,079	2,597	2,482	301	144	157	102	63	39	3	2	1	1	—	1
Kalutara ...	8,083	4,197	3,886	—	—	—	15	6	9	7,163	3,724	3,439	277	146	131	623	320	303	2	—	2	3	1	2
Central Province.																								
Kandy ...	12,641	6,444	6,197	37	20	17	62	32	30	8,329	4,250	4,079	3,265	1,647	1,618	866	448	418	61	33	28	21	14	7
Matale ...	3,797	1,904	1,893	3	2	1	9	6	3	2,958	1,479	1,479	588	303	285	221	105	116	14	8	6	4	1	3
Nuwara Eliya ...	3,720	1,915	1,805	8	4	4	15	11	4	1,953	1,012	941	1,675	859	816	58	26	32	4	2	2	7	1	6
Northern Province.																								
Jaffna ...	12,984	6,639	6,345	1	—	1	12	9	3	5	1	4	12,858	6,573	6,285	106	55	51	—	—	—	2	1	1
Mannar ...	941	480	461	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	565	303	262	373	175	198	1	1	—	1	1	—
Mullaittivu ...	660	324	336	—	—	—	5	4	1	54	29	25	547	266	281	52	25	27	—	—	—	2	—	2
Southern Province.																								
Galle ...	10,375	5,407	4,968	5	1	4	33	20	13	10,029	5,227	4,802	52	28	24	246	127	119	8	3	5	2	1	1
Matara ...	8,715	4,484	4,231	—	—	—	12	7	5	8,468	4,343	4,125	75	43	32	160	91	69	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hambantota ...	4,244	2,143	2,101	—	—	—	7	3	4	4,137	2,092	2,045	23	11	12	51	24	27	23	12	11	3	1	2
Eastern Province.																								
Batticaloa ...	6,242	3,237	3,005	1	—	1	32	14	18	363	175	188	3,447	1,829	1,618	2,393	1,216	1,177	1	1	—	5	2	3
Trincomalee ...	1,272	664	608	12	9	3	15	5	10	42	14	28	700	374	326	438	232	206	47	22	25	18	8	10
North-Western Province.																								
Kurunegala ...	10,922	5,557	5,365	1	1	—	8	3	5	10,253	5,209	5,044	183	98	85	459	234	225	13	9	4	5	3	2
Puttalam ...	1,079	523	556	—	—	—	3	1	2	449	216	233	221	115	106	395	182	213	11	9	2	—	—	—
Chilaw ...	2,579	1,350	1,229	—	—	—	2	2	—	2,350	1,196	1,104	164	85	79	105	60	45	5	4	1	3	3	—
North-Central Province.																								
Anuradhapura ...	3,798	1,989	1,809	1	1	—	3	—	3	3,182	1,649	1,533	187	104	83	408	228	180	2	2	—	15	5	10
Province of Uva.																								
Badulla ...	7,439	3,711	3,728	5	2	3	18	7	11	5,929	2,945	2,984	1,214	624	590	229	112	117	22	10	12	22	11	11
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																								
Ratnapura ...	5,513	2,831	2,682	1	—	1	11	5	6	5,034	2,592	2,442	395	203	192	70	31	39	2	—	2	—	—	—
Kegalla ...	7,115	3,645	3,470	1	1	—	8	4	4	5,925	3,051	2,874	890	431	459	285	155	130	3	2	1	3	1	2

XVI.—Population of Ceylon in the different Age Periods estimated at the Middle of 1900 and 1901 and the Yearly Average of 1891–1900.

AGE.	Average 1891–1900.			1900.			1901.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
ALL AGES ...	3,247,158	1,723,713	1,523,445	3,520,574	1,868,853	1,651,721	3,582,697	1,901,831	1,680,866
Under 5 years ...	580,145	298,930	281,215	628,994	324,101	304,893	640,093	329,820	310,273
5 years and under 10 ...	478,512	252,402	226,110	518,803	273,654	245,149	527,958	278,484	249,474
10 do. 15 ...	330,471	183,299	147,172	358,298	198,734	159,564	364,620	202,240	162,380
15 do. 20 ...	345,335	158,548	186,787	374,412	171,898	202,514	381,019	174,931	206,088
20 do. 25 ...	314,360	160,608	153,752	340,830	174,132	166,698	346,843	177,204	169,639
25 do. 35 ...	509,279	280,705	228,574	552,161	304,341	247,820	561,905	309,712	252,193
35 do. 45 ...	369,720	174,760	134,960	335,800	189,475	146,325	341,725	192,819	148,906
45 do. 55 ...	189,425	98,926	90,499	205,374	107,255	98,119	208,999	109,148	99,851
55 years and upwards ...	189,283	115,135	74,148	205,221	124,829	80,392	208,842	127,032	81,810
Not stated	628	400	228	681	434	247	693	441	252

XVII.—Number of Deaths registered at different Ages in 1900 and 1901 and the Yearly Average in 1891–1900.

AGE.	Average 1891–1900.			1900.			1901.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
ALL AGES ...	896,635	459,821	436,814	100,873	51,086	49,787	98,813	50,977	47,836
Under 5 years ...	351,937	176,112	175,825	42,490	21,327	21,163	40,493	20,392	20,101
5 years and under 10 ...	67,448	33,315	34,133	6,825	3,242	3,583	6,768	3,250	3,518
10 do. 15 ...	35,726	19,729	15,997	3,872	2,097	1,775	4,140	2,219	1,921
15 do. 20 ...	31,478	16,646	14,832	3,361	1,770	1,591	3,421	1,873	1,548
20 do. 25 ...	40,026	17,290	22,736	4,412	1,825	2,587	4,390	1,961	2,429
25 do. 35 ...	88,652	40,695	47,957	9,444	4,182	5,262	9,947	4,620	5,327
35 do. 45 ...	72,283	39,969	32,314	7,825	4,300	3,525	7,683	4,258	3,425
45 do. 55 ...	60,861	34,646	26,215	6,422	3,628	2,794	6,319	3,715	2,604
55 years and upwards ...	147,688	81,115	66,573	16,179	8,690	7,489	1,5565	8,636	6,929
Age not stated ...	536	304	232	43	25	18	87	53	34

XVIII.—Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000 Living, at different Ages, in 1900 and 1901 and the Yearly Average in 1891–1900.

AGE.	Average 1891–1900.			1900.			1901.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
ALL AGES ...	27·6	26·7	28·7	28·7	27·3	30·1	27·6	26·8	28·5
Under 5 years ...	60·7	58·9	62·5	67·6	65·8	69·4	63·3	61·8	64·8
5 years and under 10 ...	14·1	13·2	15·1	13·2	11·8	14·6	12·8	11·7	14·1
10 do. 15 ...	10·8	10·8	10·9	10·8	10·6	11·1	11·4	11·0	11·8
15 do. 20 ...	9·1	10·5	8·0	9·0	10·3	7·9	9·0	10·7	7·5
20 do. 25 ...	12·7	10·8	14·8	12·9	10·5	15·5	12·7	11·1	14·3
25 do. 35 ...	17·4	14·5	21·0	17·1	13·7	21·3	17·7	14·9	21·1
35 do. 45 ...	23·3	22·9	23·9	23·3	22·7	24·1	22·5	22·1	23·0
45 do. 55 ...	32·1	35·0	29·0	31·3	33·8	28·5	30·2	34·0	26·1
55 years and upwards ...	78·0	70·5	89·8	78·8	69·6	93·2	74·5	68·0	84·7

XIX.—Number of Deaths of Children under One Year and its Proportion to 1,000 Births in the several Provinces and Districts of the Island in 1900 and 1901, and the Average in 1891–1900.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	Average 1891–1900.			1900.			1901.		
	Births.	Deaths of Children under One Year.	Deaths of Children under One Year of Age to 1,000 Births.	Births.	Deaths of Children under One Year.	Deaths of Children under One Year of Age to 1,000 Births.	Births.	Deaths of Children under One Year.	Deaths of Children under One Year of Age to 1,000 Births.
CEYLON ...	112,204·1	18,955·4	169	136,051	24,152	178	134,252	22,794	170
Western Province ...	26,305·4	3,141·1	119	32,613	4,493	138	30,216	4,163	138
Central Province ...	17,338·2	3,456·6	199	21,262	4,196	197	20,158	2,791	138
Northern Province ...	11,375·2	1,975·1	174	13,462	2,404	179	14,585	2,646	181
Southern Province ...	18,518·7	2,532·9	137	23,927	3,489	146	23,334	3,199	137
Eastern Province ...	6,836·3	1,339·7	196	7,271	1,684	232	7,514	1,588	211
North-Western Province...	11,858·2	2,734·2	231	13,730	3,003	219	14,580	2,655	182
North-Central Province ...	3,010·9	670·6	223	3,168	799	252	3,798	878	231
Province of Uva ...	6,952·3	1,405·8	202	7,311	1,646	225	7,439	1,608	216
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	10,008·9	1,699·4	170	13,307	2,438	183	12,628	2,266	179
Western Province.									
Colombo ...	14,010·7	1,895·4	135	17,469	2,641	151	16,628	2,534	152
Negombo ...	5,502·8	601·1	109	6,133	783	128	5,505	629	114
Kalutara ...	6,791·9	644·6	95	9,011	1,069	119	8,083	1,000	124
Central Province.									
Kandy ...	10,468·8	2,016·1	193	13,491	2,646	196	12,641	2,462	195
Matale ...	3,253·4	746·3	229	4,037	941	233	3,797	783	206
Nuwara Eliya ...	3,616·0	694·2	192	3,734	609	163	3,720	546	147
Northern Province									
Jaffna ...	9,998·2	1,607·8	147	11,723	1,922	164	12,984	2,108	162
Mannar ...	850·2	219·8	239	1,054	318	302	941	372	395
Mullaittivu ...	526·8	86·2	232	685	164	239	660	166	252
Vavuniya ...	—	61·3	281	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province									
Galle ...	8,630·8	1,159·9	134	11,249	1,669	148	10,375	1,498	144
Matara ...	6,659·6	788·1	118	8,451	1,134	134	8,715	991	114
Hambantota ...	3,228·3	584·9	181	4,227	686	162	4,244	710	167
Eastern Province.									
Batticaloa ...	5,902·1	1,124·6	191	6,247	1,423	228	6,242	1,302	209
Trincomalee ...	934·2	215·1	230	1,024	261	255	1,272	286	225
North-Western Province.									
Kurunegala ...	8,824·6	2,204·2	250	10,108	2,423	240	10,922	2,023	185
Puttalam ...	945·2	284·7	301	1,032	261	253	1,079	292	270
Chilaw ...	2,088·4	245·3	117	2,590	319	123	2,579	340	132
North-Central Province.									
Anuradhapura ...	3,010·9	670·6	223	3,168	799	252	3,798	878	231
Province of Uva.									
Badulla ...	6,952·3	1,405·8	202	7,311	1,646	225	7,439	1,608	216
Province of Sabaragamuwa.									
Ratnapura ...	4,523·3	922·3	204	5,906	1,075	182	5,513	1,147	208
Kegalla ...	5,485·6	777·1	142	7,401	1,363	184	7,115	1,119	157

XX.—Number of Deaths at different Ages amongst the Nationalities registered in the Island and in each District during the Year 1901.

| Province and District. | All Ages. | | | Ages at Death. | | |

| | | |

XX.—Number of Deaths at different Ages, &c.—*continued.*

| Province and District. | All Ages. | | | Ages at Death. | | |

EASTERN.

Batticaloa.

| | | |

XX.—Number of Deaths at different Ages, &c.—*continued.*

Province and District.	All Ages.			Ages at Death.																																					
	Total.	Males.	Females.	1 week and under.		3 months and under.		Under 1 year.		1 year and under 2.		2 years and under 3.		3 years and under 4.		4 years and under 5.		5 years and under 10.		10 years and under 15.		15 years and under 20.		20 years and under 25.		25 years and under 35.		35 years and under 45.		45 years and under 55.		55 years and under 65.		65 years and under 75.		75 years and under 85.		85 years and under 95.		95 years and under 100.		100 years and upwards.		Ages not stated.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
N.-Central.																																										
Anuradhapura.																																										
Burghers ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	2355	1143	1212	245	212	68	67	58	65	30	33	53	54	61	44	34	29	68	62	39	26	24	51	46	95	107	184	96	91	87	61	64	63	31	33	14	24	7	11	6	3	4	4	1	...
Tamils ...	346	210	136	26	13	6	5	5	7	8	5	2	...	3	4	4	1	4	7	8	3	8	11	7	8	33	32	27	17	36	13	16	6	9	4	4	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...
Moors ...	317	176	141	33	34	6	5	13	6	11	8	6	3	1	5	5	1	7	4	6	5	5	9	8	10	19	16	20	20	18	8	10	2	7	2	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	20	12	8	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3041	1542	1499	305	260	80	78	76	79	50	48	63	57	65	54	43	31	81	73	54	34	38	71	61	113	160	233	143	130	142	83	90	71	48	39	21	26	8	12	6	3	5	4	3	...
Uva.																																											
Badulla.																																											
Europeans ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	8	3	5	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	5441	2719	2722	294	281	171	196	164	179	138	165	155	175	210	213	142	140	237	260	94	79	81	88	56	95	211	264	189	153	179	143	189	128	124	72	47	51	22	25	6	7	6	5	4	3
Tamils ...	1822	1014	808	51	52	49	42	40	28	26	33	28	44	41	39	34	26	68	67	68	52	53	29	50	35	139	145	116	99	110	51	68	27	42	23	21	9	5	2	...	...	...	5	5
Moors ...	229	129	100	12	9	11	3	11	7	6	9	4	11	4	4	7	4	13	15	4	3	4	6	6	5	12	9	6	6	11	...	9	4	5	4	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Malays ...	10	5	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	81	75	6	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	9	...	24	...	18	...	12	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7594	3948	3646	357	342	231	246	218	214	172	209	188	232	256	256	184	171	320	342	167	134	147	123	136	137	382	419	323	258	307	195	268	159	171	100	70	60	28	29	7	7	6	5	10	8
S'gamuwa.																																											
Ratnapura.																																											
Burghers ...	4	1	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	3705	1906	1799	308	298	134	107	94	83	99	106	114	139	133	153	93	89	169	166	52	36	45	40	35	62	98	110	93	82	80	75	127	75	94	71	82	58	40	32	13	8	3	6	...	3
Tamils ...	988	496	492	26	23	18	23	10	8	11	17	14	15	14	21	15	14	43	47	67	60	34	12	23	32	65	93	58	58	40	29	36	25	12	11	6	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	41	24	17	2	2	1	3	2	2	1	1	...	1	2	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	1	2	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4742	2430	2312	337	324	153	134	106	93	111	124	128	154	149	175	110	105	214	213	119	96	80	54	60	95	165	204	153	140	125	104	164	100	107	82	89	63	44	34	13	8	3	6	...	3
Kegalla.																																											
Europeans ...	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	3247	1667	1580	279	222	151	150	70	67	55	71	75	113	103	128	62	66	138	130	42	32	34	26	40	54	86	124	110	86	91	70	102	79	97	59	73	60	43	26	9	11	7	6	...	...
Tamils ...	1837	967	870	18	26	30	30	19	14	24	25	27	32	31	29	24	20	69	70	118	90	80	37	51	43	132	196	136	121	88	53	51	35	39	32	24	13	5	4	1	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	134	64	70	8	13	11	4	5	1	3	1	2	1	2	2	1	...	2	13	6	5	...	5	2	2	4	4	3	4	2	2	2	4	5	3	4	1	2	5	...	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	4	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5236	2709	2527	306	261	192	184	94	82	83	97	104	146	136	159	87	86	209	213	167	128	115	68	93	99	222	328	251	212	184	125	155	118	141	95	102	74	51	35	10	11	7	6	...	...

1902.]

XXI.—Number of Deaths according to Race registered in each Month in the Island and in each Province and District during the Year 1901.

Province and District.	January.								February.								March.								April.								May.								June.							
	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
Ceylon ...	9671	11	51	6181	2704	655	33	36	8658	15	52	5239	2678	625	27	22	7924	11	37	4764	2466	582	40	24	7718	14	34	4319	2755	530	28	38	8171	12	44	4600	2821	624	27	46	7473	5	37	4251	2617	508	15	40
Western ...	2206	6	28	1679	281	182	19	11	1821	6	30	1331	279	148	17	10	1663	5	27	1204	256	132	20	19	1534	4	23	1111	251	122	10	13	1664	5	27	1199	276	126	14	17	1594	1	28	1169	264	106	7	19
Central ...	1831	4	5	859	880	79	4	—	1643	6	7	675	858	92	4	1	1531	3	4	630	808	77	8	1	1330	6	3	570	684	58	6	3	1590	3	2	627	903	49	6	—	1552	3	3	595	887	51	3	10
Northern ...	790	—	6	12	712	65	—	—	808	—	2	5	749	52	—	—	771	—	1	2	725	43	—	—	851	1	2	6	799	42	—	1	760	—	4	3	710	41	—	2	681	—	—	8	642	30	—	1
Southern ...	1543	—	4	1132	52	52	2	1	1378	2	5	1277	46	44	3	1	1231	—	2	1137	36	51	5	—	1082	—	—	968	70	37	6	1	1158	—	4	1058	61	32	2	1	1049	—	1	932	78	37	1	—
Eastern ...	478	—	6	49	279	139	1	4	475	1	4	23	276	170	1	—	441	2	3	20	270	143	1	2	503	2	5	22	317	154	2	1	665	2	3	33	373	252	1	1	491	—	2	23	285	177	—	4
North-Western ...	907	—	2	747	77	75	5	1	865	—	1	712	87	64	1	—	713	—	—	569	58	81	5	—	710	1	—	584	71	52	1	1	770	—	—	589	97	80	3	1	692	—	—	565	75	49	3	—
North-Central ...	299	—	—	233	32	31	—	3	301	—	1	239	28	26	—	7	270	—	—	206	34	29	—	1	231	—	—	173	28	29	—	1	242	—	—	194	26	21	—	1	256	—	—	177	36	39	—	4
Uva ...	635	1	—	479	121	16	2	16	507	—	—	391	99	14	—	3	581	—	—	452	114	13	1	1	744	—	1	399	306	20	1	17	480	—	1	347	100	9	1	22	468	—	—	340	120	6	—	2
Sabaragamuwa ...	977	—	—	691	270	16	—	—	860	—	2	586	256	15	1	—	723	1	—	544	165	13	—	—	733	—	—	486	229	16	2	—	842	2	—	550	275	14	—	1	690	1	3	442	230	13	1	—
Western.																																																	
Colombo ...	1258	6	26	893	181	122	19	11	1050	6	28	745	164	81	17	9	950	5	26	657	145	78	20	19	892	4	22	609	157	80	9	11	1042	5	23	739	170	76	12	17	962	1	28	677	165	66	7	18
Negombo ...	323	—	1	271	34	17	—	—	211	—	—	186	19	5	—	1	215	—	1	185	24	5	—	—	199	—	—	173	16	8	1	1	184	—	1	160	18	3	2	—	181	—	—	159	15	6	—	1
Kalutara ...	625	—	1	515	66	43	—	—	560	—	2	400	96	62	—	—	498	—	—	362	87	49	—	—	443	—	1	329	78	34	—	1	438	—	3	300	88	47	—	—	451	—	—	333	84	34	—	—
Central.																																																	
Kandy ...	1151	3	4	521	563	56	4	—	1088	5	6	419	584	70	4	—	968	2	3	367	531	56	8	1	902	3	1	345	502	45	4	2	1061	3	1	390	631	32	4	—	1026	3	3	383	586	39	3	9
Matale ...	360	—	—	225	113	22	—	—	314	—	1	159	134	20	—	—	243	—	—	137	90	16	—	—	214	—	—	139	63	10	2	—	291	—	—	130	144	15	2	—	285	—	—	114	159	12	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	320	1	1	113	204	1	—	—	241	1	—	97	140	2	—	1	329	1	1	126	187	5	—	—	214	3	2	86	119	3	—	1	238	—	1	107	128	2	—	—	241	—	—	98	142	—	—	1
Northern.																																																
Jaffna ...	589	—	5	1	576	7	—	—	582	—	1	—	579	2	—	—	603	—	1	—	595	7	—	—	667	1	—	—	658	8	—	—	587	—	4	—	576	7	—	—	521	—	—	1	515	5	—	—
Mannar ...	135	—	—	1	86	48	—	—	151	—	1	—	107	43	—	—	111	—	—	—	77	34	—	—	129	—	2	2	94	31	—	—	112	—	—	—	84	27	—	1	103	—	—	1	78	23	—	1
Mullaittivu ...	71	—	1	10	50	10	—	—	75	—	—	5	63	7	—	—	57	—	—	2	53	2	—	—	55	—	—	4	47	3	—	1	61	—	—	3	50	7	—	1	57	—	—	6	49	2	—	—
Southern.																																																
Galle ...	702	—	2	632	36	31	—	1	621	2	5	577	12	25	—	—	577	—	1	531	15	27	3	—	553	—	—	491	33	26	2	1	549	—	2	507	24	14	1	1	546	—	—	496	22	27	1	—
Matara ...	548	—	2	513	16	17	—	—	509	—	—	463	32	13	—	1	392	—	1	352	19	20	—	—	332	—	—	290	33	9	—	—	382	—	2	331	33	16	—	—	330	—	1	269	53	7	—	—
Hambantota ...	293	—	—	287	—	4	2	—	248	—	—	237	2	6	3	—	262	—	—	254	2	4	2	—	197	—	—	187	4	2	4	—	227	—	—	220	4	2	1	—	173	—	—	167	3	3	—	—
Eastern.																																																
Batticaloa ...	397	—	5	44	227	121	—	—	388	—	2	21	212	153	—	—	367	—	2	20	216	128	—	1	424	—	4	19	262	138	—	1	593	—	2	33	330	228	—	—	419	—	1	21	237	157	—	3
Trincomalee ...	81	—	1	5	52	18	1	4	87	1	2	2	64	17	1	—	74	2	1	—	54	15	1	1	79	2	1	3	55	16	2	—	72	2	1	—	43	24	1	1	72	—	1	2	48	20	—	1
North-Western.																																																
Kurunegala ...	673	—	—	602	40	28	3	—	639	—	1	557	54	27	—	—	507	—	—	456	19	28	4	—	528	1	—	471	35	19	1	1	545	—	—	453	48	42	2	—	516	—	—	455	43	17	1	—
Puttalam ...	91	—	1	29	18	41	1	1	105	—	—	47	26	31	1	—	113	—	—	38	26	48	1	—	91	—	—	32	29	30	—	—	92	—	—	30	27	34	—	1	73	—	—	30	18	24	1	—
Chilaw ...	143	—	1	116	19	6	1	—	121	—	—	108	7	6	—	—	93	—	—	75	13	5	—	—	91	—	—	81	7	3	—	—	133	—	—	106	22	4	1	—	103	—	—	80	14	8	1	—
North-Central.																																																
Anuradhapura ...	299	—	—	233	32	31	—	3	301	—	1	239	28	26	—	7	270	—	—	206	34	29	—	1	231	—	—	173	28	29	—	1	242	—	—	194	26	21	—	1	256	—	—	177	36	39	—	4
Uva.																																																
Badulla ...	635	1	—	479	121	16	2	16	507	—	—	391	99	14	—	3	581	—	—	452	114	13	1	1	744	—	1	399	306	20	1	17	480	—	1	347	100	9	1	22	468	—	—	340	120	6	—	2
Sabaragamuwa.																																																
Ratnapura ...	475	—	—	369	103	3	—	—	411	—	—	339	67	4	1	—	357	—	—	281	71	5	—	—	348	—	—	277	67	3	1	—	388	—	—	297	86	5	—	—	326	—	2	234	84	6	—	—
Kegalla ...	502	—	—	322	167	13	—	—	449	—	2	247	189	11	—	—	366	1	—	263	94	8	—	—	385	—	—	209	162	13	1	—	454	2	—	253	189	9	—	1	364	1	1	208	146	7	1	—

XXI.—Deaths according to Race, &c.—*continued.*

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	Total.	July.							Total.	August.							Total.	September.							Total.	October.							Total.	November.							Total.	December.						
		Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.		Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.		Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.		Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.		Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.		Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
CEYLON ...	7778	11	44	4517	2634	524	23	25	7956	17	44	4618	2687	535	30	25	7383	13	45	4485	2323	464	26	27	7876	13	39	4757	2529	495	20	23	8517	14	33	5332	2475	605	30	30	9688	13	41	6172	2786	612	29	35
Western ...	1592	6	34	1108	288	129	12	15	1663	15	32	1184	265	129	23	15	1554	10	26	1141	215	129	15	18	1682	10	24	1211	286	127	12	12	1860	8	21	1314	350	131	15	21	2059	7	28	1498	330	167	12	17
Central ...	1583	2	1	618	895	62	3	2	1629	1	4	586	953	78	2	5	1366	2	6	567	730	51	5	5	1481	2	6	568	845	56	2	2	1507	2	2	706	699	89	7	2	1708	2	3	808	827	65	3	—
Northern ...	689	—	—	3	654	31	1	—	738	—	—	6	703	29	—	—	680	—	—	5	647	27	—	1	660	—	—	5	632	22	—	1	657	—	2	10	613	32	—	—	877	3	3	12	821	38	—	—
Southern ...	1143	1	2	1044	40	54	2	—	1186	—	3	1099	53	40	—	—	1232	1	3	1144	49	35	—	—	1235	—	3	1134	43	50	2	1	1302	1	1	1193	59	45	3	—	1397	—	1	1291	46	51	6	2
Eastern ...	418	1	4	32	238	141	1	1	402	—	4	27	222	151	1	—	373	—	6	24	215	125	2	1	396	1	3	26	230	134	1	1	473	2	5	28	275	161	—	2	457	1	3	32	281	131	3	6
North-Western ...	657	—	1	540	61	53	2	—	708	—	—	575	76	54	3	—	636	—	—	505	78	51	2	—	660	—	—	544	65	47	3	1	753	—	1	617	60	71	2	2	1010	—	2	866	66	66	4	6
North-Central ...	232	—	—	179	31	22	—	—	243	—	—	191	26	25	—	1	204	—	—	166	21	17	—	—	183	—	1	139	24	18	—	1	228	—	—	169	26	32	—	1	352	—	—	289	34	28	1	—
Uva ...	558	1	2	383	149	15	1	7	545	1	—	396	127	16	1	4	631	—	2	444	165	19	1	—	722	—	1	540	151	26	—	4	885	—	—	657	190	34	2	2	838	—	1	613	180	41	—	3
Sabaragamuwa ...	906	—	—	610	278	17	1	—	839	—	1	563	262	13	—	—	707	—	2	489	203	10	1	2	859	—	1	590	253	15	—	—	852	1	1	638	203	8	1	—	990	—	—	763	201	25	—	1
Western.																																																
Colombo ...	979	6	33	644	187	82	12	15	1026	15	30	675	180	88	23	15	925	10	25	643	130	84	15	18	1053	10	22	719	199	80	12	11	1135	8	21	761	216	94	14	21	1205	7	27	857	175	112	12	15
Negombo ...	178	—	—	152	21	5	—	—	200	—	2	169	24	5	—	—	199	—	1	167	20	11	—	—	194	—	—	172	19	3	—	—	220	—	—	190	27	2	1	—	295	—	1	246	42	6	—	—
Kalutara ...	435	—	1	312	80	42	—	—	437	—	—	340	61	36	—	—	430	—	—	331	65	34	—	—	435	—	2	320	68	44	—	1	505	—	—	363	107	35	—	—	559	—	—	395	113	49	—	2
Central.																																																
Kandy ...	1023	2	1	345	624	46	3	2	1106	1	3	368	666	63	2	3	918	—	4	357	505	43	5	4	1000	2	4	351	592	47	2	2	975	1	2	440	458	67	7	—	1066	2	3	511	500	48	2	—
Matale ...	310	—	—	173	122	15	—	—	251	—	—	117	120	13	—	1	226	—	1	129	90	6	—	—	243	—	2	118	115	8	—	—	285	—	—	160	105	20	—	—	317	—	—	184	118	14	1	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	250	—	—	100	149	1	—	—	272	—	1	101	167	2	—	1	222	2	1	81	135	2	—	1	238	—	—	99	138	1	—	—	247	1	—	106	136	2	—	2	325	—	—	113	209	3	—	—
Northern.																																																
Jaffna ...	577	—	—	1	564	11	1	—	611	—	—	—	604	7	—	—	580	—	—	—	570	10	—	—	559	—	—	—	552	6	—	1	531	—	2	—	524	5	—	—	727	3	1	1	716	6	—	—
Mannar ...	81	—	—	—	63	18	—	—	86	—	—	1	67	18	—	—	58	—	—	1	42	14	—	1	57	—	—	—	44	13	—	—	76	—	—	—	51	25	—	—	86	—	2	—	59	25	—	—
Mullaittivu ...	31	—	—	2	27	2	—	—	41	—	—	5	32	4	—	—	42	—	—	4	35	3	—	—	44	—	—	5	36	3	—	—	50	—	—	10	38	2	—	—	64	—	—	11	46	7	—	—
Southern.																																																
Galle ...	581	1	1	522	15	41	1	—	610	—	3	562	23	22	—	—	608	1	3	562	13	29	—	—	591	—	3	537	14	34	2	1	602	1	1	544	25	31	—	—	600	—	1	545	17	33	2	2
Matara ...	346	—	1	313	23	9	—	—	407	—	—	361	29	17	—	—	438	—	—	400	32	6	—	—	485	—	—	442	28	15	—	—	485	—	—	440	32	13	—	—	495	—	—	454	25	15	1	—
Hambantota ...	216	—	—	209	2	4	1	—	169	—	—	167	1	1	—	—	186	—	—	182	4	—	—	—	157	—	—	155	1	1	—	—	215	—	—	209	2	1	3	—	302	—	—	292	4	3	3	—
Eastern.																																																
Batticaloa ...	370	—	3	29	207	130	—	1	356	—	4	26	189	137	—	—	310	—	6	23	168	112	—	1	353	—	2	26	203	121	—	1	376	1	3	24	207	141	—	—	338	—	2	30	203	101	—	2
Trincomalee ...	48	1	1	3	31	11	1	—	49	—	—	1	33	14	1	—	63	—	—	1	47	13	2	—	43	1	1	—	27	13	1	—	97	1	2	4	68	20	—	2	119	1	1	2	78	30	3	4
North-Western.																																																
Kurunegala ...	515	—	—	462	26	26	1	—	512	—	—	459	31	20	2	—	436	—	—	388	26	21	1	—	481	—	—	441	25	13	2	—	564	—	—	500	30	31	1	2	787	—	—	710	41	28	2	6
Puttalam ...	60	—	1	12	23	23	1	—	98	—	—	33	32	32	1	—	69	—	—	24	21	24	—	—	78	—	1	24	23	29	1	1	60	—	1	20	13	26	—	—	85	—	1	35	13	34	2	—
Chilaw ...	82	—	—	66	12	4	—	—	98	—	—	83	13	2	—	—	131	—	—	93	31	6	1	—	101	—	—	79	17	5	—	—	129	—	—	97	17	14	1	—	138	—	1	121	12	4	—	—
North-Central.																																																
Anuradhapura ...	232	—	—	179	31	22	—	—	243	—	—	191	26	25	—	1	204	—	—	166	21	17	—	—	183	—	1	139	24	18	—	1	228	—	—	169	26	32	—	1	352	—	—	289	34	28	1	—
Uva.																																																
Badulla ...	558	1	2	383	149	15	1	7	545	1	—	396	127	16	1	4	631	—	2	444	165	19	1	—	722	—	1	540	151	26	—	4	885	—	—	657	190	34	2	2	838	—	1	613	180	41	—	3
Sabaragamuwa.																																																
Ratnapura ...	433	—	—	324	105	4	—	—	424	—	1	300	120	3	—	—	341	—	1	275	64	—	—	1	411	—	—	315	93	3	—	—	410	—	—	321	88	—	1	—	418	—	—	373	40	5	—	—
Kegalla ...	473	—	—	286	173	13	1	—	415	—	—	263	142	10	—	—	366	—	1	214	139	10	1	1	448	—	1	275	160	12	—	—	442	1	1	317	115	8	—	—	572	—	—	390	161	20	—	1

XXIII.—Number of Births and Deaths according to Sex and Nationality registered in each District and Revenue Division of the Island during 1901.

	1901.																1901.											
	BIRTHS.																DEATHS.											
	All Races.		Europeans.		Burghers.		Natives.		Tamils.		Moors.		Malays.		Others.		All Races.		Europeans.		Burghers.		Natives.		Tamils.		Moors.		Malays.		Others.	
	Persons.	Males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
CEYLON	124,051	63,803	61,284	46	54	949	892	49,345	48,897	11,404	11,096	4,310	4,226	182	153	83	98,813	50,977	47,836	125	96	2,017	1,966	39,174	35,982	14,459	9,254	3,353	170	136	287	164
WESTERN PROVINCE.																												
Colombo District	34,699	8,651	8,065	20	26	193	197	7,984	7,941	208	216	422	397	42	31	10	13,477	6,956	6,802	42	19	147	154	4,376	4,181	1,256	891	332	464	37	40	142	76
Colombo Municipality	7,976	1,976	1,836	—	—	72	72	1,917	1,918	57	57	107	100	—	—	—	3,424	1,642	1,571	6	4	70	70	1,107	1,107	276	210	91	111	6	6	33	20
Alutgama Korale South	2,304	1,206	1,126	—	—	2	2	1,247	1,134	31	27	4	3	—	—	—	1,235	642	593	—	—	2	2	540	540	92	52	11	11	—	—	2	1
Hewagam Korale	2,284	1,164	1,120	—	—	1	1	1,144	1,139	18	18	1	1	—	—	—	1,230	642	588	—	—	1	1	540	540	91	48	10	10	—	—	—	—
Salpiti Korale	3,054	1,594	1,502	—	—	14	13	1,556	1,462	31	31	13	12	—	—	—	1,870	982	942	—	—	3	3	861	854	98	44	8	8	—	—	—	—
Siyane Korale East	2,437	1,264	1,173	—	—	1	1	1,259	1,178	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	1,440	744	696	—	—	1	1	636	636	107	60	4	4	—	—	—	—
Siyane Korale West	2,435	1,240	1,174	—	—	2	2	1,260	1,151	5	5	2	2	—	—	—	1,440	736	701	—	—	1	1	636	636	101	65	1	1	—	—	1	1
Negombo District	5,415	2,777	2,638	1	1	15	15	2,744	2,636	124	116	15	15	—	—	—	2,240	1,144	1,096	1	1	11	11	1,000	1,000	118	72	13	13	—	—	1	1
Negombo Local Board	2,415	1,239	1,177	—	—	7	7	1,232	1,178	24	24	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	5	5	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Katana Local Board	1,446	741	705	—	—	3	3	734	700	15	15	2	2	—	—	—	600	306	293	—	—	3	3	267	267	33	19	3	3	—	—	—	—
Katana Udugaha	1,554	797	757	—	—	5	5	778	758	85	77	4	4	—	—	—	640	327	314	—	—	3	3	287	287	34	24	1	1	—	—	—	—
Kalutara District	8,966	4,597	4,402	—	—	9	9	4,716	4,610	194	182	38	36	—	—	—	3,610	1,852	1,758	—	—	6	6	1,604	1,604	208	134	34	34	—	—	—	—
Kalutara Local Board	2,170	1,111	1,060	—	—	3	3	1,108	1,062	36	36	4	4	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	12	12	—	—	—	—
Kalutara Totamune	3,731	1,899	1,799	—	—	1	1	1,952	1,881	93	84	34	32	—	—	—	2,041	1,032	1,014	—	—	3	3	894	894	99	67	21	21	—	—	—	—
Panadure Korale East	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Panadure Korale West	1,047	537	498	—	—	1	1	614	606	65	62	—	—	—	—	—	1,031	502	480	—	—	1	1	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Pasdun Korale	2,018	1,050	968	—	—	—	—	1,042	1,061	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,039	508	476	—	—	1	1	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Kandy District	15,207	7,807	7,400	25	28	756	695	7,917	7,812	1,042	1,016	54	52	12	8	1	11,651	6,021	5,630	83	77	1,870	1,811	3,798	3,798	1,201	1,201	373	373	26	26	10	10
Kandy Municipality	1,941	978	923	—	—	55	55	923	918	40	40	12	12	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Harispattu	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Pata Dumbara	2,137	1,091	1,046	—	—	8	8	1,046	1,046	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Pata Hewaheta	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Tumpane	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Udapalata	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Udu Dumbara	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Yatinuwara	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Matale District	8,797	4,510	4,287	—	—	8	8	4,502	4,287	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Matale Local Board	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Matale East	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Matale West	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya District	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya Local Board & suburbs	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Kolonde	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Udu Hewaheta	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Walapane	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Galle District	13,284	6,800	6,484	—	—	8	8	6,877	6,799	33	33	4	4	—	—	—	7,174	3,656	3,518	—	—	2	2	2,994	2,994	1,041	641	99	99	—	—	4	4
Galle Four Gravets	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Talpe	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Talpewila East	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Talpewila North	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Talpewila West	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Valimawalle East	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Valimawalle West	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Tunge-Oddi	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Wattehewatte	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Kamburupitiya	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Kamburupitiya	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Matara District	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Matara Local Board & suburbs	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Kotapola	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Uda Hewaheta	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Weligama	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Hambantota District	6,000	3,066	2,934	—	—	3	3	2,446	2,446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Hambantota Local Board	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Magam Pattu	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Tangalla Pattu	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Tissamaharama Pattu	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Udugaha Pattu	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Walasmulla Pattu	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Yatinuwara Pattu	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Batticaloa District	5,000	2,555	2,445	—	—	3	3	2,446	2,446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Batticaloa Local Board	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Eastern Pattu Four Gravets	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Kattan Pattu East	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Kattan Pattu West	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee District	4,000	2,044	1,956	—	—	3	3	1,446	1,446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee Local Board	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Kottiyar Pattu	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Tamankaduwa Pattu	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Vannimaikadu Pattu	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Kurunegala District	20,000	9,957	9,043	—	—	3	3	8,946	8,946	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	6,000	3,066	2,934	—	—	3	3	2,446	2,446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Kurunegala Local Board	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Hettipola Hatpattu	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Katugampola Hatpattu	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Kurunegala Hatpattu	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Pasdun Hatpattu	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Puttalam District	6,000	3,066	2,934	—	—	3	3	2,446	2,446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Puttalam Local Board	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Chilaw Division	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Chilaw District	3,000	1,533	1,467	—	—	3	3	1,446	1,446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Chilaw Local Board	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Pitigal Korale North	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Pitigal Korale Central	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Pitigal Korale South	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Anuradhapura Division	3,000	1,533	1,467	—	—	3	3	1,446	1,446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Anuradhapura Town	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Nuwaragam Palata	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Tamankaduwa	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Kalagam Palata	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Polonnaruwa Division	3,000	1,533	1,467	—	—	3	3	1,446	1,446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Badulla District	6,000	3,066	2,934	—	—	3	3	2,446	2,446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Badulla Local Board	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Bintenne Division	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Haputale Division	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Uva Division	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Wellawaya Division	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Ratnapura District	6,000	3,066	2,934	—	—	3	3	2,446	2,446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Ratnapura Local Board	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Kuruwita Division	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Nawalapitiya Division	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Pelmadulla Division	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Kegalla District	6,000	3,066	2,934	—	—	3	3	2,446	2,446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Kegalla Local Board	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Dumbara Division	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Seven Korales Division	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Three Korales Division	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Yatiyantota Division	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Kalutara Korale	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Kukulla Korale	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Kurunegala	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Matale	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Galle	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Matara	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Hambantota	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Batticaloa	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Kurunegala	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Puttalam	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	—
Anuradhapura	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—	—	1,000	511	489	—	—	3	3	446	446	51	29	9	9	—	—

XXIII.—Number of Deaths from various Causes and their Rates per Million Persons Living in each of the Years 1900 and 1901, and the Yearly Average Rate for 1891–1900.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths ascribed to various Causes in the Years 1900 and 1901, and the Average for 1891–1900.			Mortality from various Causes to a Million Persons living in the Years 1900 and 1901, and the Mean Rate for 1891–1900.		
	Average, 1891–1900.	1900.	1901.	Mean Rate, 1891–1900.	1900.	1901.
ALL CAUSES ...	89,663	100,873	98,813	27,554	28,653	27,581
I. Specific, Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases ...	46,384	46,152	45,015	14,309	13,109	12,564
II. Parasitic Diseases	3,418	4,155	3,485	1,049	1,180	973
III. Dietetic do.	342	256	279	105	73	78
IV. Constitutional Diseases ...	6,724	7,427	8,063	2,068	2,110	2,251
V. Developmental do.	2,047	2,792	2,831	625	793	790
VI. Local Diseases	22,957	31,174	29,618	7,009	8,855	8,267
VII. Violence	1,726	1,805	1,924	531	513	537
VIII. Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	6,065	7,112	7,598	1,858	2,020	2,121
I.						
1. Miasmatic Diseases	23,303	20,535	17,408	7,214	5,832	4,859
2. Diarrhœal do.	21,310	22,275	24,006	6,564	6,327	6,700
3. Malarial do.	1,243	2,581	2,918	371	733	814
4. Zoogenous do.	48	55	44	15	16	12
5. Venereal do.	75	70	74	23	20	21
6. Septic do.	405	636	565	122	181	158
II.—Parasitic Diseases	3,418	4,155	3,485	1,049	1,180	973
III.—Dietetic Diseases	342	256	279	105	73	78
IV.—Constitutional Diseases	6,724	7,427	8,063	2,068	2,110	2,251
V.—Developmental Diseases	2,047	2,792	2,831	625	793	790
VI.						
1. Diseases of Nervous System ...	8,501	11,572	10,960	2,597	3,288	3,059
2. Do. Organs of Special Sense ...	39	44	28	12	12	8
3. Do. Circulatory System ...	389	549	536	119	156	150
4. Do. Respiratory System ...	4,170	6,883	6,744	1,261	1,955	1,882
5. Do. Digestive System ...	1,050	1,174	1,261	322	333	352
6 Do. Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands	29	40	47	9	11	13
7. Do. Urinary System	145	294	301	43	83	84
8. Do. Reproductive System:						
(*a*) Organs of Generation ...	107	133	121	33	38	34
(*b*) Parturition ...	2,107	2,342	2,068	648	666	577
9. Do. Organs of Locomotion ...	12	12	8	4	3	2
10. Do. Integumentary System ...	6,408	8,131	7,544	1,961	2,310	2,106
VII.						
1. Accidents or negligence	1,491	1,520	1,608	459	432	448
2. Homicide	104	123	135	32	35	38
3. Suicide	111	130	146	34	37	41
4. Execution	20	32	35	6	9	10
VIII.						
1. Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	6,065	7,112	7,598	1,858	2,020	2,121

	Number of Deaths.		
	Average for 1891–1900.	1900.	1901.
Miasmatic Diseases.			
Smallpox	76	41	80
Chickenpox	33	25	35
Measles	333	118	207
Whooping cough ...	67	116	53
Mumps	5	5	4
Diphtheria	4	2	3
Typhus	1	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fever ...	—	2	3
Simple and ill-defined fever ...	18,462	14,663	11,992
Enteric fever	4,074	5,437	4,902
Influenza	243	126	129
Other Miasmatic Diseases ...	4	—	—
Diarrhœal Diseases.			
Cholera	905	217	52
Diarrhœa	13,823	16,619	17,169
Dysentery	6,583	5,389	6,785
Malarial Diseases.			
Remittent fever... ...	493	1,152	1,467
Ague	189	186	111
Malarial cachexia ...	561	1,243	1,340
Zoogenous Diseases.			
Hydrophobia	45	53	41
Glanders	1	—	—
Cowpox and other effects of vaccination ...	2	2	3

XXIII.—Causes of Deaths, 1900 and 1901, &c.—*continued.*

	Average for 1891-1900.	Number of Deaths. 1900.	1901.
Venereal Diseases.			
Syphilis	60	63	63
Gonorrhœa, stricture of urethra	15	7	11
Septic Diseases.			
Phagedæna	2	1	—
Erysipelas	81	146	122
Pyæmia, Septicæmia ...	39	92	74
Puerperal fever ...	283	397	369
Parasitic Diseases.			
Thrush	745	1,002	791
Worms (animal) ...	2,447	2,895	2,366
Dochmius duodenalis ...	226	258	328
Dietetic Diseases.			
Starvation, want of breast milk ...	328	236	261
Scurvy	1	—	—
Intemperance, chronic alcoholism	12	18	15
Intemperance, delirium tremens	2	2	3
Constitutional Diseases.			
Rheumatism	610	622	546
Rickets	144	38	52
Cancer	187	233	213
Tabes mesenterica ...	14	32	248
Tubercular meningitis (hydrocephalus)	28	31	47
Phthisis	2,707	3,217	3,390
Other forms of tuberculosis, scrofula	354	256	254
Purpura, hæmorrhagic diathesis	1	1	—
Anæmia, chlorosis, leucocythæmia	2,284	2,685	2,978
Diabetes mellitus ...	97	90	116
Leprosy	68	88	104
Elephantiasis	2	3	1
Parangi	199	97	89
Other and undefined Constitutional Diseases	29	34	25
Developmental Diseases.			
Premature Birth ...	511	743	724
Atelectasis	23	12	14
Cyanosis	2	7	5
Spina Bifida	4	1	1
Imperforate Anus ...	2	2	2
Cleft Palate	—	—	—
Other Congenital Defects ...	4	5	3
Old Age	1,504	2,022	2,082
Diseases of Nervous System.			
Inflammation of brain or its membranes	16	26	42
Softening of brain ...	8	11	14
Apoplexy	134	136	178
Paralysis	330	406	385
Epilepsy	81	108	94
Convulsions	167	140	116
Infantile convulsions ...	7,309	10,111	9,362
Laryngismus Stridulus ...	—	—	—
Collapse	4	1	1
Tetanus	290	367	459
Mania	61	49	65
Paraplegia, diseases of the spinal cord	9	18	22
Other and undefined Diseases of Brain or Nervous System	93	199	222
Diseases of Organs of Special Sense.			
Conjunctivitis and other diseases of eye	14	16	4
Otitis and other diseases of ear	4	5	5
Epistaxis and other diseases of nose	21	23	19
Diseases of Circulatory System.			
Pericarditis	7	4	9
Valve disease of heart ...	49	19	14
Hypertrophy of heart ...	5	1	1
Angina pectoris, syncope ...	15	51	18
Aneurism	1	4	1
Embolism, thrombosis ...	5	8	5
Phlebitis	5	1	3
Varicose veins ...	205	254	274
Other and undefined Diseases of Heart or Circulatory System ...	106	207	211
Diseases of Respiratory System.			
Laryngitis	23	41	33
Croup	45	13	5
Bronchitis	496	616	697
Asthma	282	279	271
Pneumonia	1,475	2,818	2,912
Pleurisy	212	33	34
Other and undefined Diseases of Respiratory System	1,637	3,083	2,792
Diseases of Digestive System.			
Stomatitis	7	18	18
Dentition	3	1	3
Quinsy	22	6	7

XXIII.—Causes of Deaths, 1900 and 1901, &c.—*continued.*

	Number of Deaths.		
	Average for 1891-1900.	1900.	1901.
Sore throat	38	32	24
Dyspepsia	54	55	66
Hæmatemesis	48	49	48
Melæna	1	1	—
Diseases of stomach	145	121	122
Enteritis	26	52	36
Ulceration of intestines	7	15	8
Ileus, obstruction of intestines	39	52	69
Debility of intestines	11	—	1
Stricture or strangulation of intestine	5	2	7
Intussusception of intestine	2	—	2
Hernia	50	17	23
Fistula	10	13	12
Peritonitis	50	73	103
Ascites	72	103	139
Gallstones	4	—	—
Cirrhosis of liver	34	60	50
Other diseases of liver	202	192	224
Other and undefined Diseases of Digestive System	223	312	299
Diseases of Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands.			
Diseases of the lymphatic system	3	3	5
Diseases of spleen	26	37	42
Diseases of Urinary System.			
Nephritis	16	32	43
Bright's disease	43	85	88
Uræmia	2	1	7
Suppression of urine	27	27	38
Calculus (stone)	2	2	1
Hæmatura	1	1	—
Diseases of bladder	9	9	8
Other & undefined Diseases of Urinary System	45	137	116
Diseases of Organs of Generation.			
Ovarian diseases	6	11	—
Diseases of uterus and vagina	29	26	16
Disorders of menstruation	20	26	29
Pelvic abscess	20	2	—
Perineal abscess	2	—	—
Diseases of testes, penis, scrotum, &c.	30	68	76
Diseases of Parturition.			
Abortion, miscarriage	31	32	42
Puerperal mania	1	—	2
Puerperal convulsions	1,304	1,172	1,084
Placenta prævia, flooding	9	9	8
Phlegmasia dolens	2	2	5
Other and undefined accidents of Childbirth	760	1,127	927
Diseases of Organs of Locomotion.			
Caries, necrosis	3	2	—
Arthritis, ostitis, periostitis	7	9	5
Other and undefined Diseases of Organs of Locomotion	2	1	3
Diseases of Integumentary System.			
Carbuncle	35	43	34
Phlegmon, cellulitis	11	15	20
Ulcer, bed sore	270	108	50
Eczema	17	—	5
Pemphigus	1	—	5
Other and undefined Diseases of Integumentary System	6,074	7,965	7,430
Accident or Negligence.			
Fractures, contusions	597	585	656
Gunshot wounds	60	65	79
Cut, stab	7	9	7
Burn, scald	100	112	102
Poison	37	38	48
Drowning	311	351	367
Suffocation	6	5	8
Snake-bite	187	189	184
Otherwise	186	166	157
Homicide.			
Murder, manslaughter	104	123	135
Suicide.			
Gunshot wounds	6	4	15
Cut, stab	4	7	8
Poison	12	12	8
Drowning	14	22	24
Hanging	66	69	77
Otherwise	9	16	14
Execution.			
Hanging	20	32	35
Ill-defined and not specified Causes.			
General dropsy	2,548	2,587	2,639
Debility	2,977	4,268	4,668
Sudden deaths (causes unascertained)	18	27	26
Abscess	18	30	40
Tumour	2	5	13
Hæmorrhage	7	19	23
Other ill-defined and not specified causes	495	176	189

XXIV.—Causes of Deaths registered in the Island and in each Province and District during the Year 1901.

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	Western Province.			Central Province.			Northern Province.			Southern Province.			Eastern Province.		North-Western Province.			N.Central Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Deaths among all Races.							
		Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaitivu.	Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
All Causes ...	98813	12477	2,599	5,816	12284	3,339	3,128	7,134	1,185	648	7,140	5,149	2,645	4,691	884	6,703	1,015	1,363	3,041	7,594	4,742	5,236	149	498	59,235	31,475	6,757	328	371
I. Specific, Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases ...	45,015	4,618	1,064	2,372	6,040	1,692	1,669	3,072	498	295	3,109	2,629	1,723	2,729	389	2,120	428	372	1,388	4,027	2,458	2,323	39	135	25,288	16,444	2,848	111	150
II. Parasitic Diseases ...	3,485	594	195	258	540	172	74	26	10	2	334	82	3	30	4	268	19	135	55	11	255	418	—	5	2,774	465	222	5	14
III. Dietetic do. ...	279	8	7	9	121	9	5	1	2	—	4	7	1	2	28	5	4	1	—	32	3	30	1	2	43	219	13	1	—
IV. Constitutional Diseases ...	8,063	1,678	321	1,037	568	165	107	422	6	14	1,010	722	185	46	36	503	22	120	107	312	338	344	16	73	5,955	1,479	478	26	36
V. Developmental do. ...	2,831	637	59	170	335	40	128	175	10	9	253	183	26	2	6	19	14	21	26	469	99	150	2	33	1,813	764	179	34	6
VI. Local Diseases ...	29,618	4,038	797	1,618	2,711	923	640	2,702	437	223	2,059	1,286	470	1,422	337	3,156	377	619	1,179	2,164	992	1,468	62	214	19,245	7,549	2,319	112	117
VII. Violence ...	1,924	283	71	151	196	46	32	111	7	12	163	126	71	76	8	138	17	39	21	94	143	119	20	8	1,392	404	78	2	20
VIII. Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	7,598	621	85	201	1,773	292	473	625	215	93	208	114	166	384	76	494	134	56	265	485	454	384	9	28	2,725	4,151	620	37	28
I.																													
1. Miasmatic Diseases ...	17,408	1,949	678	983	1,084	669	240	1,331	202	175	795	643	1,420	1,988	185	1,215	306	266	939	1,249	587	504	19	39	11,258	4,364	1,605	45	78
2. Diarrhœal do. ...	24,006	2,321	317	1,236	4,548	836	1,398	489	251	70	2,165	1,937	278	646	145	827	103	80	364	2,602	1,762	1,631	16	75	13,447	9,366	997	46	59
3. Malarial do. ...	2,918	256	48	138	366	177	19	998	11	33	120	39	21	82	30	63	10	18	73	147	93	176	2	9	414	2,285	182	16	10
4. Zoogenous do. ...	44	9	4	5	3	3	2	—	—	—	7	3	1	—	—	2	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	35	7	2	—	—
5. Venereal do. ...	74	20	1	2	15	2	7	3	—	—	3	—	—	1	1	3	—	2	—	8	4	3	—	—	35	35	4	1	—
6. Septic do. ...	565	63	16	8	24	5	3	251	34	17	19	7	3	13	28	10	9	3	12	20	12	8	2	12	99	387	58	4	3
II. Parasitic Diseases ...	3,485	594	195	258	540	172	74	26	10	2	334	82	3	30	4	268	19	135	55	11	255	418	—	5	2,774	465	222	5	14
III. Dietetic Diseases ...	279	8	7	9	121	9	5	1	2	—	4	7	1	2	28	5	4	1	—	32	3	30	1	2	43	219	13	1	—
IV. Constitutional Diseases	8,063	1,678	321	1,037	568	165	107	422	6	14	1,010	722	185	46	36	503	22	120	107	312	338	344	16	73	5,955	1,479	478	26	36
V. Developmental Diseases	2,831	637	59	170	335	40	128	175	10	9	253	183	26	2	6	19	14	21	26	469	99	150	2	33	1,813	764	179	34	6
VI.																													
1. Diseases of Nervous System ...	10,960	1,700	227	1,215	490	89	122	1,130	110	54	1,617	1,021	327	145	101	336	150	190	132	1,061	446	237	11	73	7,630	2,477	682	55	32
2. Diseases of Organs of Special Sense ...	28	3	2	1	3	—	1	1	—	—	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	1	3	—	—	21	7	—	—	—
3. Diseases of Circulatory System ...	536	174	23	31	38	12	13	4	1	—	58	33	2	28	8	13	4	16	23	26	12	12	16	11	328	117	55	4	5
4. Diseases of Respiratory System ...	6,744	996	70	81	762	272	334	733	207	142	102	25	18	469	109	808	100	179	388	697	52	200	12	81	3,199	2,752	610	35	55
5. Diseases of Digestive System ...	1,261	244	40	58	150	28	44	102	23	16	90	31	26	41	10	41	18	18	16	98	72	90	21	21	684	450	66	4	15
6. Diseases of Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands ...	47	2	—	3	4	—	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	24	2	—	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	9	26	12	—	—

7. Diseases of the Urinary System ...	301	98	5	19	32	3	13	5	2	—	27	34	6	1	2	4	2	3	1	17	12	15	2	5	201	72	16	—	5
8. Diseases of Reproductive System:—																													
(*a*) Organs of Generation	121	21	10	7	6	1	2	8	—	1	7	4	2	10	2	5	1	2	10	6	5	11	—	5	72	29	14	—	1
(*b*) Parturition ...	2,068	220	56	90	218	79	56	36	4	4	95	86	44	20	9	420	36	59	138	179	75	144	—	11	1,628	284	138	7	—
9. Diseases of Organs of Locomotion ...	8	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	1	1	—	—
10. Diseases of Integumentary System ...	7,544	579	364	113	1,005	439	55	677	85	5	61	45	44	684	94	1,528	64	147	464	79	317	695	—	6	5,468	1,334	725	7	4
VII.																													
1. Accident or negligence	1,608	198	58	127	170	35	31	91	5	10	138	100	63	69	5	125	11	31	20	81	135	105	13	7	1,159	342	68	1	18
2. Homicide ...	135	40	8	11	5	3	—	3	—	—	15	13	4	—	1	7	1	4	1	8	3	8	—	—	112	15	6	1	1
3. Suicide ...	146	28	5	13	18	8	1	17	2	2	7	7	4	7	2	5	—	4	—	5	5	6	7	1	88	45	4	—	1
4. Execution ...	35	17	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	2	—	—	—
VIII.																													
Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	7,598	621	85	201	1,773	292	473	625	215	93	208	114	166	384	76	494	134	56	265	485	454	384	9	28	2,725	4,151	620	37	28
Miasmatic Diseases.																													
Smallpox ...	80	46	7	5	7	—	3	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	4	—	—	1	36	26	15	2	—
Chickenpox ...	35	1	—	1	19	—	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	—	—	4	31	—	—	—
Measles ...	207	30	3	17	44	17	17	9	—	—	7	—	—	1	—	10	5	1	5	33	2	6	—	2	80	104	21	—	—
Whooping cough ...	53	10	13	5	3	—	1	—	1	1	10	1	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	1	37	6	7	2	—
Mumps	4	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—
Diphtheria ...	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Typhus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fever ...	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Simple and ill-defined fever	11,992	1,078	326	400	752	437	106	1,304	201	172	382	69	1,137	1,985	183	1,092	284	166	844	362	297	415	2	19	6,625	3,884	1,395	37	30
Enteric fever ...	4,902	768	328	541	222	208	73	16	—	2	385	566	282	—	1	112	14	97	89	838	279	81	15	14	4,424	237	160	4	48
Influenza ...	129	12	1	12	35	7	34	—	—	—	9	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	8	2	1	—	—	50	74	5	—	—
Diarrhœal Diseases.																													
Cholera	52	—	4	—	1	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	7	23	—	—	—	—	26	26	—	—	—
Diarrhœa ...	17,169	1,691	258	1,017	2,822	538	792	278	97	45	1,921	1,574	237	422	114	754	85	54	311	1,693	1,263	1,203	3	52	11,658	4,753	642	27	34
Dysentery ...	6,785	630	55	219	1,725	298	606	196	154	25	244	363	41	224	31	71	18	26	46	886	499	428	13	23	1,763	4,587	355	19	25
Malarial Diseases.																													
Remittent fever ...	1,467	149	30	12	20	13	4	944	7	23	54	19	14	49	9	23	1	6	31	30	8	21	2	9	172	1,159	114	6	5
Ague	111	6	2	7	15	4	1	10	—	—	3	19	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	3	2	—	—	57	49	3	1	1
Malarial cachexia ...	1,340	101	16	119	331	160	14	44	4	10	63	1	3	33	21	40	9	12	42	82	82	153	—	—	185	1,077	65	9	4
Zoogenous Diseases.																													
Hydrophobia ...	41	9	4	5	2	3	2	—	—	—	6	3	1	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	34	5	2	—	—
Glanders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cowpox and other effects of vaccination ...	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
Venereal Diseases.																													
Syphilis	63	18	—	—	13	2	5	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	3	—	2	—	7	4	2	—	—	31	29	3	—	—
Gonorrhœa, stricture of urethra ...	11	2	1	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	4	6	1	—	—
Septic Diseases.																													
Phagedæna ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	122	9	—	1	5	—	—	97	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	1	3	5	110	3	—	—
Pyæmia, Septicæmia ...	74	26	—	3	4	3	1	—	—	—	5	4	—	1	—	3	2	1	1	11	5	4	—	6	38	24	3	—	3
Puerperal fever ...	369	28	16	4	15	2	2	154	34	15	13	3	3	10	28	7	7	1	11	8	5	3	1	3	56	253	52	4	—

XXIV.—Causes of Deaths registered in the Island, &c.—*continued.*

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	Western Province.			Central Province.			Northern Province.			Southern Province.			Eastern Province.		North-Western Province.			N.Central Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Deaths among all Races.						
		Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaitivu.	Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
Parasitic Diseases.																													
Thrush	791	45	46	5	165	38	39	18	10	2	3	—	1	30	—	104	5	54	18	5	50	153	—	—	687	56	47	—	1
Worms (animal) ...	2,366	454	148	244	310	129	23	5	—	—	320	63	2	—	2	163	14	80	37	3	161	208	—	5	2,035	153	165	4	4
Dochmius duodenalis ...	328	95	1	9	65	5	12	3	—	—	11	19	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	3	44	57	—	—	52	256	10	1	9
Dietetic Diseases.																													
Starvation, want of breast milk	261	6	7	8	118	9	5	1	2	—	—	5	1	2	28	1	3	1	—	32	3	29	—	1	27	219	13	1	—
Scurvy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intemperance, chronic alcoholism ...	15	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	14	—	—	—	—
Do. delirium tremens	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
Constitutional Diseases.																													
Rheumatism ...	546	86	9	30	51	7	10	12	1	3	104	26	16	5	3	54	10	9	36	6	43	25	—	3	466	62	14	—	1
Rickets	52	—	—	9	8	1	1	8	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	15	—	—	19	29	4	—	—
Cancer	213	52	6	14	27	3	7	33	—	—	21	11	7	2	1	3	1	3	2	10	5	5	3	3	135	59	12	—	1
Tabes mesenterica ...	248	12	—	226	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	18	224	6	—	—
Tubercular meningitis (hydrocephalus) ...	47	8	—	3	6	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	5	2	5	1	5	3	3	—	5	21	15	4	—	2
Phthisis	3,390	835	80	285	291	68	66	251	4	9	413	223	51	16	24	222	4	31	19	105	203	190	13	52	2,470	618	193	20	24
Other forms of tuberculosis, scrofula ...	254	25	13	7	11	12	1	1	—	—	21	12	5	2	—	87	1	12	17	15	6	6	—	—	213	25	15	1	—
Purpura, hæmorrhagic diathesis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anæmia, chlorosis, leucocythæmia ...	2,978	533	207	442	165	69	19	77	—	—	425	438	95	3	1	108	3	58	16	162	65	92	—	3	2,410	355	202	5	3
Diabetes mellitus ...	116	40	5	11	1	—	1	36	1	2	2	1	—	4	3	2	1	2	—	1	1	2	—	3	52	53	8	—	—
Leprosy	104	61	—	8	4	—	1	2	—	—	10	4	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	4	71	22	7	—	—
Elephantiasis ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Parangi	89	5	1	1	2	4	1	1	—	—	3	7	5	7	1	22	—	—	16	4	3	6	—	—	73	10	2	—	4
Other and undefined Constitutional Diseases ...	25	21	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	7	6	11	—	1
Developmental Diseases.																													
Premature birth ...	724	74	7	19	50	10	18	55	2	8	36	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	22	391	12	12	—	13	542	137	29	3	—
Atelectasis ...	14	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	5	—	—
Cyanosis ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Spina bifida ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Imperforate anus ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other congenital defects ...	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Old age	2,082	548	51	151	283	30	110	120	8	1	217	180	24	1	4	18	14	19	4	78	83	138	2	20	1,261	618	144	31	6

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XXIV.—Causes of Deaths registered in the Island, &c.—*continued.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	CEYLON.	WESTERN PROVINCE.			CENTRAL PROVINCE.			NORTHERN PROVINCE.			SOUTHERN PROVINCE.			EASTERN PROVINCE.		NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.			NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.	PROVINCE OF UVA.	PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.		DEATHS AMONG ALL RACES.					
		Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaitivu.	Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
Diseases of Digestive System—contd.																												
Hæmatemesis ...	48	—	—	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	10	22	—	—	41	6	1	—	—
Melæna ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of stomach ...	122	24	2	4	9	2	2	2	—	1	4	2	2	5	—	15	—	1	7	20	12	8	1	3	100	14	3	—	1
Enteritis... ...	36	19	—	1	1	4	—	1	1	—	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	15	11	6	—	—
Ulceration of intestines ...	8	3	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	—	—
Ileus, obstruction of intestine	69	31	—	1	10	3	9	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	2	30	26	7	1	2
Debility	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Stricture or strangulation of intestine ...	7	1	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	—
Intussusception of intestine	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Hernia	23	6	2	1	5	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	11	9	2	—	—
Fistula	12	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	2	—	—	9	3	—	—	—
Peritonitis ...	103	26	4	9	22	1	6	2	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	6	—	3	1	10	5	3	3	1	42	49	3	1	4
Ascites	139	34	7	5	10	3	4	2	2	—	17	7	6	—	—	5	7	2	1	3	10	14	1	1	78	50	8	1	—
Cirrhosis of liver ...	50	26	1	—	7	2	1	1	—	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	1	—	1	3	24	18	3	1	—
Other diseases of liver ...	224	33	6	21	11	4	6	37	2	1	27	11	4	10	4	—	2	5	1	9	17	13	5	3	114	87	9	—	6
Other and undefined Diseases of Digestive System	299	30	13	10	52	7	14	8	19	3	24	7	12	10	4	1	2	5	2	38	16	22	2	4	194	80	17	—	2
Diseases of Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands.																													
Diseases of the lymphatic system... ...	5	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of spleen ...	42	—	—	1	4	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	24	2	—	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	4	1	—	—	—
Diseases of Urinary System.																													
Nephritis ...	43	35	—	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	25	12	3	—	—
Bright's disease ...	88	32	—	7	19	—	9	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	11	2	2	1	2	28	42	12	—	3
Uræmia	7	1	—	1	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—
Suppression of urine ...	38	5	1	3	3	2	2	3	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	4	—	—	34	4	—	—	—
Calculus (stone) ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Diseases of bladder ...	8	2	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	4	—	—	1
Other & undefined Diseases of Urinary System ...	116	23	3	6	2	—	—	—	1	—	22	29	1	1	—	2	2	1	—	6	10	7	1	—	105	8	1	—	1
Diseases of Organs of Generation.																													
Diseases of uterus & vagina	16	6	1	—	1	—	1	4	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	1
Disorders of menstruation	29	5	7	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	2	23	5	1	—	—
Diseases of testes, penis, scrotum, &c. ...	76	10	2	3	2	—	1	4	1	1	2	4	1	10	2	4	1	2	10	6	3	8	—	2	43	18	13	—	—

Diseases of Parturition.																															
Abortion, miscarriage ...	42	4	3	2	8	3	1	1	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	4	—	3	1	4	—	2	—	—	30	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal mania ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal convulsions ...	1,084	100	35	61	31	48	16	6	1	3	65	40	31	11	5	266	15	34	105	99	37	75	—	2	965	56	57	4	—	—	—	—
Placenta prævia, flooding	8	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phlegmasia dolens ...	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined Accidents of Childbirth ...	927	113	18	26	178	27	39	27	3	1	26	43	13	7	3	150	21	22	32	76	37	65	—	9	626	210	79	3	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Organs of Locomotion.																															
Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other & undefined Diseases of Organs of Locomotion	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Integumentary System.																															
Carbuncle ...	34	4	1	1	1	2	—	8	—	—	2	4	2	1	3	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	17	11	5	—	—	—	—	—
Phlegmon, cellulitis ...	20	12	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	14	3	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ulcer, bed sore ...	50	7	—	6	11	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	5	5	6	—	—	20	29	1	—	—	—	—	—
Eczema	5	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus ...	5	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other & undefined Diseases of Integumentary System	7,430	552	362	104	990	434	52	669	85	5	58	39	40	683	91	1,526	62	145	464	69	312	688	—	4	5,410	1,289	717	7	3	—	—	—
Accident or Negligence.																															
Fractures, contusions ...	656	88	30	75	75	20	8	14	—	1	66	55	19	17	1	49	3	18	1	32	32	52	6	1	528	93	23	—	5	—	—	—
Gunshot wounds ...	79	5	2	3	7	1	—	—	—	2	7	2	5	—	—	14	2	2	5	5	3	14	—	2	68	6	2	1	—	—	—	—
Cut, stab ...	7	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Burn, scald ...	102	15	3	3	24	1	10	2	—	—	6	7	3	4	—	3	—	2	—	7	7	5	1	1	49	45	6	—	—	—	—	—
Poison	48	5	—	9	8	—	4	—	—	—	5	6	3	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	3	—	—	1	34	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drowning ...	367	59	15	20	44	8	8	54	2	2	37	19	5	11	2	25	1	2	2	14	21	16	3	2	219	118	15	—	10	—	—	—
Suffocation ...	8	1	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Snake-bite ...	184	11	7	8	5	4	1	18	2	3	11	7	2	26	—	19	5	2	5	18	4	8	—	—	127	43	13	—	1	—	—	—
Otherwise ...	157	14	1	6	3	—	—	2	1	2	5	3	8	11	1	12	—	4	7	2	65	10	3	—	123	21	8	1	2	—	—	—
Homicide.																															
Murder, manslaughter ...	135	40	8	11	5	3	—	3	—	—	15	13	4	—	1	7	1	4	1	8	3	8	—	—	112	15	6	1	1	—	—	—
Suicide.																															
Gunshot wounds ...	15	4	1	1	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	4	—	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cut, stab ...	8	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poison	8	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drowning ...	24	1	—	3	—	2	—	9	1	1	—	1	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	5	17	2	—	—	—	—	—
Hanging ...	77	20	2	4	10	4	—	6	1	—	5	5	3	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	3	2	2	—	54	19	1	—	1	—	—	—
Otherwise ...	14	1	1	2	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	11	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Execution.																															
Hanging... ...	35	17	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ill-defined and not specified Causes.																															
General dropsy ...	2,639	110	16	92	447	88	85	290	107	27	116	18	38	336	44	307	51	24	158	89	58	138	—	3	1,056	1,277	293	7	34	—	—	—
Debility	4,668	489	59	80	1,279	198	378	327	106	65	77	90	123	36	29	178	48	24	102	378	373	229	5	21	1,568	2,739	292	29	14	—	—	—
Sudden deaths (causes unascertained) ...	26	4	—	4	5	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	11	13	1	—	1	—	—	—
Abscess	40	3	2	2	6	1	1	1	—	—	4	—	1	3	—	—	3	2	2	3	4	2	2	—	19	15	2	—	2	—	—	—
Tumour ...	13	1	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	2	4	5	—	—	1	—	—	—
Hæmorrhage ...	23	3	2	1	2	1	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	3	1	1	2	9	10	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other ill-defined and not specified causes ...	189	11	6	21	32	4	5	4	2	—	6	5	4	9	2	3	30	4	2	12	15	12	—	—	58	92	31	1	7	—	—	—

XXV.—Number of Births and Deaths on Estates* in the Western, Central, Uva, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces registered in each of the Years 1893–1901.

Year.	District.	Births. Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Deaths. Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
1893	Kandy	2323	14	—	30	2273	3	3	—	3070	5	—	21	3038	4	2	—
	Matale	340	1	—	3	333	1	1	1	485	1	—	4	480	—	—	—
	Nuwara Eliya	1596	14	2	14	1563	3	—	—	1872	2	—	13	1852	5	—	—
	Badulla	869	3	2	7	851	3	3	—	909	—	—	2	904	1	1	1
1894	Kandy	2405	—	—	34	2354	15	2	—	2627	2	—	15	2602	8	—	—
	Matale	401	—	—	3	395	2	1	—	469	—	—	2	465	1	1	—
	Nuwara Eliya	2076	11	4	10	2051	—	—	—	1980	1	1	7	1970	1	—	—
	Badulla	853	3	3	3	844	—	—	—	846	—	—	5	838	2	1	—
	Ratnapura	188	—	—	6	181	1	—	—	192	1	—	3	188	—	—	—
	Kegalla	324	1	2	10	310	1	—	—	862	—	4	27	830	1	—	—
	Kalutara	34	—	1	3	30	—	—	—	162	—	—	8	154	—	—	—
1895	Kandy	2360	11	—	34	2279	34	2	—	2709	8	2	31	2654	13	1	—
	Matale	354	—	—	4	349	1	—	—	483	—	1	13	469	—	—	—
	Nuwara Eliya	2099	15	—	12	2071	—	1	—	1968	3	—	15	1949	1	—	—
	Badulla	816	2	2	1	810	1	—	—	763	1	1	6	753	1	—	1
	Ratnapura	187	—	1	6	180	—	—	—	169	—	—	3	166	—	—	—
	Kegalla	473	—	2	38	429	4	—	—	914	—	—	34	877	3	—	—
	Kalutara	57	—	—	2	55	—	—	—	252	—	—	2	249	1	—	—
	Colombo†	69	—	1	4	64	—	—	—	163	—	—	1	162	—	—	—
1896	Kandy	2445	18	3	35	2361	23	5	—	2710	4	2	37	2653	10	4	—
	Matale	361	1	1	1	358	—	—	—	359	—	—	1	358	—	—	—
	Nuwara Eliya	1889	7	3	20	1859	—	—	—	1806	5	—	7	1792	2	—	—
	Badulla	769	6	2	5	754	2	—	—	722	—	1	14	706	—	1	—
	Ratnapura	211	2	—	7	202	—	—	—	221	—	—	2	219	—	—	—
	Kegalla	637	1	3	35	598	—	—	—	1028	1	2	42	979	2	—	2
	Kalutara	62	—	1	3	58	—	—	—	279	—	—	3	275	1	—	—
	Colombo†	59	1	—	5	53	—	—	—	272	—	—	5	267	—	—	—
1897	Kandy	3295	14	5	72	3168	31	1	4	3007	4	1	50	2929	20	2	1
	Matale	572	—	—	11	561	—	—	—	433	—	—	7	426	—	—	—
	Nuwara Eliya	1955	10	4	35	1903	3	—	—	1543	6	3	26	1502	5	1	—
	Badulla	1087	2	5	16	1057	7	—	—	982	2	—	12	967	1	—	—
	Ratnapura	359	2	1	8	348	—	—	—	456	—	—	14	441	1	—	—
	Kegalla	795	2	2	57	731	2	1	—	1016	—	1	41	971	3	—	—
	Kalutara	142	—	—	11	131	—	—	—	318	—	—	6	312	—	—	—
	Colombo†	120	—	1	9	107	—	3	—	297	—	—	16	280	—	1	—
1898	Kandy	3101	12	7	72	2955	45	5	5	3908	4	3	42	3831	17	4	7
	Matale	489	1	1	8	477	—	2	—	653	2	—	5	644	1	1	—
	Nuwara Eliya	1982	11	1	52	1900	18	—	—	2320	5	—	41	2263	9	1	1
	Badulla	992	3	2	6	978	2	1	—	1045	1	—	7	1036	1	—	—
	Ratnapura	328	1	2	14	304	5	2	—	773	—	1	27	742	3	—	—
	Kegalla	1056	1	1	60	983	11	—	—	1567	1	1	46	1513	6	—	—
	Kalutara	170	—	1	9	158	1	—	1	473	—	—	10	462	1	—	—
	Colombo†	109	—	—	15	93	1	—	—	309	—	—	8	301	—	—	—
1899	Kandy	3083	18	8	85	2916	42	3	11	3743	3	3	71	3624	32	1	9
	Matale	426	—	1	10	410	5	—	—	833	—	1	12	816	4	—	—
	Nuwara Eliya	1674	10	7	50	1595	10	1	1	1663	1	1	22	1627	12	—	—
	Badulla	1072	5	3	12	1050	1	1	—	927	—	—	9	917	1	—	—
	Ratnapura	322	—	2	17	297	4	—	2	403	1	—	4	396	1	—	1
	Kegalla	860	2	—	54	788	15	—	1	1552	—	1	43	1479	26	—	3
	Kalutara	200	—	—	6	193	1	—	—	489	—	—	7	482	—	—	—
	Colombo†	110	—	1	12	93	3	—	1	368	1	—	3	362	2	—	—
1900	Kandy	3249	16	6	57	3121	41	5	3	4590	6	—	66	4488	27	1	2
	Matale	541	—	2	10	526	1	2	—	928	1	3	10	912	2	—	—
	Nuwara Eliya	1629	2	1	34	1582	9	1	—	1520	1	—	21	1483	14	1	—
	Badulla	1144	1	3	15	1121	3	1	—	1061	1	1	13	1042	4	—	—
	Ratnapura	433	2	1	23	403	4	—	—	474	—	2	7	463	2	—	—
	Kegalla	1015	—	—	69	927	19	—	—	1427	1	3	38	1364	19	—	2
	Kalutara	239	—	—	22	214	3	—	—	645	—	—	14	631	—	—	—
	Colombo†	155	—	—	8	144	1	—	2	314	—	—	3	309	1	1	—
1901	Kandy	3114	13	9	61	3005	21	4	1	5915	11	3	66	5793	35	1	6
	Matale	519	3	1	9	503	2	—	1	1102	—	—	12	1084	5	1	—
	Nuwara Eliya	1685	1	8	41	1625	8	2	—	1650	2	1	20	1623	4	—	—
	Badulla	1152	2	6	20	1114	6	4	—	1412	2	2	13	1386	8	—	1
	Ratnapura	394	—	1	22	362	9	—	—	758	—	—	16	740	2	—	—
	Kegalla	919	1	1	51	843	17	3	3	1668	4	3	36	1598	25	—	2
	Kalutara	272	—	—	20	250	1	—	1	848	—	—	12	835	1	—	—
	Colombo†	120	—	—	16	102	1	—	1	454	—	—	7	446	—	—	1

* "Estate" means any land having ten or more acres in cultivation, and situated in a district appointed under the Medical Wants Ordinance, No. 17 of 1880. The Ordinance has been brought into operation only in the districts under tea, cacao, and coffee cultivation.

† The Avisawella division of the Colombo District.

XXVI.—Causes of Deaths on Estates* registered in the Western, Central, Uva, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces during 1901.

Causes of Death.	Central Province.			Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Western Province.	
	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Colombo.†	Kalutara.
All Causes	5,915	1,102	1,650	1,412	58	1,668	454	848
I. Specific, Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases ...	3,343	673	953	702	523	971	341	332
II. Parasitic Diseases	97	10	10	2	29	58	7	3
III. Dietetic Diseases	41	7	—	15	1	25	—	5
IV. Constitutional Diseases ...	115	30	30	31	17	55	27	249
V. Developmental Diseases ...	179	25	84	36	12	73	8	30
VI. Local Diseases	756	174	239	302	71	242	48	110
VII. Violence	62	8	12	16	12	24	3	6
VIII. Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	1,322	175	322	308	93	220	20	113
1. Miasmatic Diseases	319	101	87	137	42	83	76	58
2. Diarrhœal do.	2,734	449	843	497	423	736	257	213
3. Malarial do.	262	118	13	56	53	144	8	58
4. Zoogenous do.	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
5. Venereal do.	10	2	5	4	—	2	—	—
6. Septic do.	16	2	3	7	5	6	—	3
II.								
Parasitic Diseases	97	10	10	2	29	58	7	3
III.								
Dietetic Diseases ...	41	7	—	15	1	25	—	5
IV.								
Constitutional Diseases	115	30	30	31	17	55	27	249
V.								
Developmental Diseases	179	25	84	36	12	73	8	30
VI.								
1. Diseases of Nervous System ...	229	40	55	78	37	108	10	46
2. Do. Organs of Special Sense ...	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
3. Do. Circulatory System ...	17	3	8	8	2	6	—	6
4. Do. Respiratory System ...	351	107	134	149	15	59	19	28
5. Do. Digestive System ...	67	10	21	29	3	33	13	16
6. Do. Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands ...	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
7. Do. Urinary System	17	—	4	5	1	5	—	3
8. Do. Reproductive System :—								
(*a*) Organs of Generation ...	1	1	1	1	2	1	—	—
(*b*) Parturition	55	12	12	29	9	22	2	8
9. Do. Organs of Locomotion ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Do. Integumentary System ...	15	1	4	3	2	6	4	2
VII.								
1. Accident or negligence	57	4	11	13	11	20	3	4
2. Homicide	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
3. Suicide	5	4	1	2	1	2	—	2
4. Execution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII.								
Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	1,322	175	322	308	93	220	20	113
Miasmatic Diseases.								
Smallpox	7	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox	16	—	5	4	2	1	—	1
Measles	41	14	15	21	—	2	1	4
Whooping cough	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Mumps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Simple and ill-defined fever ...	210	80	39	94	38	78	73	48
Enteric fever	9	1	8	9	2	2	2	1
Influenza	34	6	16	8	—	—	—	3
Diarrhœal Diseases.								
Diarrhœa	1,185	232	330	245	115	383	144	98
Dysentery	1,549	217	513	252	308	353	113	115
Malarial Diseases.								
Remittent fever	11	5	4	7	5	21	1	2
Ague	11	2	1	9	1	1	—	2
Malarial cachexia	240	111	8	40	47	122	7	54
Zoogenous Diseases.								
Hydrophobia	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Glanders	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cowpox and other effects of vaccination...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Venereal Diseases.								
Syphilis	9	2	3	3	—	2	—	—
Gonorrhœa, stricture of urethra ...	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Septic Diseases.								
Erysipelas	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	1
Pyæmia, septicæmia	—	1	1	2	3	2	—	1
Puerperal fever	13	1	2	3	1	3	—	1

* "Estate" means any land having ten or more acres in cultivation, and situated in a district appointed under the Medical Wants Ordinance, No. 17 of 1880. The Ordinance has been brought into operation only in districts under tea, coffee and cacao cultivation.

† The Avisawella division of the Colombo District.

XXVI.—Causes of Registered Deaths on Estates, &c.—*continued.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Central Province.			Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Western Province.	
	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Colombo	Kalutara.
Parasitic Diseases.								
Thrush	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Worms (animal)	42	9	3	2	6	10	6	1
Dochmius duodenalis	55	1	6	—	22	48	1	2
Dietetic Diseases.								
Starvation, want of breast-milk	40	7	—	15	1	25	—	5
Scurvy	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Constitutional Diseases.								
Rheumatism	9	2	4	2	1	1	3	3
Rickets	6	—	—	—	1	15	—	1
Cancer	3	—	3	6	1	1	—	—
Tabes mesenterica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	221
Tubercular meningitis (hydrocephalus)	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Phthisis	46	3	16	12	8	28	9	18
Other forms of tuberculosis, scrofula	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Anæmia, chlorosis, leucocythæmia	47	24	6	9	6	9	15	2
Diabetes mellitus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Leprosy	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Elephantiasis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined constitutional diseases	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Developmental Diseases.								
Premature birth	24	4	—	4	1	2	—	4
Other congenital defects...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Old age	155	21	84	32	11	71	6	26
Diseases of Nervous System.								
Inflammation of brain or its membranes... ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apoplexy	5	—	6	6	1	5	—	1
Paralysis	14	—	3	3	—	2	1	1
Epilepsy	8	1	2	4	1	2	—	1
Convulsions	1	—	1	2	1	4	2	2
Infantile convulsions	183	35	38	55	32	85	6	35
Tetanus	14	3	4	8	2	3	1	5
Mania	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paraplegia, diseases of the Spinal Cord	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined Diseases of Brain or Nervous System	2	1	1	—	—	7	—	1
Diseases of Organs of Special Sense.								
Conjunctivitis and other diseases of Eye ...	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Otitis and other diseases of Ear	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Circulatory System.								
Pericarditis	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Hypertrophy of heart	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Angina pectoris, syncope ...	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Embolism, thrombosis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Varicose veins	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Other and undefined Diseases of Heart or Circulatory System	13	3	7	7	—	3	—	5
Diseases of Respiratory System.								
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Croup	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	54	13	20	25	—	8	2	1
Asthma	17	4	2	3	1	5	—	2
Pneumonia	264	86	108	116	12	44	16	22
Pleurisy	1	1	3	—	—	2	—	1
Other and undefined Diseases of Respiratory System ...	14	3	1	5	2	—	1	2
Diseases of Digestive System.								
Stomatitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sore Throat	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Dyspepsia	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Hæmatemesis	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Diseases of stomach	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	4
Enteritis	1	4	—	—	—	3	—	—
Ulceration of intestines	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ileus, obstruction of intestine	7	1	7	4	—	—	—	—
Debility intestine	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

XXVI.—Causes of Registered Deaths on Estates, &c.—*continued.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Central Province.			Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Western Province.	
	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Colombo.	Kalutara.
Diseases of Digestive System—contd.								
Stricture or strangulation of intestine	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hernia	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Peritonitis	16	1	6	5	1	2	—	3
Ascites	5	—	2	1	1	10	13	1
Cirrhosis of liver	4	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of liver	9	2	2	2	1	7	—	4
Other and undefined Diseases of Digestive System ...	10	—	2	10	—	10	—	3
Diseases of Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands.								
Diseases of the Lymphatic System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of spleen	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Diseases of Urinary System.								
Nephritis	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
Bright's disease	11	—	3	5	1	2	—	1
Uræmia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Suppression of urine	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of bladder	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other and undefined Diseases of Urinary System ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Diseases of Organs of Generation.								
Diseases of uterus and vagina	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Disorders of menstruation	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Diseases of testes, penis, scrotum, &c.	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Diseases of Parturition.								
Abortion, miscarriage	5	—	—	2	—	2	—	1
Puerperal convulsions	2	—	—	3	—	1	—	—
Placenta prævia, flooding	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phlegmasia dolens	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other and undefined Accidents of Childbirth ...	47	12	12	24	9	19	2	6
Diseases of Integumentary System.								
Phlegmon cellulitis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer, bed sore	8	—	2	1	2	4	—	—
Eczema	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Other and undefined Diseases of Integumentary System...	6	—	2	1	—	1	4	2
Accident or Negligence.								
Fractures, contusions	16	2	3	6	3	2	1	—
Gunshot wounds	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
Cut, stab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burn, scald	15	—	2	2	4	4	—	—
Poison	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Drowning	19	2	4	4	3	5	1	3
Suffocation	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Snake-bite	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Otherwise	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	1
Homicide.								
Murder, manslaughter	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
Suicide.								
Gunshot wounds	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cut, stab	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Drowning	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Hanging	1	2	—	1	1	1	—	—
Otherwise	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Execution.								
Hanging	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ill-defined and not specified Causes.								
General dropsy	283	58	61	49	14	41	5	40
Debility	1,010	112	252	254	73	167	11	67
Sudden deaths (causes unascertained)	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Abscess	2	—	1	1	1	1	1	—
Tumour	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Hæmorrhage	2	1	2	—	—	1	—	—
Other ill-defined and not specified causes ...	23	4	4	2	5	9	3	6

XXVII.—Causes of Deaths registered in each Ward and among each Race in the Colombo Municipality during the Year 1901.

Causes of Death.	Colombo Municipality.	Ward.									Nationality.						
		Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	St. Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana (Hospitals).	Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals).	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays	Others.
All Causes ...	6544	43	123	275	579	876	542	1396	754	510	346	80	296	2375	1400	961	168	164
I. Specific, Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases ...	1693	11	30	69	166	258	119	588	194	179	79	28	80	637	579	265	52	52
II. Parasitic Diseases ...	167	1	1	10	10	6	19	91	13	10	6	—	3	76	56	20	2	10
III. Dietetic do. ...	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—
IV. Constitutional Diseases ...	673	5	18	25	53	135	55	170	101	64	47	11	50	340	118	117	16	21
V. Developmental do. ...	354	—	3	16	29	84	39	48	70	43	22	—	21	181	53	75	19	5
VI. Local Diseases ...	2076	14	56	117	264	324	247	410	327	148	169	31	128	960	475	366	58	58
VII. Violence	95	10	3	3	2	16	5	39	10	3	4	9	4	43	22	7	—	10
VIII. Ill-defined and not specified causes	382	2	11	34	55	53	58	49	38	63	19	1	9	136	96	111	21	8
I.																		
1. Miasmatic Diseases ...	380	4	12	10	19	113	14	55	34	81	38	13	25	168	74	60	23	17
2. Diarrhœal do. ...	1008	2	2	35	86	120	62	483	112	77	29	13	44	367	400	133	24	27
3. Malarial do. ...	229	5	14	21	59	15	40	33	30	7	5	2	4	63	97	53	4	6
4. Zoogenous do. ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5. Venereal do. ...	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	5	3	3	—	—	16	1	3	—	—
6. Septic do. ...	55	—	2	2	2	10	3	8	13	11	4	—	7	22	7	16	1	2
II.																		
Parasitic Diseases ...	167	1	1	10	10	6	19	91	13	10	6	—	3	76	56	20	2	10
III.																		
Dietetic Diseases ...	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—
IV.																		
Constitutional Diseases ...	673	5	18	25	53	135	55	170	101	64	47	11	50	340	118	117	16	21
V.																		
Developmental Diseases ...	354	—	3	16	29	84	39	48	70	43	22	—	21	181	53	75	19	5
VI.																		
1. Diseases of Nervous System ...	756	3	15	41	83	158	82	66	167	63	78	8	37	347	178	142	33	11
2. Do. Organs of Special Sense	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
3. Do. Circulatory System ...	106	1	3	4	4	12	5	37	17	10	13	4	8	48	26	15	3	2
4. Do. Respiratory System ...	866	7	34	58	154	110	128	183	97	49	46	9	52	397	209	148	18	33
5. Do. Digestive System ...	151	3	2	3	10	25	9	47	20	10	22	10	14	71	27	19	2	8
6. Do. Urinary System ...	57	—	—	3	4	4	10	23	9	1	3	—	5	28	8	14	—	2
7. Do. Reproductive System:—																		
(a) Organs of Generation	12	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	3	3	1	—	3	7	—	1	—	1
(b) Parturition ...	73	—	—	5	8	15	11	17	9	7	1	—	7	31	14	19	2	—
8. Do. Organs of Locomotion	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
9. Do. Integumentary System	53	—	1	2	1	—	2	32	5	5	5	—	1	31	12	8	—	1
VII.																		
1. Accident or negligence ...	68	9	3	3	1	12	4	24	7	3	2	7	3	25	19	4	—	10
2. Homicide	17	—	—	—	—	2	—	14	1	—	—	—	—	15	—	2	—	—
3. Suicide	10	1	—	—	1	2	1	1	2	—	2	2	1	3	3	1	—	—
4. Execution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII.																		
Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	382	2	11	34	55	53	58	49	38	63	19	1	9	136	96	111	21	8
Miasmatic Diseases.																		
Smallpox	29	—	4	3	8	6	3	—	3	—	2	—	1	10	12	6	—	—
Chickenpox	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Measles	11	—	1	—	2	2	2	—	4	—	—	—	2	7	1	1	—	—
Whooping cough	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
Diphtheria	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fever ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Simple and ill-defined fever ...	225	1	3	1	4	91	2	1	16	75	31	—	14	98	44	37	22	10
Enteric fever	95	3	2	6	3	9	7	48	6	6	5	12	7	46	13	9	1	7
Influenza	12	—	2	—	2	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	5	—	—
Diarrhœal Diseases.																		
Diarrhœa	669	—	1	22	37	76	27	360	85	44	17	3	32	257	274	70	16	17
Dysentery	339	2	1	13	49	44	35	123	27	33	12	10	12	110	126	63	8	10
Malarial Diseases.																		
Remittent fever	133	1	11	15	30	12	22	6	25	7	4	2	4	43	46	34	2	2
Ague	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1
Malarial cachexia	91	2	3	6	29	3	18	24	5	—	1	—	—	20	47	19	2	3
Zoogenous Diseases.																		
Hydrophobia	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Venereal Diseases.																		
Syphilis	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	5	2	2	—	—	16	—	2	—	—
Gonorrhœa, stricture of urethra ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Septic Diseases.																		
Phagedæna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	8	—	2	—	1	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	2	2	2	2	—	—
Pyæmia, septicæmia ...	24	—	—	1	—	10	1	5	2	1	4	—	5	12	3	2	—	2
Puerperal fever ...	23	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	10	8	—	—	—	8	2	12	1	—

* Including 32 deaths of town residents which occurred in the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta.

XXVII.—Causes of Deaths registered in each Ward, &c.—*continued.*

Causes of Death.	Colombo Municipality.	Ward.									Nationality.						
		Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	St. Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana (Hospitals).	Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals).	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
Parasitic Diseases.																		
Thrush	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worms (animal) ...	74	—	—	9	10	6	19	4	12	9	5	—	3	43	8	16	1	3
Dochmius duodenalis ...	93	1	1	1	—	—	—	87	1	1	1	—	—	33	48	4	1	7
Dietetic Diseases.																		
Starvation, want of breast-milk ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Chronic alcoholism ...	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Delirium tremens	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Constitutional Diseases.																		
Rheumatism	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	1	1	2	2	—	—
Cancer	21	—	1	—	3	3	—	10	3	1	—	1	1	15	1	3	—	—
Tabes mesenterica	12	—	—	—	2	3	2	—	4	1	—	—	—	9	—	3	—	—
Tubercular meningitis (hydrocephalus)	6	—	—	—	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	—	—
Phthisis	504	5	12	18	31	99	44	137	75	46	37	10	42	261	86	73	14	18
Other forms of tuberculosis, scrofula	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—
Anæmia, chlorosis, leucocythæmia ...	71	—	2	4	8	22	9	7	5	8	6	—	2	31	17	18	2	—
Diabetes mellitus	19	—	2	2	3	3	—	5	3	—	1	—	2	9	3	4	—	1
Leprosy	8	—	—	1	2	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	3	2	2	—	—
Elephantiasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parangi	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined Constitutional Diseases	21	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	9	7	1	—	—	5	4	11	—	1
Developmental Diseases.																		
Premature birth	66	—	—	—	—	18	—	24	12	9	3	—	10	44	3	8	1	—
Atelectasis	13	—	—	—	1	11	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	6	4	—	—
Other congenital defects ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Old age	275	—	3	16	28	55	39	24	57	34	19	—	11	134	44	63	18	5
Diseases of Nervous System.																		
Inflammation of brain or its membranes	37	1	1	—	4	—	—	18	9	—	4	2	3	20	10	1	—	1
Softening of brain	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	10	2	1	—	—
Apoplexy	47	—	2	3	3	8	2	10	10	2	7	2	5	22	8	7	2	1
Paralysis	47	1	—	3	1	9	4	9	16	1	3	1	2	28	9	5	2	—
Epilepsy	8	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	1	5	2	—	—	—
Convulsions	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Infantile convulsions ...	399	—	3	17	43	80	38	8	122	55	33	—	21	183	86	80	25	4
Tetanus	185	—	8	18	31	57	38	17	8	5	3	—	5	69	58	45	4	4
Mania	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
Paraplegia, diseases of the spinal cord	5	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	—
Other and undefined Diseases of Brain or Nervous System ...	11	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	7	1	—	5	2	2	—	1
Diseases of Organs of Special Sense																		
Conjunctivitis and other diseases of Eye	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Diseases of Circulatory System.																		
Pericarditis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Valve disease of heart ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	1	—	3	2	—	—	—
Angina pectoris, syncope ...	11	—	—	2	1	2	1	—	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	5	—	—
Aneurism	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Embolism, thrombosis ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Phlebitis	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Varicose veins	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other and undefined Diseases of Heart or Circulatory System ...	80	1	3	2	3	10	4	26	12	8	11	2	6	37	22	10	2	1
Diseases of Respiratory System																		
Laryngitis	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Croup	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Bronchitis	253	—	8	26	74	37	72	4	20	5	7	1	23	112	44	64	6	3
Asthma	17	—	1	—	—	2	2	3	4	4	1	—	1	10	2	3	1	—
Pneumonia	577	6	25	31	79	68	54	169	71	37	37	7	28	266	156	80	11	29
Pleurisy	7	1	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	—
Other and undefined Diseases of Respiratory System	7	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	3	—	1	—	3	1	1	—	1
Diseases of Digestive System.																		
Stomatitis	7	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	2	1	—	—
Quinsy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sore throat	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dyspepsia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmatemesis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of stomach ...	12	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	2	4	1	3	6	—	1	—	1	
Enteritis	19	—	—	1	1	7	2	2	2	—	4	1	1	11	1	5	—	—
Ulceration of intestines ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Ileus, obstruction of intestine ...	24	—	1	2	2	1	1	9	1	4	3	—	1	11	4	5	1	2
Stricture or strangulation of intestine	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Intussusception of intestine	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

XXVII.—Causes of Deaths registered in each Ward, &c.—*continued.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Colombo Municipality.	Ward.										Nationality.						
		Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	St. Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana (Hospitals).	Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals).	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
Diseases of Digestive System—contd.																		
Hernia	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Fistula	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peritonitis	21	3	—	—	1	3	1	11	2	—	—	3	1	10	5	1	—	1
Ascites	6	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	2	2	1	—
Cirrhosis of liver	24	—	1	—	1	3	1	12	4	—	2	1	2	14	6	1	—	—
Other diseases of liver ...	18	—	—	—	1	—	2	9	3	1	2	2	2	8	2	—	—	4
Other and undefined Diseases of Digestive System	12	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	5	—	4	1	1	5	2	3	—	—
Diseases of Urinary System.																		
Nephritis	20	—	—	—	—	1	3	9	6	—	1	—	3	9	5	3	—	—
Bright's disease	30	—	—	3	3	2	7	9	3	1	2	—	2	15	1	11	—	1
Uræmia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Calculus (stone)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmatura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of bladder	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other and undefined Diseases of Urinary System	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—
Diseases of Organs of Generation.																		
Ovarian diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of uterus and vagina ...	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	2	3	—	—	—	1
Disorders of menstruation ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Diseases of testes, penis, scrotum, &c.	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	—
Diseases of Parturition.																		
Abortion, miscarriage ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Puerperal mania ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Puerperal convulsions ...	16	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	4	5	1	—	—	9	1	5	1	—
Placenta prævia, flooding ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phlegmasia dolens	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined Accidents of Childbirth	54	—	—	5	8	12	11	12	4	2	—	—	7	20	13	13	1	—
Diseases of Organs of Locomotion.																		
Caries, necrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arthritis, ostitis, periostitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined Diseases of Organs of Locomotion	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Integumentary System.																		
Carbuncle	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
Phlegmon, cellulitis ...	12	—	—	1	—	—	1	10	—	—	—	—	1	7	2	1	—	1
Ulcer, bed sore	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—
Eczema	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Pemphigus	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined Diseases of Integumentary System ...	30	—	—	—	1	—	1	19	2	3	4	—	—	18	7	5	—	—
Accident or Negligence.																		
Fractures, contusions ...	35	3	3	1	1	2	2	18	4	1	—	5	—	14	10	3	—	3
Gunshot wounds	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Burn, scald	7	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	2	—	1	1	3	1	1	—	—
Poison	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Drowning	19	6	—	1	—	9	1	—	2	—	—	1	1	5	6	—	—	6
Suffocation	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Otherwise	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
Homicide.																		
Murder, manslaughter ...	17	—	—	—	—	2	—	14	1	—	—	—	—	15	—	2	—	—
Suicide.																		
Gun-shot wounds	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cut, stab	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Poison	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Drowning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hanging	6	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	2	1	1	—	—
Otherwise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ill-defined and not specified Causes.																		
General dropsy	19	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	8	8	1	—	—	7	4	4	4	—
Debility	354	—	9	34	53	52	58	47	29	54	18	—	8	128	89	106	17	6
Sudden deaths (causes unascertained)	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1
Abscess	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tumour	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhage	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Other ill-defined and not specified causes ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

XXVIII.—Number of Violent Deaths registered in Ceylon in the Years 1900, 1901, and the Average for 1891–1900.

Accident or Violence.	Average for 1891–1900.	1900.	1901.
Vehicles and Horses.			
(*a*) On railways :—			
Run over on the line	10·8	12	19
Otherwise	·7	—	1
(*b*) Vehicles other than railways :—			
Tramcar	·4	2	—
Steam-roller	—	—	1
Cart	15·4	23	17
Fall from horse	·4	—	1
Machinery	1·1	2	1
Weapons and Implements.			
Gunshot wounds, cut, stab	67·5	74	86
Falls and Blows.			
Fall from height	25·0	44	36
Fall from tree	383·6	349	416
Fall of heavy substance on	56·7	55	72
Injury at cricket	·1	—	—
Falls	10·4	—	—
Falls into pits	7·6	6	1
Burns, Scalds, and Explosion.			
Burns and scalds	100·3	112	102
Explosion	2·8	2	1
At quarry (blasting)	2·6	2	3
Weather Agencies.			
Lightning	11·6	18	17
Sunstroke	6·6	5	2
Asphyxia :—			
(*a*) Drowning	310·7	351	367
(*b*) Suffocation	6 2	5	8
Foreign body in air passage	1·8	—	—
Poisons.			
Snake-bite	186·7	189	184
Other poisons	37·0	38	48
An overdose of arrack	—	—	1
Other and ill-defined Causes.			
Injury at birth	66·2	85	76
Injury by Wasp	2·5	3	5
Do. Rat	1·9	3	2
Do. Cat	·1	—	—
Do. Dog	1·0	2	—
Do. Bull	5·4	10	6
Do. Elephant	3·8	5	9
Do. Buffalo	5·4	4	7
Do. Sheep	—	—	—
Do. Cheetah	2·3	—	3
Do. Bear	·8	—	2
Do. Boar	1·9	4	3
Do. Alligator	10·1	10	12
Do. Horse	·7	—	2
Do. Cow	·6	1	1
Do. Donkey	·1	—	—
Do. Brahmin lizard	1·0	1	—
Do. Hornet	4·6	4	—
Do. Fish	·5	2	—
Do. Elk	·2	—	—
Do. Bees	·2	1	—
Do. Black ants	·1	—	—
Do. Tarantula	·1	—	—
Injury or fracture (how caused, or what kind not stated) ...	115·6	91	96
Homicide.			
Murder, manslaughter	103·9	123	135
Suicide.			
Gunshot wounds, cut, stab	9·3	11	23
Poison	12·1	12	8
Drowning	13·5	22	24
Hanging	66·3	69	77
Otherwise	9·2	16	14
Execution.			
Hanging	20·3	32	35

XXIX.—Statement of Revenue derived from Stamps under Ordinances Nos. 1 and 2 of 1895.

Province.	Yearly average 1897–1900.						1901.					
	Declarations, &c.			Registration of Buildings for Solemnization of Marriages.	Applications for Copies, &c.	Total.	Declarations, &c.			Registration of Buildings for Solemnization of Marriages.	Applications for Copies, &c.	Total.
	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.				Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.			
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
CEYLON ...	3,042 86	520 86	3,656 14	36 86	1,977 78	9,234 50	1,515 25	881 75	5,220 0	12 0	2,419 0	10,048 0
Registrar-General's Office ...	122 86	—	522 86	36 86	452 71	1,135 29	160 0	—	1,130 0	2 0	595 75	1,897 75
Western	768 72	257 22	1,402 86	—	317 43	2,746 23	225 50	454 50	1,500 0	—	394 50	2,574 50
Central	358 93	59 64	483 14	—	123 93	1,025 64	191 50	131 75	660 0	—	153 50	1,136 75
Northern	145 93	16 21	401 28	—	198 0	761 42	73 75	12 0	600 0	—	252 25	938 0
Southern	994 57	17 36	594 29	—	577 78	2,184 0	578 25	58 0	1,000 0	—	582 75	2,219 0
Eastern	27 86	0 86	82 86	—	46 57	158 15	6 0	—	40 0	—	54 50	100 50
North-Western	218 71	13 21	48 57	—	91 36	371 85	111 25	15 0	130 0	—	169 25	425 50
North-Central	53 43	16 78	2 86	—	16 50	89 57	28 0	12 25	—	—	0 50	40 75
Uva	49 64	65 36	57 14	—	17 0	189 14	41 75	101 75	20 0	—	12 50	176 0
Sabaragamuwa	302 21	74 22	60 28	—	136 50	573 21	99 25	96 50	140 0	—	203 50	539 25

FOREST CONSERVANCY.

REPORT OF THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS FOR 1901.

CHAPTER I.

AREAS AND BOUNDARIES.

1. *Areas and Forest Settlements.*—The following is a list of all the reserved forests in the Island settled or proclaimed at the end of 1901:—

District.	Circle.	Forest.	Preliminary Plan and Lot.	Extent. A. R. P.	Forest Settlement Officer.	Date of Proclamation.
Western Province.						
Colombo ...	Western ...	Ihakadabarawa ...	9,971 & 9,018	1,751 0 36	D. G. Mantell ...	Sept. 19, 1895
Do. ...	do. ...	Mitrigala ...	9,265 & 10,049	1,263 3 6	do. ...	May 18, 1895
Kalutara ...	do. ...	Kananpella ...	9,328	847 3 21	K. W. B. Macleod	August 27, 1896
Do. ...	do. ...	Ingiriya ...	9,942	1,014 0 0	do. ...	August 12, 1896
				4,876 3 23		
Province of Sabaragamuwa.						
Ratnapura ...	Sabaragamuwa	Nahiti ...	7,385	483 2 14	W. H. Jackson ...	Dec. 7, 1889
Do. ...	do. ...	Missimbula ...	3,973	50 0 4	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	do. ...	Talawitiya ...	4,407 & 4,438	404 2 38	do. ...	Feb. 6, 1890
Do. ...	do. ...	Wellankanda ...	613	2,058 1 0	do. ...	March 27, 1890
Do. ...	do. ...	Kuduwallakanatta	47	52 3 20	do. ...	May 1, 1890
Do. ...	do. ...	Bambarabotuwa ...	8,632	13,645 0 0	do. ...	July 2, 1890
Do. ...	do. ...	Palle pattu ...	7,491 7,697 572 7,560	1,766 1 18	L. W. Booth ...	Sept. 16, 1892
Do. ...	do. ...	Madampe ...	7,342 & 7,808	1,036 2 8	do. ...	Jan. 27, 1893
Do. ...	do. ...	Kumburugamuwa	232	3,764 0 0	do. ...	Feb. 25, 1893
Do. ...	do. ...	Ratnapura town ...	257	108 2 38	do. ...	August 16, 1893
Do. ...	do. ...	Panilla ...	4,265	321 0 0	do. ...	May 8, 1893
Do. ...	do. ...	Wellawaya Basin...	—	3,000 0 0*	do. ...	Sept. 16, 1893
Do. ...	do.	Morahela (leased forest)	43	2,527 0 0	Special Proclamation by H. E. the Governor	Feb. 25, 1893
Do. ...	do. ...	Morakele ...	—	190 0 0	— ...	May 3, 1895
Kegalla ...	do. ...	Timbiripolla ...	8,701	534 0 12	L. W. Booth ...	Nov. 2, 1892
Do. ...	do. ...	Eluwana ...	8,697	243 0 0	do. ...	Nov. 28, 1892
Do. ...	do. ...	Lewala ...	247 & 258	787 0 16	do. ...	Jan. 12, 1893
Do. ...	do. ...	Yatapana ...	153	55 0 0	do. ...	Sept. 7, 1894
Do. ...	do. ...	Kiwuldeniya ...	83	75 0 0	do. ...	April 13, 1896
Do. ...	do. ...	Welhela ...	170	182 2 8	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	do. ...	Makura ...	89	71 0 4	do. ...	April 1, 1897
Do. ...	do. ...	Elamaldeniya ...	255	59 0 17	do. ...	April 2, 1897
Do. ...	do. ...	Nadeniya ...	175	15 0 9	do. ...	May 14, 1897
Do. ...	do. ...	Dikwana ...	81	27 2 18	do. ...	May 25, 1897
Do. ...	do. ...	Malamaduwa ...	129	81 2 15	do. ...	Sept. 7, 1897
Do. ...	do. ...	Udapelpita ...	93	93 2 31	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	do. ...	Udagama ...	240	51 2 36	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	do. ...	Narangoda ...	175	31 2 0	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	do. ...	Mahabage ...	294	116 3 0	do. ...	Sept. 28, 1897
Do. ...	do. ...	Egallakanda ...	176 & 236	116 2 35	do. ...	Nov. 6, 1897
Do. ...	do. ...	Boyagoda ...	190 & 8,630	228 1 30	do. ...	Nov. 6, 1897
Do. ...	do. ...	Bohettiya ...	158	4 0 33	do. ...	Nov. 18, 1897
Do. ...	do. ...	Lenagalla ...	84 241 97	270 1 39	do. ...	Dec. 15, 1897

* Estimated.

District.	Circle.	Forest.	Preliminary Plan and Lot.	Extent.	Forest Settlement Officer.	Date of Proclamation.
				A. R. P.		
Kegalla ...	Sabaragamuwa	Tambadiya ...	246	44 0 10	L. W. Booth ...	Dec. 29, 1897
Do.	do. ...	Pindeniya ...	245 & 2,863	7 1 0	do. ...	Oct. 5, 1897
Do. ...	do. ...	Paradeniya ...	91	119 2 5	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	do. ...	Ambuwaka ...	154	265 1 36	do. ...	Nov. 26, 1900
				37,888 0 14		
Southern Province.						
Tangalla ...	Southern ...	Bobilattegoda ...	—	30 0 0*	— ...	Oct. 11, 1865
Do. ...	do. ...	Miriswatta and Kekiriya	5,201	67 1 6	— ...	do.
Do. ...	do. ...	Gallebedda ...	—	100 0 0*	— ...	do.
Do. ...	do. ...	Talamporuwa ...	—	500 0 0*	— ...	do.
Do. ...	do. ...	Hakuruwella ...	—	500 0 0*	— ...	do.
Do. ...	do. ...	Kokawaya ...	3,431	299 2 0*	— ...	do.
Do. ...	do ...	Netoluporuwa ...	—	500 0 0*	— ...	do.
Do. ...	do. ...	Kottakaduwa ...	3,431	1,301 3 0	— ...	do.
Do. ...	do. ...	Ranna ...	—	1,000 0 0*	— ...	do.
Do. ...	do. ...	Baratugoda ...	—	1,500 0 0*	— ...	do.
Do. ...	do. ...	Gonadeniya and Mahamaga	3,718	1,240 0 0	— ...	do.
Do. ...	do. ...	Kanumeldeniya ...	—	600 0 0*	— ...	do.
Do. ...	do. ...	Galkaduwekele ...	—	800 0 0*	— ...	do.
Do. ...	do. ...	Ranamalykanda ...	346	679 0 0	— ...	do.
Do. ...	do ...	Patakanda ...	—	100 0 0*	— ...	do.
Do. ...	do. ...	Mahakaluweragoda	—	1,000 0 0*	— ...	do.
Do. ...	do. ...	Barutagodanawekele	—	400 0 0*	— ...	do.
Do. ...	do. ...	Lunumage and Gagamangama	—	800 0 0*	— ...	do.
Matara ...	do. ...	Ohiyagankele ...	1,663 2,564 3,724	1,242 0 4	L. W. Booth ...	June 12, 1896
Do. ...	do. ...	Badunukele ...	337	544 2 36	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	do. ...	Welihenekele ...	4,727 & 3,969	1,150 0 0	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	do. ...	Ratalankakele ...	—	1,002 0 0	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	do. ...	Mayakele ...	—	1,002 1 35	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	do. ...	Masmullakele ...	1,014 1,691 1,693 4,143	172 3 30	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	do. ...	Deyaduwa ...	3,570	503 1 2	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	do. ...	Dekhena-atara ...	4,708	75 0 0	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	do. ...	Ramalakanda ...	345	1,300 0 0	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	do. ...	Morawakkanda ...	3,385	418 0 0	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	do. ...	Puhulhenakanda ...	275	500 0 0*	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	do. ...	Angurumelekanda	—	500 0 0*	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	do. ...	Aningkanda ...	—	500 0 0*	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	do. ...	Kekanadurekele ...	3,296	1,240 3 17	do. ...	June 26, 1896
Do. ...	do. ...	Dendeniyakele ...	4,710	416 0 0	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	do. ...	Kosgahahena ...	4,340	500 0 0*	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	do. ...	Megodahena ...	4,711	230 3 5	do. ...	June 12, 1896
Do. ...	do. ...	Kudugalkanda ...	2,565 2,395 1,917	130 0 0	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	do. ...	Bereliya ...	—	300 0 0	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	do. ...	Nagahadolahena ...	—	500 0 0*	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	do. ...	Illupelekele ...	—	500 0 0*	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	do. ...	Yahala ...	—	500 0 0*	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	do. ...	Dediyagala ...	3,684	9,909 3 10	do. ...	June 5, 1896
Do. ...	do. ...	Tibbotuhena ...	4,717	500 0 0*	do. ...	do.
Hambantota ...	do. ...	Yala Game Sanctuary ...	—	96,000 0 0	— ...	March 20, 1900
				131,055 1 25		
Northern Province.						
Jaffna ...	Northern ...	Iranaimadu ...	2,147	23,921 1 19	R. W. Ievers ...	Dec. 16, 1899
Do. ...	do. ...	Mandaklaarkadu ...	2,222	26,249 2 37	do. ...	March 12, 1900
Do. ...	do. ...	Punakkankulam ...	2,244	18,336 0 0	do. ...	March 27, 1900
				68,507 0 16		
North-Central Province.						
Anuradhapura ...	North-Central	Issambessa ...	1,781 101	1,092 0 0	L. W. Booth ...	June 6, 1901

* Estimated.

District.	Circle.	Forest.	Preliminary Plan and Lot.	Extent.	Forest Settlement Officer.	Date of Proclamation.
North-Western Province.				A. R. P.		
Kurunegala ...	North-Western	Pallekele ...	—	35,725 0 0	Æ. A. King ...	Aug. 2, 1896
Do. ...	do. ...	Sundapola ...	—	782.2 0	A. Bailey ...	Feb. 15, 1891
Do. ...	do. ...	Badagamuwa ...	—	618 3 13	H. R. Freeman ...	May 29, 1894
Do. ...	do. ...	Moragotta ...	—	52 2 26	— ...	Nov. 22, 1895
Puttalam ...	do. ...	Sellankandel ...	—	10,645 0 0	— ...	Aug. 3, 1892 Nov. 1, 1896
Chilaw ...	do. ...	Pyrandawa ...	—	892 2 0	E. T. Noyes ...	Oct. 22, 1890
Do. ...	do. ...	Naiyagama ...	—	615 3 0	do. ...	Nov. 28, 1894
Do. ...	do. ...	Mannangama ...	—	700 3 0	do. ...	Aug. 21, 1893
Do. ...	do. ...	Ambamukalana ...	—	2,933 0 0	J. D. Mason ...	May 13, 1896
Kurunegala ...	do. ...	Kulugalla ...	—	6,679 2 0	Æ. A. King ...	Sept. 29, 1893
Eastern Province.				59,645 1 39		
Trincomalee ...	Eastern ...	Chundankadu ...	—	122,720 0 0*	A. M. Walker ...	Nov. 23, 1900
Do. ...	do. ...	Kantalai ...	—	98,861 0 0*	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	do.	Northern block, Trincomalee ...	—	187,600 0 0*	J. M. Chitty ...	March 3, 1898
Central Province.				409,181 0 0		
Nuwara Eliya ...	Central ...	Kandapola Sita Eliya ...	—	881 0 0	— ...	June 1, 1892
Do. ...	do. ...	Kotagala ...	—	377 0 6	— ...	May 1, 1895
Province of Uva.				1,258 0 6		
Uva ...	Province of Uva	Haputale ...	—	374 0 0	— ...	—
		Grand Total ...		723,706 0 3		

*Estimated.

2. It will be seen from this statement that 103 forests, of the total extent of 713,413 acres, have now been proclaimed reserves.

3. The Southern Province has the largest number of reserved forests, viz., 42, of the total extent of 130,311 acres. Of these, 17 forests were proclaimed so far back as 11th October, 1865. The Province of Sabaragamuwa has the next largest number, viz., 37, of the total extent of 38,168 acres; but of these so-called "reserved forests," 14 are less than 100 acres in extent, one containing 4 and another 7 acres. One forest is described as "Ratnapura Town," and is stated to be 108 acres in extent. The Eastern Province contains the greatest extent of reserves, viz., 409,181 acres, consisting of three large tracts in the Trincomalee District. The North-Western has ten good reserved forests, one, the Pallakelle forest, being 35,725 acres in extent. The reserved forests in the Northern Province are also of considerable extent, three of them containing 68,507 acres. The Western Province has four forests totalling 4,876 acres, the Central two in the Nuwara Eliya District, the North-Central one, and the Province of Uva the small Haputale forest.

4. The Issembessawa forest in the North-Central Province, 1,092 acres in extent, was the only reserve gazetted during the year.

5. Proposals to reserve the following forests were made during the year and Settlement Officers appointed:—

Province.	Name.	Extent. Acres.	Forest Settlement Officer.
Northern ...	Vettakachchi ...	17,568 ...	R. W. Ievers
Do. ...	Kilinochi ...	33,216 ...	do.
Do. ...	Chunovil ...	5,976 ...	do.
Do. ...	Maha Irambaikulam ...	2,105 ...	do.
Do. ...	Tonigala ...	2,035 ...	do
Do. ...	Mamadu ...	640 ...	do.
North-Western ...	Kankaniyamulla ...	3,130 ...	W. A. G. Hood
Central ...	Campbell's Land ...	723 ...	E. B. Alexander
Do. ...	Ratmirishena ...	90 ...	do.
Sabaragamuwa ...	Hean's Land ...	265 ...	E. M. Byrde
Do. ...	Ulandanuwara ...	— ...	do.

6. Three village forests, 82 acres, 13 acres, and 7 acres in extent, were proclaimed in the Chilaw District.

7. *Southern Province.* — The large surveys undertaken and carried out by the Licensed Surveyor Mr. de Vos have not met with the approval of the Surveyor-General, and the proclaiming of nearly 17,000 acres of land is blocked through the Surveyor-General not issuing certificates of surveys. An extent of 814 acres 2 roods and 8 perches was declared Crown land under the Waste Lands Ordinance. The claim against the Crown for the large tract called Polatukanda, after a prolonged trial, was given in favour of the Crown, and an appeal was lodged. The claim for the Badungoda forest lands was also given in favour of the Crown, but the case is now in appeal.

8. *Western Province.*—No additions were made or proposed to the reserved forests of this Province during the year. The areas cut out by straightening the boundaries of the Barawa and Kananpella reserves have been very nearly worked out, and it is intended to dispose of them as soon as they have been quite cleared.

9. *Northern Province.*—The following forests have been demarcated and are ready for reservation, but no Settlement Officers have yet been appointed:—

	Acres.
Mahamayilankulam	2,610
Irasentirankulam	3,560
Kulamunippu	7,450
Chamalankulam	5,930
Total ...	19,550

The Pallai forest was surveyed by the Survey Department, and will be ready for reservation in 1902. During the year 91,148 acres, or 142·41 square miles, were "released."

10. *Eastern Province: Batticaloa District.*—No reserved forests have yet been proclaimed in this district; but 43 square miles of the great Koralai forest were demarcated, chain-surveyed, and mapped during the year. This forest will probably be ready for reservation in 1904, and will be about 175 square miles in extent.

Trincomalee District.—Private lands to the extent of 5,473 acres were excised during the year from the Padawiya forest.

11. *North-Central Province.*—Proposals were made during the year for the reservation of the following forests, but no Settlement Officers were gazetted:—Anayolandawa, 72,486 acres; Hurulu, 69,497 acres; Padawiya, 178,869 acres; total, 320,852 acres, or 501·33 square miles. The demarcation of the Tamankaduwa forests, 330,415 acres in extent, is practically complete, also the Alistana forest, 2,000 acres. During the year 6,280 acres, or 9·81 square miles, were "released."

12. *Province of Sabaragamuwa.*—No addition was made or proposed to the reserves in this Province during the year. Progress was made with the settlement by exchange of claims to chenas in the Walankanda reserve, but the work will not be completed till 1902.

13. *Boundaries.*—Form No. 9 annexed to this report shows at a glance the demarcation work done by the Department during the year.

14. The sum of Rs. 25,961·91 was spent in opening, widening, and re-clearing 69,496 chains of lines.

15. The average cost of opening 6-feet lines was Rs. 21·13 per mile, of opening 10-feet lines Rs. 55·43 per mile, of widening 6-feet lines to 10 feet Rs. 33·04 per mile, of re-clearing 6-feet lines Rs. 6·53 per mile, and of re-clearing 10-feet lines Rs. 32·77 per mile. The sum of Rs. 2,342·64 was spent in putting up cairns and pillars and other expenses.

16. Demarcation work was carried out in the Hill Reserves on the Kotagala, Kandapola, One Tree Hill, Ohiya, Gallenbedda, and Haputale forests: 112 chains of 6-feet and 2,789 chains of 10-feet lines were opened.

17. In the Eastern Province demarcation work was done in only the large Koralai forest, in which 31,931 chains of 6-feet lines were opened at a cost of Rs. 2,757·65, or an average of Rs. 6·91 per mile, and 1,601 chains of 6-feet lines widened to 10 feet at a cost of Rs. 155·68, or Rs. 7·78 per mile.

18. In the North-Western Circle work was carried on in five forests in the Kurunegala range, in five forests in the Puttalam range, and in three forests in the Chilaw range. In all 7,974 chains of 6-feet lines and 2,103 chains of 10-feet lines were opened, 491 chains of line widened from 6 to 10 feet, and 1,133 chains of 10-feet line were re-cleared at a total cost of Rs. 4,775·13.

19. The work done in the North-Eastern Circle was limited to the excision of private claims in seven forests, which necessitated the opening of 1,380 chains of 6 feet wide at a cost of Rs. 241·50, or an average of Rs. 14 per mile, and the widening of 472 chains of 6-feet lines to 10 feet at a cost of Rs. 165·72, or Rs. 28·08 per mile.

20. In the Northern Circle work was done in eighteen forests, mostly in opening boundaries of proposed reserves, but also demarcating compartments for enumeration surveys. In all 4,324 chains of 6-feet lines were opened for Rs. 1,387·58 or Rs. 25·67 per mile, 2,941 chains of 10-feet line for Rs. 1,939·95 or Rs. 52·77 per mile, 2,145 chains of lines were widened from 6 to 10 feet for Rs. 1,527·77 or Rs. 56·98 per mile, and 360 chains of 6-feet line were re-cleared for Rs. 29·40 or Rs. 6·53 per mile.

21. The work done in the South-Eastern Circle was the opening of 375 chains of 6-feet lines in the Buttala forest for Rs. 289·25 and of 300 chains in the Yala game sanctuary for Rs. 307·93. The work in this Circle was very expensive owing to difficulties about labour and water.

22. In the Province of Sabaragamuwa Rs. 1,710·25 was spent in opening 2,280 chains of 10-feet lines in the Kelani Valley reserve at Rs. 60 per mile. The sum of Rs. 702 was paid for the erection of 234 pillars.

23. A considerable sum was spent, viz., Rs. 5,908·38, in demarcation in the Southern Province. The work consisted in cutting trenches 18 feet by 18 feet, of which 5,823 were cut at an average cost of Rs. 77·62 per mile. In addition 31 pillars were put up for Rs. 9·50, and Rs. 248·88 spent in other expenses.

24. In the Central Province 960 chains of 6-feet lines were opened at a cost of Rs. 325·85, or Rs. 27·15 per mile.

25. No demarcation work was done in the Western and North-Central Provinces or the Province of Uva.

CHAPTER II.

SURVEYS AND WORKING PLANS.

26. *Surveys.*—Mr. H. A. B. Fyers, Forest Department Surveyor, was engaged in the earlier part of the year in surveying proposed reserves in the Puttalam District. The total number of chains surveyed by him there was 8,305, and he took 1,752 angles.

On the 8th July he was sent to Galboda to survey the 768 acres 3 roods 29 perches recently purchased there for the extension of the Railway Fuel Plantation. One object of the survey was to ascertain the amount of forest on the land, which proved to be 192 acres. The work was completed at the end of November, Mr. Fyers having surveyed 2,594 chains and taken 1,079 angles. He resigned his post on the 30th November, having obtained a post in Borneo. The total cost of his work was Rs. 2,617·99, of which Rs. 990 was his salary, &c., Rs. 1,426·20 pay of coolies, Rs. 186·73 for transport, and Rs. 15·06 for stores.

27. A chain survey of 70 one-square-mile compartments of the Koralai forest was made by Mr. C. Kasinader, Forest Overseer, at a cost of Rs. 160·94, or 89½ cents per mile. Plans have been made on a scale of 16 chains to the inch, showing in colours the area of the high forest and scrub, and the numerous rock hills, old bunds, streams, and cart tracks.

28. Copies of one-mile-to-the-inch sheets, showing topographical work done, were obtained from the Survey Department and sent to different Assistant Conservators, who found them most useful in their forest work.

29. *Enumeration Surveys.*—More of this important work was done during the year than in any previous year.

30. In the Hill Reserves enumerations were made in three blocks of the Kandapola reserve, 312 acres in extent in all, when 95,488 sapu, kina, damba, and other trees of all five classes were counted. The cost of the work was Rs. 838·45, or Rs. 2 69 per acre.

31. The most and best work of this description was done in the Koralai forest in the Eastern Circle, where 73,929 ebony, satinwood, palai, ranai, and other trees of all five classes were counted and the saleable trees measured and stamped. The cost was Rs. 2,064·73, or 7 cents per acre, the total extent gone over being 27,520 acres. The work was done by seven trained enumerators, each being assisted by three coolies.

32. In the North-Western Circle enumeration surveys were carried out in twelve forests of the total extent of 6,581 acres. A very large number of ebony, satinwood, and other trees were counted. The cost varied from 6 cents to Re. 1·16 per acre in the different forests.

33. Good work was done in the Kanthalai forest in the North-Eastern Circle, in which a large number of trees, many of the most valuable kinds, such as ebony, satinwood, milla, palai, &c., were counted. Eight compartments of the forests, of the total extent of 5,415 acres, were gone over. The total cost was Rs. 520·73, averaging 9 cents per acre.

34. In the Northern Circle enumeration surveys were carried out in five forests over an extent of 3,034 acres. The total number of trees counted was 40,363 of all five classes, all of the more valuable descriptions. The cost of the work was Rs. 415·59, and varied from 4 cents to Re. 1·75 per acre according to the forest.

35. The work done in the South-Eastern Circle was satisfactory. A total number of 43,666 trees of saleable kinds of all five classes were counted in three compartments, of the total extent of 1,612 acres, in the Lunugamwihara forest, at a cost of Rs. 206 75, or about 13 cents per acre.

36. No enumeration surveys were made in the Western Province, but 1,345 first class hora trees were stamped for felling in the Mitrigalla forest at a cost of Rs. 354·22, or about 26 cents per tree.

37. In the Province of Sabaragamuwa an enumeration survey of the dun trees, over 300 acres, in the Sahawatahinna forest was made, when 1,000 trees of all five classes were counted at a cost of Rs. 15·05, or 5 cents per acre.

38. *Sample Plots.*—More progress was made during the year with the most important work of establishing sample plots for the collection of data regarding the rate of growth of our forest trees, &c. There are now altogether 38 sample plots in the different Circles throughout the Island.

39. In the Hill Reserves there are two, one in the Gaurawila forest and the other at Mapakanda. The latter is however very small, and hardly worth considering a sample plot.

40. There are four plots in the great Koralai forest in the Eastern Circle some considerable distance apart. They are situated in high forest, and are each about 5 acres in extent and demarcated by 6-feet lines. The trees are 360 in number, and are of the more valuable species. Three of them were opened in 1899 and one in 1900. There are also sample plots at Tumpalancholai and Maha-oya, but these are not demarcated, and a teak sample plot at the former place, in which 164 of all classes except the first have been marked.

41. Eighteen sample plots, varying in size from 15 acres to half an acre, have been started in the North-Western Circle. The earliest of these was opened in 1889 and three were opened in 1900. In four of them improvement fellings, clearing of undergrowth, &c., have been made. The trees marked are teak, mahogany, and the principal valuable indigenous kinds. The sum of Rs. 121·95 was spent in connection with these sample plots during the year.

42. In the North-Eastern Circle there are three plots, one of which was opened during the year. They are situated in the Anaolandan forest, vary from 1 to 2 acres in extent, and are demarcated with 6-feet lines. Thinnings and clearing of undergrowth have been carried out in each of them. The principal tree marked is ebony, but there are also a number of satinwood, palai, and ranai. Only Rs. 3 was spent during the year.

43. The Northern Circle has seven sample plots in the following forests:—Iranaimadu, Mandaklaar, Maha Irambaikulam, Tunukadu, Kulamurippu, Namamadu, and Issembessawa, in which ebony, satinwood, halmilla, and other less valuable trees have been marked.

44. There are two sample plots in the South-Eastern Circle, one at Magam-oya, 14 acres 2 roods 3 perches in extent, containing 172 marked trees, chiefly halmilla, and the other in the Lunugamwihara forest, 5 acres in extent, containing 142 stamped trees, chiefly satinwood and halmilla.

45. The Western Province has two plots, both at Botale, one 8 acres 3 roods 35 perches in extent and the other 5 acres. Only hora trees of all five classes are marked in each, 213 trees in one and 225 in the other. One was opened in 1897 and the other in 1900.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT.

46. *Superior Staff.*—The appointments held by the different officers of the Department are specified below :—

Conservator of Forests		...	Mr. A. F. Broun to the 31st January, when he went on leave and afterwards (on the 11th December) left the service of the Ceylon Government. Mr. Alfred Clark from the 31st January to end of the year.
Assistant Conservator of Forests, Hill Reserves			Mr. H. R. Spence throughout the year.
Do.	Eastern Circle	...	Mr. Alfred Clark to 31st January. Mr. E. L. Boyd Moss from 31st January to end of the year.
Do.	North-Western Circle	...	Mr. H. F. C. Fyers throughout the year.
Do.	North-Eastern Circle	...	Mr. A. M. Walker throughout the year.
Do.	Northern Circle	...	Mr. H. P. C. Armitage throughout the year.
Do.	South-Eastern Circle	...	Mr. F. Lewis to 31st January. Mr. E. L. Boyd Moss from 31st January to 31st July, when he gave over charge to the Assistant Government Agent, Hambantota.
Do.	Western and Province of Sabaragamuwa	...	Mr. F. Lewis throughout the year.

47. Mr. H. R. Spence was absent on vacation leave fourteen days only during the year. Mr. E. L. Boyd Moss returned from half-pay leave and assumed duties on the 31st January. Mr. H. P. C. Armitage was ordered before a Medical Board, and was absent from his Circle ten weeks, during which he carried on his office work through the post. Mr. Lewis was only absent on vacation seven days during the year. The other superior officers took no leave at all.

48. The following Assistant Conservators received during the year the increases of salary specified below from the dates mentioned :—

	From	To	From
Mr. Alfred Clark ...	Rs. 6,000 ...	Rs. 6,250 ...	March 1.
„ H. F. C. Fyers ...	„ 5,000 ...	„ 5,250 ...	do.
„ H. R. Spence ...	„ 4,625 ...	„ 4,750 ...	September 1.
„ E. L. Boyd Moss ...	„ 4,500 ...	„ 4,625 ...	March 1.
„ F. Lewis ...	„ 4,250 ...	„ 4,375 ...	September 1.
„ H. P. C. Armitage ...	„ 4,000 ...	„ 4,125 ...	March 1.

49. *Executive Staff.*—Mr. J. W. Modder, though attached to this Department as a Forest Ranger, is still serving the Government of Siam, to whom his services were lent in April, 1898. He telegraphed more than once during the year asking whether his resignation would be accepted, but on being informed that it would, did not avail himself of the permission. The period for which he is considered to be on leave without pay does not expire till April 21, 1903, and meanwhile the Foresters and other officers junior to him cannot get promotion.

Mr. C. B. Outschoorn, Mr. S. O. Felsinger, and Mr. E. Dissanayaka, Forest Rangers, were given the titles of "Foresters" from the 1st January.

Mr. C. A. Barthelot, Forest Ranger, was transferred from the Eastern Circle to the South-Eastern Circle to work under the orders of the Assistant Government Agent, Hambantota; Mr. D. E. Tiathonis succeeded him in the Eastern Circle.

Mr. G. Rajapakse, Forest Ranger, Hanwella, died in November, and his work was carried on temporarily to the end of the year by Mr. H. W. Wickremasekera.

Mr. C. D. M. Wickrematunga was transferred in September from the Chilaw range to the charge of the Railway Fuel Plantations, Galboda.

50. *Clerical Staff.*—In June Mr. Vannitamby, Fourth Clerk, Head Office, was sent to the Police Court, Hatton, and Mr. E. C. S. Wijesekera appointed in his place.

Mr. R. L. Paranatella, Forest Clerk, Kandy Kachcheri, having died in September, Mr. N. A. Tisseverasinghe, Depôt-keeper, Matalé, was appointed to the post. The vacancy caused by the transfer of Mr. Tisseverasinghe was not filled, as the Matale depôt was closed, but the available salary was utilized on giving an extra clerk to the Assistant Conservator, Hill Reserves, in Mr. J. C. de Goonesekera.

Mr. Sirimane, Forest Clerk, Galle Kachcheri, having been given promotion outside the Department, Mr. J. T. de Silva was appointed to the post in August.

As the Eastern and South-Eastern Circles were being worked together, Mr. B. S. Jumar, Clerk at Hambantota, was temporarily attached to the Hill Reserves Office. When this arrangement was discontinued and the South-Eastern Circle was given in charge of the Assistant Government Agent, Hambantota, Mr. A. B. C. Abeyratne was transferred to that Circle from Kurunegala.

Mr. J. F. Toussaint, Head Clerk, North-Western Circle, having been reduced to the position of Second Clerk his place was filled by the appointment of Mr. B. S. Jumar in October.

Mr. J. Wittachy, Second Clerk, Hill Reserves, resigned his appointment, and was succeeded in July by Mr. W. H. L. Amerasekera.

Mr. S. Anthonipillai, Mr. E. M. Wimalaratna, Mr. A. B. C. Abeyratna, and Mr. B. Thomas received increases of pay during the year.

51. Of the sixty-six officers of all grades of which the Forest Department consists, one Assistant Conservator, seventeen Forest Rangers, and six Clerks are under the orders of the different Government Agents, and are not subordinate to the Conservator of Forests.

52. The staff of temporarily employed officers paid out of votes is very large. The total sum paid to them as salaries during the year amounted to Rs. 17,990·24. The greater number was appointed by the Assistant Conservators and Government Agents without any sanction from Government. Many of them have been regularly employed for years.

53. In the Hill Reserves there are three forest overseers paid Re. 1·50 per day and one paid Rs. 30 per month, one depôt-keeper at Rs. 30 per month, ten forest watchers and three bungalow watchers at 50 cents per day, and one checking station keeper at Rs. 15 per month. The total sum paid as salaries to these men amounted to Rs. 3,997.

54. The Eastern Circle has one forest overseer at Rs. 30 per month, one at Re. 1 per day, and one at 75 cents per day, one sub-overseer at 75 cents per day, eight enumerators at 75 cents per day, two bungalow watchers at 30 cents per day, and five depôt watchers at 30 and 34 cents per day. The total paid to them amounted to Rs. 2,405·34.

55. In the North-Western Circle the following were employed during the year :—Nine felling and firewood overseers at from Rs. 20 to 30 per month, one kanakapulle at Rs. 25 per month, demarcation, and one kanguni at 50 cents per day, three plantation watchers at from Rs. 7·50 to Rs. 15 per month, four depôt watchers at Rs. 12·50 per month, and four bungalow watchers at from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12·50 per month. The total paid to these men during the year was Rs. 4,712·50

56. The North-Eastern Circle has a forest overseer at Re. 1 per day, a bungalow watcher at Rs. 10 per month, and a head cooly at 75 cents per day. Total salaries Rs. 360.

57. In the Northern Circle four forest overseers were employed at Re. 1 per day and two bungalow watchers at Rs. 10 per month. The total paid to them was Rs. 817.

58. The South-Eastern Circle employed two forest overseers at Re. 1·25 per day, three enumerators at 75 cents per day, and three head coolies at 62 cents per day. Total paid Rs. 621·28.

59. In the Western Province one forest overseer at Rs. 30 per month, one fuel overseer at 50 cents per day; one bungalow watcher at Rs. 3 per month, one plantation watcher at Rs. 5 per month, and a tappal cooly at Rs. 10 per month were employed during last year, and paid in all Rs. 666·77.

60. Only two river watchers were employed in the Province of Sabaragamuwa at Rs. 12·50 and Rs. 15 per month. Total Rs. 330.

61. In the Southern Province six forest overseers were employed at Re. 1 per day and five at rates varying from 50 to 75 cents per day, also three forest watchers at 50 cents per day and three Forest Rangers' coolies. The total sum paid on salaries amounted to Rs. 2,605·35.

62. The Government Agent, Central Province, employed three forest overseers at Rs. 20 per month, one depôt-keeper at Rs. 30 per month, also two forest watchers at Rs. 15 per month, and paid them in all Rs. 1,575.

63. Some of these officers in the different Circles and Provinces were only employed for portions of the year.

64. *Chena Cultivation: Eastern Circle.*—During the year licenses were issued to 388 Sinhalese and Veddahs residing in 41 villages to chena 388 acres of land, which is only 15 acres in excess of what was granted last year, though licenses were then issued to 387 men. The sum of Rs. 1,565 was collected as rent by the headmen and paid into the Kachcheri. The Assistant Conservator reported a number of cases where license-holders had exceeded the limits granted to them.

65. *North-Eastern Circle.*—Very few cases of illicit chena cultivation were reported.

66. *Northern Circle.*—The Assistant Conservator reports that there were no cases of illicit chena cultivation, but that some people who had been permitted to clear and cultivate the bed of a tank were fined for destroying valuable trees by careless firing.

67. *Western Province.*—The Assistant Conservator reports:—"No chenas are allowed in the Western Province, and cases of illicit clearing, when detected, are reported to the Government Agent, who takes action through his headmen."

68. *Province of Sabaragamuwa.*—The Assistant Conservator advocates the formation of a register of chena lands, but as this will require a complete cadastral survey of the Province, it is to be feared that it is not likely to be feasible for many years.

69. *Southern Province.*—The state of things as regards chena cultivation in this Province, as compared with the rest of the Island, is very remarkable. In the Tangalla district alone 2,609 cases were instituted, of which 1,428 were pending at the end of the year. This disparity might result from the people of Tangalla being confirmed law-breakers, or from the headmen there being exceptionally vigilant, or from the headmen in other parts of the Island neglecting their duty. The last is probably the true explanation.

70. *Central Province.*—Licenses to the number of 737 were issued to cultivate 615½ acres in the Nuwara Eliya District and 90 to cultivate 403 acres in the Matale District during the year.

71. *Forest Fires.*—The Assistant Conservator, Eastern Circle, reports that the almost annually recurring fires in the grass plains at Tumpalancholai again did damage to the teak plantations near the resthouse. Fire lines were cleared and two watchers put on during the dry months, but for which precautions much greater damage would probably have resulted.

72. The Assistant Conservator, North-Eastern Circle, reports that the watcher put on to prevent fires in the grass plains adjoining the Tamblegam and Galoya forests was not able to stop them or arrest offenders, and a good deal of destruction was done.

73. *Breaches of Forest Law.* — Thirty forest offence cases were inquired into in the Hill Reserves during the year, and compensation from Re. 1 to Rs. 15 accepted. The majority of cases were for the illicit removal of timber, firewood, bamboos, &c., and there were seven cases of cattle trespass. The total amount received as compensation was Rs. 108·55.

74. There were eleven cases reported in the Eastern Circle, of which six were for illicit felling of timber, three for illicit removal, one for illicit chena cultivation, and one for setting fire to grass land. Eight cases were taken to the police, the accused being convicted in only four cases. One case was compounded for Rs. 36, and two dismissed after inquiry.

75. No forest offences were inquired into by the Assistant Conservators of the North-Western and North-Eastern Circles.

76. Compensation was accepted by the Assistant Conservator, Northern Circle, in two cases of illicit felling and removal of forest produce.

77. In the South-Eastern Circle seven cases were reported, two of which were tried in the Police Court and the accused fined. Compensation to the amount of Re. 1 to Rs. 5 was accepted in the other cases. Three cases were for removal of timber without a pass, two for illicit felling, and one for bringing charcoal. One case was for unauthorized fishing in the Yala game sanctuary.

78. In the Province of Sabaragamuwa prosecutions were instituted in fourteen cases, none serious. The accused were convicted in only seven cases, and six cases were acquitted or discharged and one withdrawn.

79. The number of forest offence cases instituted in the Southern Province during the year was extraordinary. The total number was 2,773, of which 2,609 came from the Tangalla district. The vast majority of the cases were for illicit chena cultivation, but there were 89 unauthorized felling and removal cases and 28 "other offences." Convictions were obtained in 1,168 cases, and 1,440 cases were pending at the end of the year.

80. Twenty-four forest offences were tried in the Police Courts at Kandy, Matale, Gampola, Hatton, and Nawalapitiya, only one of which was of any importance, being for the felling of 73 trees at Weragantota. Of these cases, seven were for illicit felling, six for theft of forest produce, four for illicit removal, six for unauthorized chena cultivation, and one for collecting horns. There were fourteen convictions, and four cases were withdrawn.

81. In the Eastern Circle only six cases were tried, all of illicit felling and removal of timber, except one for chena cultivation. Only three convictions were obtained.

82. Two cases were tried in the Point Pedro Police Court, Northern Province, and the accused were fined in both instances.

83. Ninety-five forest offence cases, nearly all of illicit chena cultivation, were inquired into departmentally in the North-Western Province and compensation accepted.

84. Only one case is reported from the North-Central Province, in which a man was fined in the Anuradhapura Police Court Rs. 100 for felling five halmilla and other trees.

85. Thirty-nine forest offences were inquired into in the Province of Uva. Of these, seventeen were tried in the Badulla and Bandarawela Police Courts, and convictions obtained in eight cases. Compensation was accepted in all the other cases.

86. *Natural Reproduction.*—The annexed statement embodies reports of the Assistant Conservators on the seed and seedling crops of the principal forest trees in their Circles during the year :—

Seeding of Forest Trees and Seedling Crops during 1901.

Species.	Hill Reserves.	Eastern Circle.	North-Western Circle.	North-Eastern Circle.	Northern Circle.	South-Eastern Circle.	Western Province.	Province of Sabaragamuwa
Ebony ... Diospyros Ebenum ...	—	G M	G G	M F	G G	B B	F ?	F F
Satinwood ... Chloroxylon Swietenia ...	—	G G	F F	G G	G G	? F	—	G G
Halmilla ... Berrya Ammonilla ...	—	F B	G G	F B	—	G G	F F	G F
Palu ... Mimusops hexandra ...	—	G M	G B	G G	G F	G G	—	M B
Milla ... Vitex altissima ...	—	H B	G G	B F	G F	B B	G G	F F
Ranai ... Alseodaphne semecarpifolia ...	—	G F	F B	F M	G F	—	—	—
Kumbuk ... Terminalia glabra ...	M M	G M	M F	G B	G F	M M	B B	F F
Mi ... Bassia longifolia ...	—	F B	G G	B B	G F	M M	F F	F F
Na ... Mesua ferrea ...	—	M M	G G	F B	—	—	M M	M M
Nedun ... Pericopsis Mooniana ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	M M	F F
Mendora ... Vatica Roxburghiana ...	—	—	—	—	—	G G	B B	M M
Tumpalai ... Vatica obscura ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	B B
Sapu ... Michelia nilagirica ...	M M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dun (hill) ... Doona zeylanica and Gardneri ...	F M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dun (low-country) Doona trapezifolia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	B B	M M
Kina (hill) ... Calophyllum Walkerii ...	G G	G F	G G	—	—	—	—	M ?
Hora ... Dipterocarpus zeylanicus ...	—	—	G G	—	—	—	M M	F F
Hal ... Vateria acuminata ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	F B	F ?
Margosa ... Azadirachta indica ...	—	G G	M M	G G	F F	M M	—	? ?
Mihiriya ... Palaquium grande ...	B B	—	—	—	—	—	F F	F B
Mihiriya (hill) ... Gordonia zeylanica ...	G M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mora ... Nephelium Longana ...	—	B B	G G	F M	—	—	B B	F F
Liyan ... Homalium zeylanicum ...	G M	—	—	—	—	—	—	? ?
Lunumidella ... Melia dubia ...	—	—	G G	G G	G G	—	B B	F F
Pehimbiya ... Felicium decipiens ...	—	—	G G	—	—	—	F F	? ?
Kirikon ... Walsura piscidia ...	—	F M	G ?	F F	—	F F	—	—
Madol ... Garcinia echinocarpa ...	F M	—	—	—	—	—	F F	F F
Naval ... Eugenia jambolana ...	—	G F	—	G G	G F	F F	—	—
Kokatiya ... Garcinia terpnophylla ...	M M	F F	—	—	—	—	? ?	F ?
Damba ... Eugenia assimilis ...	G G	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

N.B.—G stands for Good.
F ,, Fair.
M ,, Moderate.
B ,, Bad.
? ,, No report given.
The first letter stands for seed crop, the second for reproduction.

87. The Assistant Conservator, Eastern Circle, states that though on the whole the seeding of the different species was good, that of ebony and palai in the southern part of the Circle was poor.

88. In the North-Eastern Circle the Assistant Conservator states that the trees generally seeded well and reproduction was fair, but the flowering of the ebony was bad.

89. The seed and seedling crops in the Northern Circle appear to have a fair average.

90. The Assistant Conservator, Province of Sabaragamuwa, reports that the seedling crops were generally poor. He states : "In the forest round the Peak and towards Kitulgala I found the most abundance in sapotaceous plants, while duns and horas were, if anything, rather behind in seedling reproduction." He made the interesting discovery of a true calamander in flower, a tree which was believed to be almost extinct.

91. A report is submitted by the Government Agent, Central Province, from the Forest Ranger, Nawalapitiya, on the flowering, seeding, &c., of trees in his range, from which it appears that the natural reproduction was on the whole excellent, but that the seedling crops of del were poor owing to collection of the seeds by natives, and of kahata, owing to patana fires.

92. *Artificial Reproduction.*—There are six plantations in the Hill Reserves at Nuwara Eliya, Nanu-oya, Haputale, Ohiya, Kotagala, and Galboda, of the total extent of 597 acres. They have cost up to beginning of the year Rs. 27,933·47, and during the year Rs. 2,370·87 was spent in upkeep.

93. During the year the old Kintail estate, in extent 768 acres 3 roods 29 perches, was purchased from Mr. Walter Agar for the sum of Rs. 18,000 for the extension of the Galboda Fuel Plantations. Of these, 192 acres in extent are good forest, and it is believed that the sale of timber and firewood from it will go far to recoup Government for the purchase of the land.

94. In the Eastern Province Rs. 509·49 was spent in upkeep and fire protection of the teak plantations, reported to be 710 acres in extent, especially those in the neighbourhood of Tumpalaincholai.

95. The North-Western Circle has four plantations, one at Sundapola of 92 acres, one at Badagamuwa of 26 acres, and one at Kumbalpola of 10 acres, all planted with teak, jak, mahogany, halmilla, &c., also a teak plantation of 59 acres near Puttalam. The total cost of these plantations had been up to the beginning of the year Rs. 21,818·95, and Rs. 785·35 was spent on their upkeep during the year.

96. There are five plantations in the Western Province : one entirely of jak at Kalutara, 27 acres in extent, planted 18 ft. by 18 ft. ; one of 47 acres near Mirigama of jak, domba, and lunumidella ; and three small teak gardens at Kotadeniya, Hanwella, and Mugurugampola. The total cost to beginning of the year has been Rs. 3 482·63, and the sum of Rs. 450 was spent in upkeep during the year.

97. In the Province of Sabaragamuwa there are three rubber plantations, one at Edangoda of 27 acres and eleven years old, one at Yatapowa 37 acres and ten years old, and one at Korossa 27 acres and three years old. The total cost of these to end of the year was Rs. 12,547·91 or Rs. 137·88 per acre, and Rs. 687·75 was spent on weeding and collection of seed during the year.

98. The sum of Rs. 688 was spent in the weeding, &c., of three plantations in the Province of Uva: that at Judge's Hill is 24 acres and planted with sapu, grevillea, jak, &c., that at Moratota 18 acres, and a small nursery planted at Mediriya.

99. No additions were made to any of the plantations during the year, but 3½ acres were abandoned in the Kalutara jak plantation.

100. The total extent of the plantations at the end of the year was 1,800½ acres, and their total cost was Rs. 76,746·60, or Rs. 42·63 per acre.

101. *Improvement Fellings.*—In the North-Western Circle creepers and lantana were cut over 36 acres in compartments 5 and 6 of the Badagamuwa forest. The jak plants and self-sown seedings of pehimbiya, milla, &c., over 110 acres of the north-west block of the same forest, were weeded, supplies put in, and jak seeds dibbled in. In the north-eastern block of the same forest, 172 acres in extent, all worthless trees interfering with the growth of valuable species were cut out. Creepers were cut over 109 acres in compartment 1 of the Galagedara block. The total cost of the work was Rs. 585·49, and Rs. 234·30 was received by the sale of timber, &c., taken out.

102. Thinnings were made in the forest near Kannia and Andankulam, in the North-Eastern Circle, resulting in 1,475 cubic yards of firewood being cut and brought out at a cost of Rs. 448·50.

103. In the Northern Circle creepers were cut over 275 acres in the Mandaklaar forest, and 2,326 suppressed and inferior trees were cut out of 640 acres in the Iranaimadu forest. Creepers were also cut over 121 acres of the Kulamurippu forest.

104. Thinnings were carried out in Galway's Land, Nuwara Eliya, in the Hill Reserves, at a cost of Rs. 47·09.

105. The total area over which improvement fellings were carried out was 1,474 acres.

106. More than one Assistant Conservator has wrongly reported work carried out in plantations as improvement fellings.

107. *Communications and Buildings: Roads.*—The following is a list of the forest roads and paths in charge of the Department at the end of the year:—

[For table see page G 10.]

108. It will be seen that the total length of cart roads, bridle paths, inspection paths, &c., was 10,855½ chains, or 138 miles.

109. In the Hill Reserves Rs. 414·37 was spent in opening 214 chains of 6-ft. road in the Galboda Railway Fuel Plantations, Rs. 1,008·24 in cutting 591 chains of bridle path in the Sita Eliya reserve, and Rs. 273·55 in cutting 512 chains of inspection path in the Kandapola reserve. The sum of Rs. 1,776 was also spent in the Circle in bridge building and other expenses.

110. The sum of Rs. 345·16 was spent in the Eastern Circle in opening 829 chains of 10-ft. cart road in the Koralai forest.

111. There are twelve cart roads, one inspection path, and one tramway trace in charge of the Assistant Conservator, North-Western Circle. Extensions to the length of 815 chains were made to four roads at a total cost of Rs. 682·96, and repairs were effected to two others at a cost of Rs. 246·25.

112. In the Northern Circle one road, 120 chains in length, was re-cleared at a cost of Rs. 13·44. A number of fallen trees were removed from another road, the work costing Rs. 33·44. A bridge was also built on this road at a cost of Rs. 60.

113. The sum of Rs. 140·12 was spent in the Western Province in tracing two paths for the bringing out of firewood and making two embankments.

114. In the Southern Province Rs. 139·75 was spent in opening paths 153 chains in length in the Punugalgoda and Sorodeniya forests.

115. The total sum spent during the year in extending and repairing forest roads, &c., was Rs. 6,030·81.

Roads and Paths.

Description.	From where.	To where.	Length in Chains.	Width in Feet.	Year opened.	Original Cost.	Money since spent.	Cost of the Year.	Total Cost.
Hill Reserves.						Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Cart road	Kintail block	Summit of Mahakanda hill ...	214	6	1901	414 37	—	414 37	828 74
Bridle path	Moon Plains	Maragastota	42	6	1900	Not stated	Not stated	132 50	132 50
Do.	Lower Plains	Perawella, Gorandikele and Sita Eliya	549	4	1900	—	—	875 74	875 74
Inspection path	Kandapola reserve ...	Golanbedda	214½	6	1901	273 55	—	273 55	547 10
Other Expenses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,776 0	1,776 0
			1,019½			687 92	—	3,472 16	4,160 8
Eastern Circle.									
Cart road	Punanai	Kawudugala	491	10	1901	137 72	—	137 72	275 44
Do.	Nakampumalai	do.	498	10	1900–1901	459 40	207 44	207 44	874 28
			989			597 12	207 44	345 16	1,149 72
North-Western Circle.									
Cart road	Pamale road	Waguremukalana	140	12	1898	42 93	—	—	42 93
Do.	16th milepost, Dambulla road	Pallekele	453	12	1897	194 19	119 0	—	313 19
Do.	Pallekele road	Hapumukalana	430	10	1898	191 11	—	—	191 11
Do.	do.	Mandamadiya	60	10	1898	9 49	—	—	9 49
Do.	Puttalam road	Sundapola	100	10	1897	—	296 92	35 54	332 46
Do.	do.	Rukgolla	60	10	1898	22 22	—	—	22 22
Do.	do.	Awewendame	80	10	1898	62 4	—	—	62 4
Do.	13th milepost, Dambulla road	Ratpaha, &c.	135	12	1900	237 28	—	756 67	993 95
Do.	Circular road	Pahala Sundapola	166	10	1900	76 40	—	—	76 40
Do.	Dambulla road	Badagamuwa	40	—	1901	—	—	20 0	20 0
Do.	63rd milepost, Chilaw road	Wilpottumukalana	280	12	1901	100 0	—	100 0	200 0
Do.	7th milepost, Anuradhapura road	Kala-oya	154	10	1900	206 40	16 80	16 80	240 0
Inspection path ...	Pallekele road	Halmilla Demada	492	3	1898–1899	53 18	—	—	53 18
Tramway trace ...	13th milepost	Pallekele	1,332	4	1900	245 80	—	—	245 80
			3,922			1,441 4	432 72	929 1	2,802 77
North-Eastern Circle.									
Cart road	Valveri	In the direction of Kokulai lake ...	1,600	15	1899–1900	276 16	—	—	276 16
Do.	Kepitigollewewa	Amaryvayal	1,680	18	1899	204 4	—	—	204 4
			3,280			480 20	—	—	480 20
Northern Circle.									
Cart road	4th milepost, Jaffna-Mannar road ...	To the sea	120	12	1896	141 54	—	13 44	154 98
Do.	Chunnanpiddy	To meet Mannar-Pooneryn road ...	210	—	1898	148 50	—	—	148 50
Do.	do.	do.	200	—	1899	176 56	—	—	176 56
Do.	4th milepost, Trincomalee road ...	Towards Peramadu... ...	120	—	1900	203 98	—	{ 33 44 / 60 0 }	297 42
Do.	do.	do.	122	—	1901	201 57	—	201 57	403 14
Do.	15th milepost, Jaffna-Mannar road...	—	400	—	1901	405 90	—	405 90	811 80
Do.	14th milepost, Mannar road ...	—	320	—	1901	290 26	—	290 26	580 52
			1,492			1,568 31	—	1,004 61	2,572 92
Western Province.									
Bridle path... ...	Original path not in use ...	— ...	—	—	—	—	—	140 12	140 12
Southern Province.									
Bridle path... ...	Punugolagoda forest ...	— ...	53	—	1901	39 75	—	39 75	79 50
Do.	Gonadeniya forest	— ...	100	—	1901	100 0	—	100 0	200 0
			153			139 75	—	239 75	279 50
		Grand Total ...	10,855½			4,914 34	640 16	6,030 81	11,585 31

116. *Buildings.*—The following is a list of all buildings of every description in charge of the Forest Department at the end of the year :—

Where situated.	Description.	Temporary or Permanent or Semi-permanent.	When built.	Original Cost.	Additional Money spent up to end of last year.	Cost of the Year.	Total Cost.
				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Hill Reserves.							
Nuwara Eliya ...	Asst. Conservator's quarters	Permanent ...	1899	5,000 0	234 59	239 12	5,473 71
Hatton ...	Forest Ranger's quarters ...	Semi-permanent	1894	300 0	—	40 0	340 0
Nanu-oya ...	do. ...	do. ...	1895	300 0	—	100 0	400 0
Nuwara Eliya ...	do. ...	do. ...	1900	700 0	—	—	700 0
Agrapatana ...	do. ...	do. ...	1900	1,500 0	—	52 46	1,552 46
Hatton ...	do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galway's Land ...	Clerk's quarters ...	Semi-permanent	1890	300 0	170 50	209 5	679 55
Talawakele ...	Depôt-keeper's quarters ...	do. ...	1894	300 0	1 5	—	301 5
Kandapola ...	Forest Overseer's quarters	do ...	1894	300 0	—	33 36	333 36
Haputale ...	do. ...	do. ..	1894	300 0	—	23 50	323 50
Agrapatana ...	Circuit bungalow ...	do. ..	1901	—	—	500 0	500 0
Conical Hill ...	do. ...	do. ...	—*	—	2 25	448 9	450 34
Pattipola ...	do. ...	do. ...	do.	—	—	30 0	30 0
Ohiya ...	do. ...	do. ...	do.	—	30 0	—	30 0
Haputale ...	do. ...	do. ..	do.	—	—	50 0	50 0
Galboda ...	Plantation bungalow ...	do. ...	1890	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	1901	—	—	350 0	350 0
Nuwara Eliya ...	Office ...	do. ...	1899	300 0	5 0	130 59	435 59
				9,300 0	443 39	2,206 17	11949 56
Eastern Circle.							
Koddaimunai ...	Asst. Conservator's quarters	Permanent ...	1801	4,500 0	1,720 61	—	6,220 61
Pottuvil ...	Forest Ranger's quarters ...	do. ...	1886	—	205 6	49 53	254 59
Punanai ...	Circuit bungalow ...	Temporary ...	1899	92 0	185 76	109 46	387 22
Mankeni ...	do.	do. ...	1899	84 9	140 41	105 89	330 39
Tumpalancholai ...	do.	do. ...	1900	49 16	128 18	129 2	306 36
				4,725 25	2,380 2	393 90	7,499 17
North-Western Circle.							
Puttalam ...	Forest Ranger's quarters ...	Permanent ...	—†	—†	—	14 75	14 75
Chilaw ...	do. ...	Semi-permanent	1895	150 0	—	79 88	229 88
Dambulla ...	do. ...	do. ...	—	—	—	50 54	50 54
Kurunegala ...	do. ...	do. ...	1897	400 0	295 10	115 79	810 89
Do. ...	Clerk's quarters ...	do. ...	1897	480 0	167 76	59 2	706 78
Pyrandawa ...	Circuit bungalow ...	do. ...	1894	100 0	—	25 0	125 0
Nariyagama ...	do. ...	do. ...	1896	100 0	—	25 0	125 0
Kankaniyamulla ...	do. ...	do. ...	1898	250 0	68 86	55 85	374 71
Sundapola ...	do. ...	do. ...	1897	200 0	395 55	72 2	667 57
Pallekele ...	do. ...	do. ...	1899	200 0	31 66	25 0	256 66
Puttalam ...	Office ...	Temporary ...	—	—	—	48 20	48 20
Do. ...	Depôt shed ...	do. ...	—	—	—	—	—
Chilaw ...	do ...	do. ...	1895	—	—	—	—
Kurunegala ...	do. ...	do. ...	1895	—	21 33	18 96	40 29
Puttalam ...	Watcher's hut ...	do. ...	1901	15 0	15 0	15 0	45 0
Kurunegala ...	do. ...	do. ...	1900	—	—	—	—
Dikkele ...	do. ...	do. ...	1895	150 0	45 72	3 50	199 22
Badagamuwa ...	Cooly lines ...	do. ...	1900	89 93	—	28 80	118 73
Sundapola ...	do. ...	do. ..	1894	—	34 54	—	34 54
				2,134 93	1,075 52	637 31	3,847 76
North-Eastern Circle.							
Horowapotana ...	Forest Ranger's quarters ...	Permanent ...	1899	800 0	60 0	70 50	930 50
Kitulutta ...	Circuit bungalow ..	Semi-permanent	1899	469 50	87 37	206 50	763 37
Trincomalee ...	Depôt shed ...	Temporary ...	1901	—	—	55 0	55 0
				1,269 50	147 37	332 0	1,748 87
Northern Circle.							
Oddichuddan ...	Forest Ranger's quarters ...	Temporary ...	1897	99 63	201 5	25 86	326 54
Puvarasankulam ...	do. ..	Semi-permanent	1899	298 82	25 0	48 50	372 32
Murukandi ...	do. ..	do. ...	1900	300 0	—	—	300 0
Vettakachchi ...	Circuit bungalows ...	do. ..	1897	173 62	134 94	—	308 56
Chempankandu ...	do. ...	do. ...	1898	150 55	64 9	70 17	284 81
				1,022 62	425 8	144 53	1,592 23
Western Province.							
Udugama ...	Circuit bungalow ...	Permanent ...	1890	—	41 50	250 0	291 50
Province of Sabaragamuwa.							
Gahawattahinna ...	Subordinate's house ...	Semi-permanent	1898	200 0	51 18	—	251 18
Southern Province.							
Omatta ...	Watcher's hut ...	Temporary ...	1901	31 24	—	—	31 24
Udugama ...	do. ...	do. ...	1901	40 0	—	—	40 0
				71 24	—	—	71 24
Central Province.							
Nawalapitiya ...	Forest Ranger's quarters ...	Permanent ...	—	—	—	258 0	258 0
Kandy ...	Depôt-keeper's quarters ...	do. ...	1901	—	—	301 85	301 85
Do. ...	Watcher's hut ...	Temporary ...	—	—	—	30 0	30 0
Nawalapitiya ...	Depôt shed ...	do. ...	—	—	—	51 2	51 2
				—	—	640 87	640 87
North-Central Province.							
Anuradhapura ...	Forest Ranger's quarters ...	Temporary ...	—	—	—	60 0	60 0

* Taken over from Railway Department. † Not known.

117. It will be seen that there are two Assistant Conservators of Forests' quarters, sixteen Forest Rangers' quarters, two Clerks' quarters, two Depôt-keepers' quarters, three Forest Overseers' quarters, seventeen circuit bungalows, two plantation bungalows, two offices, five depôt sheds, six watchers' huts, two cooly lines, and one elephant shed.

118. In the Hill Reserves Rs. 40 was spent on the Forest Ranger's quarters, Hatton, in adding a bedroom and in repairing the dining-room and verandah and whitewashing. New posts were supplied to the Forest Ranger's quarters at Nanu-oya, and it was whitewashed at a cost of Rs. 100, and the Forest Ranger's quarters at Nuwara Eliya were repaired at a cost of Rs. 21·50.

119. The Forest Ranger's quarters at Pottuvil in the Eastern Circle were repaired and two doors supplied for Rs. 49·53. The circuit bungalows at Punanai and Mankeni and Tumpalancholai were repaired and rethatched at a cost of Rs. 344·37.

120. In the Puttalam range of the North-Western Circle repairs were effected to the Forester's quarters by the Public Works Department, but the fence was repaired by the Forest Department at a cost of Rs. 14·75. The Forest Rangers' quarters at Chilaw and Dambulla were repaired at a cost of Rs. 130·42. The circuit bungalows at Pyrandawa and Nariyagama were improved and repaired for Rs. 50. The office at Puttalam was rethatched at a cost of Rs. 48·20, and the watcher's hut at the Teak Garden, Puttalam, put in repair for Rs.15.

121. In the Kurunegala range Rs. 115·79 was spent in making extensive repairs to the Forest Ranger's quarters and Rs. 59·02 in rethatching and whitewashing the clerk's quarters. The sum of Rs. 152·87 was spent in repairs and rethatching the three circuit bungalows at Kankaniyamulla, Sundapola, and Pallekele. Minor repairs were effected at a cost of Rs. 57·26 to various forest huts, cooly lines, &c. Four buildings—the depôt shed, Kurunegala, the Inspector's hut at Ratpaha, the elephant shed at Hapumukalana, and the cattle shed at Badagamuwa—were abandoned during the year.

122. The sum of Rs. 206·50 was spent in repairing the walls, floor, and roof, and in rethatching the Kituluttu circuit bungalow in the North-Eastern Circle, and Rs. 70·50 in thatching and repairing the floor of the Forest-Ranger's quarters, Horowapotana. The depôt shed in the Trincomalee depôt was blown down during the year, and was rebuilt at a cost of Rs. 55.

123. In the Northern Circle the Forest Ranger's quarters at Oddichuddan and Puvarasankulam were rethatched and some small improvements made at a cost of Rs. 74·36. The circuit bungalow at Chempankandu was rethatched for Rs. 70·17.

124. A new roof was put in the Udugama circuit bungalow in the Western Province at a cost of Rs. 250.

125. In the Central Province repairs costing Rs. 351·85 were effected to the depôt buildings, Kandy. The sum of Rs. 49·52 was spent in whitewashing, &c., the quarters of the depôt-keeper, Matale. House rent and tax amounting to Rs. 258 was paid for the Forest Ranger's quarters, Nawalapitiya.

126. The sum of Rs. 60 was spent in rethatching and whitewashing the Forest Ranger's quarters at Anuradhapura.

CHAPTER IV.

YIELD AND WORKING.

127. The under-mentioned timber and forest produce was brought out of the forest by departmental agency and sold during the year. The figures for 1900 are given for purposes of comparison :—

		In 1900.	In 1901.	Rs. c.
Rough timber :—				
Sold by the log	...	1,610	1,178	7,343 30
Sold by the piece	..	—	14,328	1,033 5
Sold by the cubic foot	...	37,024	8,745	59,705 25
Sawn timber :—				
Sold by the piece	...	—	106	130 75
Sold by the cubic foot	...	18,090	8,298	14,441 40
Sold by the superficial foot	...	14,638	3,891	248 12
Sold by the lineal foot	...	36,030	2,620	212 4
Sleepers :—				
Satinwood, 9 ft. by 10 in. by 5 in.		—	—	—
Satinwood, 5 ft. by 9 in. by 4½ in.		—	—	—
Ebony ...	Tons	523½	541	67,107 26
Shingles ...	No.	24,000	—	—
Small round timber :—				
Posts ...	No.		1,618	590 83
Rafters ...	,,		41,402	334 97
Warichchies	,,	9,734	700	19 0
Mine props	,,		—	—
Cocoanut props	,,		—	—
Firewood :—				
Sold by the cubic yard	...	29,017	25,351	22,234 37
Sold by the ton	...	—	—	—
Charcoal :—				
Sold by the bushel	...	—	482	27 0
Sold by the ton	...	22	10	301 43
Bamboos and canes	...	88	—	—
Minor forest produce	...	—	—	10 60
				173,739 37

128. The following timber and forest produce was sold standing in the forest or on payment of royalty during the year. The figures for 1900 are given for purposes of comparison :—

	In 1900.	In 1901.	Rs. c.
Rough timber :—			
Sold by the log ...	8,067	3,098	22,907 95
Sold by the piece ...	—	211	1,374 10
Sold by the cubic foot ...	315,599	277,834	63,852 70
Sawn timber :—			
Sold by the piece ...	—	2	1 25
Sold by the cubic foot ...	—	6,097	4,681 54
Sold by the superficial foot ...	—	162	16 25
Sold by the lineal foot ...	—	...	—
Sleepers :—			
Satinwood, 9 ft. by 10 in. by 5 in.	—	—	—
Satinwood, 5 ft. by 9 in. by 4½ in.	—	—	—
Ebony ... Tons	—	184	4,205 88
Shingles ... No.	9,359	138,825	304 20
Small round timber :—			
Posts ... No.		15,181	3,136 25
Rafters ... ,,		69,699	1,201 39
Warichchies... ,,	141,800	383,062	1,010 27
Mine props ... ,,		31,939	873 9
Cocoanut props ,,		45,666	282 39
Firewood :—			
Sold by the cubic yard ...	315,599	118,936	66,118 44
Sold by the ton ...	1,599	856	2,693 19
Charcoal :—			
Sold by the bushel ...	119	950	237 49
Sold by the ton ...	—	—	—
Bamboos and canes ...	614,917	186,602	789 70
Minor forest produce ...	13,417	—	4,781 20
			178,467 28

129. It will be seen from the above figures that, as regards timber brought out by departmental agency, the quantities sold both by the log and by the cubic foot were much less than in the previous year, in the latter case less than one quarter. This was the result of this Department ceasing to supply Public Departments with sawn timber, in accordance with the recommendations of the Commission appointed by His Excellency the Governor on 29th November, 1900. The quantity of ebony sold was only 18 tons more than last year. There were better sales of small round timber from depôts, but 3,666 cubic yards less than in last year were supplied to the Railway.

130. As regards timber sold standing in the forest or cut on royalty, there was a falling off of 4,969 trees, and 37,765 cubic feet of rough timber, while 6,097 cubic feet of sawn timber were sold. Of ebony, 154 tons were sold to purchasers and cut and removed by them. There was a very large increase in sales of shingles, small round timber, firewood, and charcoal, but also a large falling off in sales of minor forest produce of Rs. 8,636.

131. The reasons for the increase or decrease in sales of timber and forest produce in the different Circles and Provinces as compared with last year's figures are explained below :—

132. *Hill Reserves.*—There was a very large increase, amounting to Rs. 13,997·10, in the sale of firewood, resulting from the great demand at the camp of the Prisoners of War at Diyatalawa, and increased sales to the Railway Department and at the Talawakele Depôt. There were small decreases in sales of timber sold by cubic foot, shingles, and posts.

133. *North-Western Circle.*—An increase of Rs. 9,064·10 resulted from the sale of dead ebony, and Rs. 3,519·25 from sale of standing trees. There were small increases in sales of most of the other descriptions of forest produce. The fall in the price of hora caused a decrease of Rs. 6,811·84 in the sales of rough timber by the cubic foot, and there was also a decrease of Rs. 736·59 in the value of firewood supplied to the Railway Department.

134. *Eastern Circle.*—No timber was sold standing in this Circle during the year, though Rs. 14,000 was offered and refused for 1,656 trees stamped in the Koralai forest, and the result was a decrease under head "Rough Timber sold by the Log" of Rs. 6,100·25. So little timber was taken by the Public Works Department during the year that there was a decrease of Rs. 6,047·90 in sales of timber sold by the cubic foot.

135. *North-Eastern Circle.*—The very large decrease of Rs. 23,584·97 in the sales of ebony resulted from the lower prices which prevailed during the year and from a large quantity remaining unsold in the Central Depôt, Colombo, at the end of the year. There was also a decrease of Rs. 4,970·47 in sales of rough timber by the cubic foot. On the other hand, there was an increase of Rs. 3,116·70 in sales of rough timber in the log.

136. *Northern Circle.*—The sale of 175 first class logs of satinwood at the Central Depôt, Colombo, and the issue of a considerable quantity of na and palai to the Irrigation Department, resulted in a substantial increase of Rs. 17,854·62 in sale of rough timber by the cubic foot. There were also increases of Rs. 1,212·34 for ebony sold and Rs. 797·50 for firewood sold by the ton. Under head "Rough Timber sold by the Log" there was a considerable decrease of Rs. 6,563·08, as no purchasers could be found for trees stamped for sale in the reserves.

137. *South-Eastern Circle.*—Sales of satinwood at the Central Depôt, Colombo, resulted in an increase of Rs. 1,178·46 under head "Rough Timber in the Log."

138. *Western Province.*—There was an increase of Rs. 4,284·10 in sales of firewood owing to increased demand from proprietors of estates and mills, also small increases in sales of timber in the log and charcoal. On the other hand, there was a large falling off, amounting to Rs. 10,845·02, on sales of sawn timber, owing to the requirements of the Public Works Department not being supplied by the Forest Department; also a decrease of Rs. 4,046·94 in sales of rough timber by the cubic foot owing to the falling off of the demand for hora timber for plumbago casks and boat-building.

139. *Province of Sabaragamuwa.* — Sales of hora in the Kegalla District resulted in an increase of Rs. 4,403·49, and sales of firewood to tea estates produced Rs. 2,885·91 more than last year. On the other hand, there was a very large decrease of Rs. 15,833·81 in sales of sawn timber owing to Public Departments obtaining their supplies from other sources.

140. The following figures show the value of timber and forest produce supplied to Public Departments and private persons respectively during the year, the figures for 1900 being given for purposes of comparison :—

	Public Departments. Rs. c.	Private Persons. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
1900	98,860 50	299,696 92	398,557 42
1901	74,291 47	277,915 14	352,206 61

141. These figures show that there was a falling off of Rs. 24,569 in sales of timber to Public Departments and of Rs. 21,781 to private persons.

142. *Central Timber Depôt, Colombo.* — The considerable surplus resulting from the year's working of the Forest Department was largely due to the sales of timber, &c., at the Central Depôt, Colombo, which was worked by Mr. G. T. Gillam, Superintendent, with the help of a clerk and depôt-keeper.

143. The following timber, &c., of the total value of Rs. 129,291·06, was sold there during the year :—

				Rs. c.					Rs. c.
Ebony ...	Logs	2,140	...	73,951 75	Karumpanichai ...	Logs	2	...	10 0
Satin ...	,,	695	...	41,521 76	Ebony ...	Pieces	28	...	77 68
Halmilla ...	,,	178	...	7,315 58	Halmilla ...	,,	1	...	18 0
Milla ...	,,	52	...	1,759 8	Palai ...	Posts	1	...	0 25
Palu ...	,,	84	...	3,505 61	Charcoal ...	Bags	284	...	301 43
Ranai ...	,,	45	...	829 97					

144. The above timber, &c., was supplied by the following Circles and Provinces :—

Eastern Circle.

				Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Satinwood ...	Logs	367	...	21,490 64	
Halmilla ...	,,	50	...	2,962 74	
Milla ...	,,	5	...	138 59	
Palai ...	,,	64	...	2,768 72	
Ranai ...	,,	15	...	210 37	
Palai ...	Posts	1	...	0 25	
					27,571 31

North-Western Circle.

Ebony ...	Logs	758	...	20,639 64	
Halmilla ...	,,	20	...	1,035 76	
Milla ...	,,	13	...	622 46	
Palai ...	,,	20	...	736 89	
Ebony ...	Pieces	1	...	1 79	
Charcoal ...	Bags	284	...	301 43	
					23,337 97

Northern Circle.

Ebony ...	Logs	234	...	6,561 27	
Satinwood ...	,,	175	...	13,772 72	
Karumpanichai ...	,,	2	...	10 0	
Ebony ...	Pieces	22	...	61 75	
					20,405 74

North-Eastern Circle.

Ebony ...	Logs	230	...	—	15,233 99

North-Eastern Circle (North-Central Province).

				Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Ebony ...	Logs	285	...	11,106 91	
Satinwood ...	,,	8	...	1,260 42	
Halmilla ...	,,	21	...	956 4	
Milla ...	,,	7	...	317 33	
Ranai ...	,,	18	...	447 13	
Halmilla ...	Pieces	1	...	18 0	
					14,105 83

North-Eastern Circle (Trincomalee District).

Ebony ...	Logs	448	...	11,198 98	
Satinwood ...	,,	85	...	2,619 15	
Halmilla ...	,,	87	...	2,361 4	
Milla ...	,,	8	...	221 48	
Ranai ...	,,	12	...	172 47	
					16,573 12

South-Eastern Circle.

Satinwood ...	Logs	60	...	2,378 83	
Milla ...	,,	15	...	415 95	
					2,794 78

Central Province.

Ebony ...	Logs	42	...	2,170 53	
Milla ...	,,	4	...	43 27	
					2,213 80

Pallegama Grant Lands.

Ebony ...	Logs	148	...	—	7,054 52
					129,291 6

145. The total weight of the 2,140 logs of ebony sold during the year was 576 tons 12 cwt. 3 qr., or an average of 5 cwt. 1 qr. 15 lb. per log.

146. The following statement shows value of timber sold during the year at the Central Depôt on account of each Circle or Province. Outstandings of 1900 credited during the year are also given, so that the amount actually credited to revenue may be shown :—

Circle or Province.	Amount realized in 1901. Rs. c.	Outstandings in 1900 credited in 1901. Rs. c.	Total credited to Revenue. Rs. c.
Eastern Circle	27,571 31	831 38	28,402 69
North-Western Circle ...	23,337 97	150 95	23,488 92
Northern Circle	20,405 74	—	20,405 74
North-Eastern Circle ...	15,233 99	—	15,233 99
North-Eastern Circle (North-Central Province)	14,105 83	854 54	14,960 37
North-Eastern Circle (Trincomalee District)	16,573 12	—	16,573 12
South-Eastern Circle ...	2,794 78	78 95	2,873 73
Central Province	2,213 80	—	2,213 80
Pallegama Grant Lands ...	7,054 52	—	7,054 52
Total ...	129,291 6	1,915 82	131,206 88

147. It will be seen that by far the largest sales were on account of the North-Eastern Circle, the total for its three divisions being Rs. 45,912·94. The Eastern, North-Western, and Northern Circles also did well. Some 44 tons (148 logs) of ebony were received from the Pallegama Grant Lands, and the Government share amounted to the considerable sum of Rs. 7,054·52. The quality of the ebony was very good. No timber was received into the Central Depôt for sale from the Western and Sabaragamuwa Provinces or Hill Reserves.

148. The following auction sales of timber were held at the Central Depôt during the year :—

Date.	No. and Description of Logs.	Realized. Rs. c.
June 3 ...	549 logs ebony (144 tons)	19,742 75
Do. ...	10 „ satinwood (flowered)	1,946 33
July 3 ...	24 „ satinwood	
Do. ...	12 „ halmilla	
Do. ...	11 „ milla	1,595 70
Do. ...	5 „ palai	
Do. ...	25 „ ranai	
August 3 ...	100 „ satinwood	
Do. ...	24 „ halmilla	
Do. ...	8 „ milla	8,170 18
Do. ...	5 „ palai	
Do. ...	10 „ ranai	
September 2 ...	481 „ ebony (135 tons)	18,111 54
Do. 3 ...	76 „ satinwood	
Do. ...	5 „ halmilla	4,612 16
Do. ...	5 „ milla	
November 4 ...	90 „ satinwood	6,996 92
December 2 ...	1,021 „ ebony (260 tons)	30,090 58
Do. ...	26 pieces ebony	
Do. 5 ...	100 „ satinwood	
Do. ...	20 „ halmilla	7,025 91
Do. ...	10 „ ranai	
Do. ...	2 „ karumpanichai	
	Total ...	98,292 7

149. Private sales at the Central Depôt during the year were also good. The following logs and pieces of timber and bags of charcoal were disposed of for the total sum of Rs. 30,998·99 :—

Ebony ...	... Logs 89*	Ebony ...	... Pieces 2
Satinwood ...	... „ 295	Halmilla ...	... „ 1
Halmilla ...	... „ 117	Palai ...	... Posts 1
Milla ...	... „ 28	Charcoal ...	... Bags 284
Palai ...	... „ 74		

* 37 tons 5 cwt. 3 qr. 2 lb.

150. The highest price realized for ebony during the year was Rs. 200 per ton, and for flowered satinwood Rs. 17·10 per cubic foot. The prices obtained for other timbers of good quality averaged Rs. 2·48 per cubic foot for satinwood, Rs. 2·05 per cubic foot for halmilla, Re. 1·40 per cubic foot for milla, Re. 1·41 per cubic foot for palai, and 65 cents per cubic foot for ranai.

151. Expenditure in connection with the Central Depôt amounted during the year to Rs. 21,777·71, which included pay of officers, freight by steamer, native vessel, and rail, landing, and depôt charges.

152. The following timber was lying unsold in the Central Depôt at the end of the year :— 1,133 logs (345 tons) ebony, 157 logs satinwood, 49 logs halmilla, 188 logs palai, 37 logs ranai, 27 logs karumpanichai, 280 satinwood railway sleepers, and 2 sample pieces.

153. As regards methods of transport, 1,401 logs were brought to the Depôt by steamer, 1,270 logs by native sailing vessels, 1,267 logs by rail, and 183 logs by canal.

154. An important event in the history of the Central Depôt was the grant during the latter part of the year, by His Excelleney the Governor, of the old quarters of his bodyguard in Slave Island for the extension of the Depôt. It is over half an acre in extent, and its acquisition will, for the present at any rate, end the difficulties experienced for years past in finding space for the storage of timber. An additional advantage in obtaining this land is that it gives access to a piece of land, 1 rood 2 perches in extent, adjoining the Royal Engineers' yard, belonging to the Forest Department, but of which it has hitherto never been able to make any use.

155. *Free Grants of Timber.*—These were freely made during the year. In all 157 grants of timber of all sorts, much of it of valuable descriptions, of the total value of Rs. 11,702·48, were made.

156. The largest grant was of 25 logs satinwood, 30 logs halmilla, and 10 logs palai, of the value of Rs. 1,551·80, to the late Ratemahatmaya of Hurulu palata for the repair of his Walawwa.

157. The next largest was of 56 logs, of the value of Rs. 737·20, to the Wesleyan Mission, Kalmunai, for the building of a new English school.

158. The usual grant of six logs this year, of the value of Rs. 271·56, was made to the Industrial School, Kalaar, Eastern Province.

159. The District Road Committee, Batticaloa District, was allowed 64 logs, of the value of Rs. 218·16, to rebuild two bridges in minor roads.

160. By far the greater number of grants were made for the building or repair of village schools. Timber of the value of Rs. 2,303·99 was given free to thirty-two schools.

161. Grants of timber of the value of Rs. 834·59 were also made for the building or repair of sixteen Village Tribunal buildings.

162. Two European planters were given timber of the value of Rs. 215·57 for the repair of bridges on their estates used by the public.

163. Free grants were made for ten plague hospitals, six dispensaries, four ambalams, one resthouse, five circuit bungalows, eight ferry boats, fifteen edandas or log bridges, and three amunas.

164. Timber was given free for the rebuilding of twenty-one native houses accidentally burnt down. Seven grants were made in connection with the Giant's tank settlement, four in connection with the manufacture of salt, and a large number for agricultural purposes.

CHAPTER V.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

165. The following statement shows totals of revenue and expenditure (exclusive of free grants and estimated value of timber on lands sold) in the different Circles and Provinces :—

Province or Circle.	1900.				1901.			
	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Deficit.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Deficit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hill Reserves	49,369	43,951	5,418	—	61,129	41,899	19,230	—
Eastern Circle ...	50,948	39,535	11,413	—	41,389	35,252	6,137	—
North-Western Circle	49,737	49,498	239	—	53,186	43,662	9,524	—
North-Eastern Circle	83,631	46,091	37,540	—	60,378	34,488	25,890	—
Northern Circle	16,505	23,080	—	6,575	27,955	29,388	—	1,433
South-Eastern Circle	3,837	14,156	—	10,319	3,490	9,205	—	5,715
Head Office	—	31,708	—	31,708	—	27,672	—	27,672
Total General Administration ...	254,027	248,019	54,610	48,602	247,527	221,566	60,781	34,820
Western Province	44,859	23,174	21,685	—	35,979	18,459	17,520	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	35,604	21,744	13,860	—	27,605	11,598	16,007	—
Southern Province	39,229	28,024	11,205	—	41,200	18,667	22,533	—
Central Province	26,909	10,667	16,242	—	19,665	12,806	6,859	—
Eastern Province	4,932	1,269	3,663	—	3,742	1,120	2,622	—
Northern Province	1,719	—	1,719	—	1,962	—	1,962	—
North-Western Province ...	3,814	560	3,254	—	3,718	560	3,158	—
North-Central Province ...	6,264	756	5,508	—	8,988	708	8,280	—
Province of Uva	2,264	1,302	962	—	2,667	1,248	1,419	—
Total Provincial Administration ...	165,594	87,496	78,098	—	145,526	65,166	80,360	—
Grand Total	419,621	335,515	132,708	48,602	393,053	286,732	141,141	34,820
Nett	—	—	84,106	—	—	—	106,321	—

166. It will be seen from this statement that the only administrative charges which show deficits are the Northern Circle of Rs. 1,433 and the South-Eastern Circle of Rs. 5,715. Both these Circles showed deficits in 1900 and 1899. The North-Eastern Circle, which was in charge of Mr. A. M. Walker, shows the largest surplus, Rs. 25,890. Large surpluses are also shown by the Southern Province, Western Province, and Province of Sabaragamuwa.

167. The following statement shows the financial result of the operations of the Forest Department during the year, estimated in the way followed in previous years :

	Rs.	c.
Revenue.		
Cash credited in the Treasury	370,401	2
Value of timber, &c., sold to Public Departments and credit taken ...	22,651	39
	393,052	41
Value of free grants	11,702	43
Estimated value of timber on lands sold	41,051	25
Total ...	445,806	9
Expenditure.		
Disbursed by the Department	286,732	0
Surplus ...	159,074	9

168. Taking everything into consideration, the financial condition of the Department can be epresented by the following statement :—

In favour of the Department.	Rs.	*Against the Department.*	Rs.
Surplus	159,074	Outstandings due by the Department at the close of the year	1,152
Outstandings due to the Department at the close of the year	8,053	Outstandings due to the Department at the beginning of the year	16,945
Outstandings due by the Department at the beginning of the year... ...	986		
	168,113		18,097

Nett amount in favour of the Department, Rs. 150,016.

CHAPTER VI.

GENERAL REMARKS.

169. The Assistant Conservator, North-Western Circle, reports that the year had been a most unhealthy one, and that all the officers had been laid up with fever off and on. A similar report is made by the Assistant Conservator, North-Eastern Circle. On the other hand, the Assistant Conservator, Northern Circle, states that "the health of the officers was on the whole better than usual, as there was not so much fever about."

170. During the year the compilation of a manual of the more useful timber trees and plants of the Western and Sabaragamuwa Provinces was completed by Mr. F. Lewis, Assistant Conservator of Forests, from notes taken during the last few years. Some 270 species are described in it, and the botanical and vernacular names given. It will no doubt prove, when published, a very useful little work for forest officers and the general public.

171. Mr. Lewis accompanied Mr. Herbert Wright, Scientific Assistant, Royal Botanical Gardens, on two expeditions in his Circle, the objects being to "secure more complete knowledge of the distribution of Diospyros and Sapotaceæ families" and "to collect data respecting the genus Palaquium."

172. The compilation of this report was again delayed this year owing to non-receipt of Circle and Provincial reports, the last not being received till the 9th June.

ALFRED CLARK,
Acting Conservator of Forests.

Colombo, June 12, 1902.

Form I.—Revenue credited during 1901.

	Hill Reserves.	Eastern Circle.	North-Western Circle.	North-Eastern Circle.	Northern Circle.	South-Eastern Circle.	Western Province.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.	Southern Province	Central Province.	Eastern Province.	Northern Province.	North-Western Province	North-Central Province.	Province of Uva.	Total.
Cash Transactions.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Forest produce removed by Government Agency :—																
Rough timber ...	—	3,087 27	3,967 4	1,875 9	416 52	11 95	—	—	1,954 85	196 15	—	—	—	—	—	11,312 72
Sawn timber ...	226 63	—	60 50	—	92 0	—	7,773 27	5,837 1	3,212 46		—	—	—	—	—	17,398 2
Sleepers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
Ebony	—	—	1,581 58	—	—	—	—	—	721 35	140 0	—	—	—	—	—	2,442 93
Shingles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Firewood	13,453 73	—	635 15	—	—	—	3,539 71	1,543 53	2,023 85	992 39	—	—	—	—	—	22,188 36
Charcoal	—	—	27 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27 0
	13,680 36	3,087 27	6,271 27	1,875 9	508 52	11 95	11,312 98	7,380 54	7,912 51	1,328 54	—	—	—	—	—	53,369 3
Forest produce removed by purchasers :—																
Rough timber ...	—	6,204 47	14,383 73	7,384 54	304 0	—	433 55	14,266 50	9,632 30	2,339 99	548 81	197 44	460 15	2,453 1	1,249 7	57,517 57
Sawn timber ...	4,841 18	—	203 70	—	—	—	13,116 76	—	—		—	—	1 25	—	—	20,502 88
Shingles	34 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	270 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	304 20
Small round timber ...	700 5	—	781 74	2,174 35	20 77	116 49	1,055 29	289 86	320 50	—	821 46	—	477 73	—	—	6,758 24
Firewood	40,930 54	—	2,672 2	709 50	1,793 24	5 24	5,496 25	3,436 56	10,239 14	2,683 32	56 20	14 10	185 0	38 50	3 0	68,262 61
Bamboos and cane ...	123 0	—	149 60	—	—	—	307 70	137 40	—	10 96	4 80	2 0	45 0	0 20	20 0	800 66
Minor forest produce ...	691 76	—	316 80	—	—	4 30	6 0	146 25	2 0	51 25	381 31	1,748 63	521 40	544 15	359 11	4,772 96
	47,320 73	6,204 47	18,507 59	10,268 39	2,118 1	126 3	20,415 55	18,546 57	20,193 94	5,085 52	1,812 58	1,962 17	1,690 53	3,035 86	1,631 18	158,919 12
Drift, waif, and confiscated produce	—	—	37 77	—	5 32	—	1,665 46	448 69	570 58	2 62	929 27	—	—	—	14 75	3,674 46
Miscellaneous :—																
Fines and forfeitures ...	—	56 0	50 50	30 0	22 5	—	1,108 67	633 2	6,201 64	989 6	691 13	—	1,985 54	2,656 37	227 38	14,651 36
Refunds	—	—	—	—	2 25	—	1,244 94	2 62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,249 81
Other sources ...	112 0	1,674 75	400 22	389 50	1 19	15 30	231 35	565 19	1,649 39	2,403 88	—	—	42 38	39 43	—	7,524 58
	112 0	1,730 75	450 72	419 50	25 49	15 30	2,584 96	1,200 83	7,851 3	3,392 94	691 13	—	2,027 92	2,695 80	227 38	23,425 75
Sale at Central Depôt ...	—	28,402 69	23,337 97	46,767 48	20,405 74	2,873 73	—	—	—	9,225 5	—	—	—	—	—	131,012 66
Total Cash ...	61,113 9	39,425 18	48,605 32	59,330 46	23,063 8	5,027 1	35,978 95	27,576 63	36,528 6	19,034 67	3,432 98	1,962 17	3,718 45	5,731 66	1,873 31	370,401 2
Credits.																
Value of timber supplied to Public Departments ...	16 0	1,964 13	4,580 28	1,047 32	4,891 47	462 74	—	28 5	4,672 24	630 28	308 59	—	—	3,256 16	794 13	22,651 39
Value of free grants ...	215 57	1,008 76	—	2,391 44	—	—	193 47	862 52	1,158 51	362 47	3,337 68	144 30	910 10	1,082 96	34 65	11,702 43
Value of timber on land sold during the year ...	375 0	—	18,833 0	—	5,760 0	—	—	1,977 0	6,855 50	—	959 0	—	6,291 75	—	—	41,051 25
Total Credit ...	606 57	2,972 89	23,413 28	3,438 76	10,651 47	462 74	193 47	2,867 57	12,686 25	992 75	4,605 27	144 30	7,201 85	4,339 12	828 78	75,405 7
Grand Total ...	61,719 66	42,398 7	72,018 60	62,769 22	33,714 55	3,489 75	36,172 42	30,444 20	49,214 31	20,027 42	8,038 25	2,106 47	10,920 30	10,070 78	2,702 9	445,806 9

Form 2.—Expenditure during 1901.

	Hill Reserves.	Eastern Circle.	North-Western Circle.	North-Eastern Circle.	Northern Circle.	South-Eastern Circle.	Western Province.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.	Southern Province.	Central Province.	Eastern Province	North-Western Province.	North-Central Province.	Province of Uva.	Head Office.	Total.
Personal Emoluments.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Superior staff ...	4,666 66	5,666 59	5,535 23	3,500 0	4,104 16	3,255 87	4,291 60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,964 62	40,984 73
Subordinate staff ...	4,671 12	4,508 28	4,830 31	3,468 36	2,999 52	1,517 50	3,774 92	2,474 0	3,692 95	2,547 50	720 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	6,723 98	43,008 44
Total Personal Emoluments ...	9,337 78	10,174 87	10,365 54	6,968 36	7,103 68	4,773 37	8,066 52	2,474 0	3,692 95	2,547 50	720 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	16,688 60	83,993 17
Other Charges.																
Supply of timber :—																
Forest produce removed by Government Agency ...	15,146 84	14,918 72	20,656 12	22,406 17	12,888 73	2,555 5	7,105 55	3,216 80	6,101 56	3,380 21	—	—	—	—	514 2	108,889 77
Forest produce removed by purchasers	—	—	23 75	710 23	198 14	—	—	—	1,388 77	4,700 18	—	—	88 50	—	—	7,109 57
Drift, waif, and confiscated produce	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 0
	15,146 84	14,918 72	20,679 87	23,116 40	13,086 87	2,555 5	7,130 55	3,216 80	7,490 33	8,080 39	—	—	88 50	—	*514 2	116,024 34
Communications and buildings :—																
Roads and bridges ...	3,472 16	345 16	909 1	—	1,004 61	—	140 12	—	139 75	640 87	—	—	—	—	—	6,651 68
Buildings ...	2,206 17	453 90	643 31	332 0	169 83	—	250 0	—	71 24	—	—	—	60 0	—	160 0	4,346 45
Other works	—	—	—	—	—	—	30 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30 0
	5,678 33	799 6	1,552 32	332 0	1,174 44	—	420 12	—	210 99	640 87	—	—	60 0	—	160 0	11,028 13
Purchase of stores, tools, &c. ...	1,438 51	394 50	166 73	263 37	190 28	64 55	54 9	—	157 3	38 45	—	—	—	—	231 38	2,998 89
Surveys, demarcations, and planting :—																
Demarcation ...	2,993 56	3,119 94	4,775 13	888 64	4,189 57	597 18	—	2,459 50	5,908 38	334 85	—	—	—	—	—	25,265 75
Enumeration surveys ...	338 45	2,178 25	—	542 73	415 59	206 75	354 22	15 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,551 4
Improvement fellings ...	—	84 82	2,161 24	—	499 79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,746 85
Surveys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,617 99	2,617 99
Planting	2,370 87	509 49	885 38	—	—	—	450 0	687 75	—	—	—	—	—	688 0	—	5,591 49
Other works	491 40	—	—	3 0	—	—	—	—	—	120 0	—	—	—	—	—	614 40
	6,694 28	5,892 50	7,821 75	1,434 37	5,103 95	803 93	804 22	3,162 30	5,908 38	454 85	—	—	—	688 0	2,617 99	41,386 52
Rent of forests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	931 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	931 27
Transport	3,380 94	2,973 64	2,872 87	2,237 0	2,610 0	961 96	1,838 33	1,696 62	1,080 0	766 52	399 92	200 0	199 92	200 0	3,802 34	25,220 6
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refunds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Law charges ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stationery and postage ...	196 64	70 42	167 18	96 86	96 21	19 84	120 11	116 78	127 76	246 13	—	—	—	—	466 73	1,724 66
Sundries	25 58	28 6	35 34	39 94	22 15	26 33	25 20	—	—	31 75	—	—	—	—		234 35
	222 22	98 48	202 52	136 80	118 36	46 17	145 31	116 78	127 76	277 88	—	—	—	—	466 73	1,959 1
Special expenditure ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	†3,191 9	3,191 9
Total Other Charges ...	32,561 12	25,076 90	33,296 6	27,519 94	22,283 90	4,431 66	10,392 62	9,123 77	14,974 49	10,258 96	399 92	200 0	348 42	888 0	10,983 55	202,739 31
Grand Total ...	41,898 90	35,251 77	43,661 60	34,488 30	29,387 58	9,205 3	18,459 14	11,597 77	18,667 44	12,806 46	1,119 92	560 0	708 42	1,248 0	27,672 15	286,732 48

* A sum of Rs. 18,022·22, being expenses incurred in freight, &c., has been debited to the respective Circles.

† Includes Rs. 311·09 spent on Forestry Branch.

Form 3.—Quantities and Value of Forest Produce sold during 1901.

	Hill Reserves.		Eastern Circle.		North-Western Circle.		North-Eastern Circle.		Northern Circle.		South-Eastern Circle.		Western Province.		Province of Sabaragamuwa.	
	No., &c.	Value.	No., &c.	Value.	No., &c.	Value.	No., &c.	Value.	No., &c.	Value.	No., &c.	Value.	No., &c.	Value.	No., &c.	Value.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Rough timber :—																
Sold by the log and tree ...	16	40 0	1,921	7,331 93	272	3,519 25	930	6,376 50	24	289 0	83	2,806 73	52	433 55	—	—
Sold by the piece ...	—	—	44	29 50	—	—	—	—	54	98 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sold by cubic feet ...	9,201	5,226 38	835	31,422 65	52,919	19,926 23	10,899	12,089 19	11,323	18,372 19	630	370 90	78,877	13,116 76	121,176	14,294 55
Sawn timber :—																
Sold by the piece ...	—	—	—	—	1	5 75	—	—	105	125 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sold by cubic feet ...	—	—	—	—	331	217 45	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,289	7,773 27	2,339	3,637 72
Sold by superficial feet ...	3,828	223 32	—	—	225	41 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sold by lineal feet ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sleepers :—																
9 ft. by 10 in. by 5 in. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 ft. by 9 in. by 4½ in. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ebony, Tons	—	—	—	—	282	24,246 63	369	39,707 14	68	6,623 2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shingles, Number... ...	3,825	34 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	135,000	270 0
Small round timber :—																
Posts	4,220	723 1	30	3 60	2,424	1,408 53	554	68 81	2,067	595 69	1,561	183 33	251	151 40	143	32 72
Rafters	—	—	50	1 50	91,678	876 80	2,578	75 10	893	60 90	400	10 0	204	6 74	1,673	88 54
Warichchies	6,950	67 51	200	2 0	112,175	65 50	8,300	41 50	7,800	16 70	5,500	15 0	200	40 0	24	3 90
Mine props	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,666	574 76	1,673	164 70
Cocoanut props ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45,666	282 39	—	—
Firewood :—																
Sold by the cubic yard ...	48,278	57,754 61	—	—	9,206	3,633 61	2,485	745 50	Not stated	572 40	21	5 24	25,136	7,900 52	14,407	4,974 94
Sold by the ton ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		1,793 24	—	—	856	897 95	—	—
Charcoal :—																
Sold by the bushel ...	—	—	—	—	164	27 0	—	—	318	—	—	—	950	237 49	—	—
Sold by the ton ...	—	—	—	—	10	301 43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bamboos and cane ...	2,460	123 0	—	—	11,600	149 60	—	—	—	—	—	—	347,000	307 70	318,500	137 40
Minor forest produce ...	275,807	639 25	—	—	—	316 80	—	—	—	—	3	4 30	—	6 0	—	146 25
Grazing cattle (heads) ...	112	112 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		64,943 28		38,791 18		54,735 58		59,103 74		28,496 14		3,395 50		31,728 53		23,750 72

Form 3.—Quantities and Value of Forest Produce sold during 1901—*continued.*

	Southern Province.		Central Province.		Eastern Province.		Northern Province.		North-Western Province.		North-Central Province.		Province of Uva.		Total.	
	No., &c.	Value.	No., &c.	Value.	No., &c.	Value.	No., &c.	Value.	No., &c.	Value.	No., &c.	Value.	No., &c.	Value.	No., &c.	Value.
		Rs. c.				Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Rough timber :—																
Sold by the log and tree ...	583	1,385 40			102	212. 57	—	197 44	39	71 0	250	5,709 17	-	1,928 71	4,272	30,251 25
Sold by the piece ...	14,255	2,158 15			—	—	—	—	185	121 50	—	—	—	—	14,538	2,407 15
Sold by cubic feet ...	—	8,043 60			79	442 85	—	—	642	252 65	—	—	—	—	286,579	123,557 95
Sawn timber :—																
Sold by the piece ...	—	—			—	—	—	—	2	1 25	—	—	—	—	108	132 0
Sold by cubic feet ...	7,436	7,494 50			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,395	19,122 94
Sold by superficial feet ...	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,053	264 32
Sold by lineal feet ...	2,620	212 0			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,620	212 0
Sleepers :—																
9 ft. by 10 in. by 5 in. ...	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 ft. by 9 in. by 4½ in. ...	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ebony, Tons	6	721 35			—	—	—	—	*13	15 0	—	—	—	—	725	71,313 14
Shingles, Number... ...	—	—	No return	No return	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	138,825	304 20
Small round timber :—																
Posts	553	55 30			4,504	364 0	—	—	492	140 69	—	—	—	—	16,799	3,727 8
Rafters	670	26 80			7,427	222 81	—	—	4,899	85 46	—	—	629	81 71	111,101	1,536 36
Warichchies	119,200	230 40			75,947	406 63	—	—	43,030	117 95	—	—	4,436	22 18	383,762	1,029 27
Mine props	—	—			—	—	—	—	24,600	133 63	—	—	—	—	31,939	873 9
Cocoanut props ...	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45,666	282 39
Firewood :—																
Sold by the cubic yard ...	44,429	12,441 19			247	86 20	—	14 10	—	183 0	75	38 50	3	3 0	144,287	88,352 81
Sold by the ton ...	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	856	2,693 19
Charcoal :—																
Sold by the bushel ...	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,432	264 49
Sold by the ton ...	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	301 43
Bamboos and cane ...	—	—			40	4 80	—	2 0	3,000	45 0	2	0 20	4,000	20 0	686,602	789 70
Minor forest produce ...	4,000	2 0			—	381 31	—	1,748 63	—	521 40	—	544 15	—	369 71	279,810	4,679 80
Grazing cattle (heads) ...	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	112	112 0
		32,770 69				2,121 17		1,962 17		1,690 53		6,292 2		2,425 31		352,206 56

* Pieces.

Form 4.—Sale of Trees or Firewood in demarcated Areas, 1901.

Name of Purchaser or Estate.	Forest Block Compartment.	Number and Description of Trees or Quantity of Firewood sold.	Trees or Firewood taken out of Areas during the Year.	
			Quantity.	Value fixed.
				Rs. c.
Hill Reserves.				
Glassaugh ...	Glassaugh ...	1,818 yards firewood ...	—	0 76 per yard
Edinburgh ...				
St. John's ...	Kandapola ...	511 do. ...	—	0 80 do.
Mr. Samarakoon ...	do. ...	1,469 do. ...	—	0 76 do.
Mr. Denison ...	do. ...	398 do. ...	—	0 85 do.
Labukele ...	Labukele ...	1,336 do. ...	—	0 60 do.
Glenlyon ...	Glenlyon ...	630 do. ...	—	0 40 do.
Calsay ...	Calsay ...	271 do. ...	—	0 50 do.
Elbedde ...	Elbedde ...	394 do. ...	—	0 40 do.
Gonigala ...	Gonigala ...	271 do. ...	—	0 80 do.
Do. ...	do. ...	28 trees ...	—	0 20 to 0 50 per foot
Kotagala ...	Kotagala ...	159 yards firewood ...	—	1 0 per yard
Do. ...	do. ...	530 do. ...	—	1 50 do.
Do. ...	do. ...	94 trees ...	—	0 25 per foot
Lynford ...	Lynford ...	509 yards firewood ...	—	0 60 per yard
Do. ...	do. ...	2 trees ...	—	0 50 per foot
St. Vigean's ...	St. Vigean's ...	431 yards firewood ...	—	0 60 per yard
Do. ...	do. ...	8 trees ...	—	0 60 per foot
				Rs. c.
Eastern Circle.				
V. Nagapper ...	Punanai, block C ...	350 green satin ...	33 green satin ...	453 75
Do. ...	do. ...	78 dead do. ...	13 dead do. ...	65 0
Do. ...	do. ...	49 hollow do. ...	64 hollow satin and 32 top pieces ...	208 0
Do. ...	do. block E ...	215 green satin ...	10 green satin ...	120 50
Do. ...	do. ...	118 dead do. ...	3 dead do. ...	15 45
Do. ...	do. ...	33 hollow do. ...	6 hollow and 9 top pieces	18 60
Do. ...	do. block F ...	234 green do. ...	22 green satin ...	265 10
Do. ...	do. ...	44 dead do. ...	4 dead do. ...	20 60
Do. ...	do. ...	34 hollow do. ...	20 hollow satin and 23 top pieces ...	62 0
Do. ...	do. block J ...	207 green do. ...	16 green satin ...	204 0
Do. ...	do. ...	28 dead do. ...	11 dead do. ...	55 0
Do. ...	do. ...	72 hollow do. ...	48 hollow satin and 32 top pieces ...	156 0
K. Akilasapillai ...	Punanai, block I ...	314 green do. ...	20 green satin ...	275 0
Do. ...	do. ...	60 dead do. ...	4 dead do. ...	20 0
Do. ...	do. ...	19 hollow do. ...	91 hollow do. ...	295 75
Do. ...	do. block L ...	206 green do. ...	6 green do. ...	76 50
Do. ...	do. ...	93 dead do. ...	6 dead do. ...	30 0
Do. ...	do. ...	116 hollow do. ...	21 hollow do. ...	68 25
C. M. Chinatampi ...	12 blocks in Punanai	712 ranai ...	287 ranai ...	1,506 75
Do. ...	do. ...	113 milla ...	67 milla ...	201 0
S. Sinnatampi ...	Vammiyadi tank ...	36 green satin ...	36 green satin ...	
Do. ...	do. ...	1 dead do. ...	1 dead do. ...	
Do. ...	do. ...	4 hollow do. ...	4 hollow do. ...	
Do. ...	do. ...	242 green halmilla ...	242 green halmilla ...	
Do. ...	do. ...	3 dead do. ...	3 dead do. ...	
Do. ...	do. ...	7 hollow do. ...	7 hollow do. ...	
Do. ...	do. ...	35 green palai ...	35 green palai ...	
Do. ...	do. ...	1 dead do. ...	1 dead do. ...	
Do. ...	do. ...	5 hollow do. ...	5 hollow do. ...	
Do. ...	do. ...	65 green ranai ...	65 green ranai ...	
Do. ...	do. ...	43 green milla ...	43 green milla ...	
Do. ...	do. ...	1 dead do. ...	1 dead do. ...	1,210
Do. ...	do. ...	8 hollow do. ...	8 hollow do. ...	
Do. ...	do. ...	8 green ebony ...	8 green ebony ...	
Do. ...	do. ...	2 hollow do. ...	2 hollow do. ...	
Do. ...	do. ...	5 green pasari ...	5 green pasari ...	
Do. ...	do. ...	31 green illupai ...	31 green illupai ...	
Do. ...	do. ...	1 hollow do. ...	1 hollow do. ...	
Do. ...	do. ...	55 green salampai ...	55 green salampai ...	
Do. ...	do. ...	1 hollow do. ...	1 hollow do. ...	
Do. ...	do. ...	8 green kina ...	8 green kina ...	
Do. ...	do. ...	1 green na ...	1 green na ...	
Do. ...	do. ...	8 green maruthu ...	8 green maruthu ...	
Do. ...	do. ...	66 miscellaneous logs	66 miscellaneous logs ...	143 18
				5,470 43
North-Western Circle.				
K. S. Dias ...	Dumbulupitiya and Wagura, blocks 2 and 3	300 hora ...	205 hora ...	5,709 40
P. de Mel ...	Galagedara, block 1 ...	hora ...	70 do. — ...	3,352 80
T. C. Fernando ...	Ratpaha, block 12, compartments 6 & 7	115 halmilla ...	— ...	—
James Peris ...	Dikkele, blocks 1, 2, and 3	1,060 hora ...	— ...	—
				9,062 20

Form 4.—Sale of Trees or Firewood in demarcated Areas, 1901—*continued.*

Name of Purchaser or Estate.	Forest Block Compartment.	Number and Description of Trees or Quantity of Firewood sold.	Trees or Firewood taken out of Areas during the Year.	
			Quantity.	Value fixed.
				Rs. c.
North-Eastern Circle.				
K. A. S. Mohamad Saibo	Kitulluttu block, compartments 9, 10, 11, and 12	501 palai ...	250 palai trees	750 0
Do. ...	do. ...	6 hulanhik ...	—	—
C. Mootootamby ...	Kitulluttu block, compartment 9	27 satin trees ...	27 satin trees	216 0
K. A. S. Mohamad Saibo	Kitulluttu block, compartments 10, 11, and 12	165 do. ...	65 do. ...	1,105 0
				2,071 0
Northern Circle.				
A. Santiago ...	Mandaklaar forest, compartment 31	28 yards firewood ...	28 yards firewood ...	26 32
S. Anthony ...	do. 30	413 do. ...	413 do. ...	388 22
S. Joseph ...	do. 21	623 do. ...	623 do. ...	585 62
D. Santiago ...	do. sub-compartments B, C, D, E, P, and Q	242 do. ...	242 do. ...	227 48
S. Swampillai ...	Iranaimadu, compartments 157¾ and 158¾	560 do. ...	560 do. ...	565 60
Irrigation Engineer, Kanukeni	Kulamurippu, compartment 4	58 palai ...	58 palai ...	1,770 36
District Engineer, Jaffna	do. ...	4 do. ...	4 do. ...	230 47
Irrigation Engineer, Kanukeni	Nagamcholai ...	192 na ...	192 na ...	1,686 41
Do. ...	Kodalikallu-aar ...	4 machalu ...	4 machalu ...	38 64
Do. ...	do. ...	14 kumbuk ...	14 kumbuk ...	285 93
Do. ...	do. ...	9 illupai ...	9 illupai ...	186 93
District Engineer, Vavuniya	Maha Irambaikkulam	1 palai. ...	1 palai ...	24 39
Do. ...	do. ...	32 satinwood ...	32 satinwood (hollow) ...	319 31
Irrigation Inspector	do. ...	5 hollow satin ...	5 do. ...	25 68
J. O. Ebert ...	do. ...	2 do. ...	2 do. ...	20 0
V. Aramugam ...	do. ...	18 do. ...	18 do. ...	200 0
				6,581 36

Form 5.—Free Grants of Timber, &c.

Province or Circle.	Timber.	Small Round Timber (Pootoos, Fence Sticks, Warichchies, Common Posts, &c.).	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Hill Reserves	215 57	— ...	215 57
Eastern Circle	1,008 76	— ...	1,008 76
North-Western Circle ...	—	— ...	—
North-Eastern Circle ...	1,676 60	714 84 ...	2,391 44
Northern Circle	—	— ...	—
South-Eastern Circle ...	—	— ...	—
Western Province	162 97	30 50 ...	193 47
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	762 9	100 43 ...	862 52
Southern Province... ...	832 14	326 42 ...	1,158 56
Central Province	357 47	5 0 ...	362 47
Eastern Province	374 84	2,962 84 ...	3,337 68
Northern Province... ...	87 3	57 27 ...	144 30
North-Western Province ...	546 75	363 35 ...	910 10
North-Central Province ...	87 90	995 6 ...	1,082 96
Province of Uva	34 65	— ...	34 65
Total ...	6,146 77	5,555 71	11,702 48

Form 6.—Forest Produce paid for, but unsold at end of 1901.

Where lying.	Description.	Estimated Value.
		Rs. c.
Hill Reserves.		
Talawakele Depôt ...	286 cubic yards firewood	772 20
Eastern Circle.		
Batticaloa Depôt ...	17 satin	637 50
Do. ...	9 milla	270 0
Do. ...	65 palai	1,625 0
Do. ...	4 ranai	100 0
Do. ...	15 kumbuk	375 0
Do. ...	1 miscellaneous	5 0
Arugam Bay ...	6 milla	180 0
Do. ...	3 palai	75 0
Central Depôt ...	142 satinwood	8,966 25
Do. ...	180 palai	5,063 0
Do. ...	275 satin sleepers	1,512 50
		18,809 25

Where lying.	Description.	Estimated Value. Rs. c.
North-Eastern Circle.		
Trincomalee Depôt ...	412 ebony ...	... 13,170 0
Do. ...	22 satin ...	... 182 50
Do. ...	43 palai ...	... 384 0
Do. ...	37 ranai ...	... 340 50
Do. ...	1 kumbuk ...	... 10 50
Do. ...	4 kallothi ...	... 50 50
Do. ...	3 milla ...	... 28 0
Do. ...	41 halmilla ...	... 426 0
Central Depôt ...	508 ebony ...	... 10,820 0
Do.	49 halmilla ...	... 1,049 0
Do.	37 ranai ..	... 789 0
Do.	2 sample pieces ...	... 4 0
		27,254 0
Northern Circle.		
Central Depôt ...	114 ebony ...	... 5,700 0
Do. ...	13 satinwood ...	... 600 0
Do. ...	27 karumpanichai ...	... 387 0
Elephant Pass ...	12 satinwood ...	... 600 0*
Do. ...	36 ebony ...	... 490 0*
Do. ...	15 cubic yards firewood ...	... 19 50
Jaffna	77 do. ...	... 138 0†
Mandaklaar	126 do. ...	... 163 80‡
Iranaimadu	23 do. ...	... 11 50§
		8,109 80
South-Eastern Circle.		
Awaiting shipment to Colombo	14 satinwood ...	... 600 0
Do. ...	8 milla ...	... 300 0
		900 0
Western Province.		
Mirigama and Hanwella ...	504 bridge planks ...	... 1,512 0‖
Horana	200 do. ...	... 500 0¶
		2,012 0
Province of Sabaragamuwa.		
Hatton	614 cubic feet dun ...	... 1,074 50
Bolgoda	122 na and milla ...	... 243 0
		1,317 50
Southern Province.		
Galle Depôt	13,935 bundles firewood ...	... 696 75 *
Do.	149½ cubic yards firewood	... 224 25
Mahamodara... ...	15 do. ...	... 22 50
In forest (Galle) ...	1 nedun log ...	... 55 0
Hambantota	30 ebony trees ...	... 157 50
	23 ebony pieces ...	
		1,156 0
Central Province ...	264 lineal feet satin planks	... 61 22
Do. ...	498 cubic yards firewood ...	... 1,568 70
Do. ...	237 canes ...	... 59 25
Do. ...	22⅔ bags charcoal ...	... 8 62
Do. ...	511 ebony logs ...	... 15,930 0
Do. ...	2 satinwood logs ...	... 130 0
		17,757 79
	Grand Total ...	78,088 54

* Intended for Central Depôt.
† Rejected by Railway Department.
‡ No bids.
§ Newly collected.
‖ For District Road Committee.
¶ Cut specially for District Road Committee.

Form 7.—Summary of Outstandings due to the Department at the close of 1901.

Province or Circle.	I. Timber, &c., removed from Forests by Government Agency.					II. Timber, &c., removed from Forests by Purchasers.					III. Drift, Waif, and Confiscated Produce.	IV. Miscellaneous.				Grand Total.
	Timber.	Firewood.	Bamboos and Cane.	Minor Produce.	Total.	Timber.	Firewood.	Bamboos and Cane.	Minor Produce.	Total.		Fines and Forfeitures.	Refunds.	Other Produce.	Total.	
Circle.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Hill Reserves ...	459 85	3,370 34	—	—	3,830 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,830 19
Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	1,996 40	524 57	—	—	2,520 97	—	—	—	—	—	2,520 97
North-Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern	—	572 40	—	—	572 40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	572 40
South-Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province.																
Western	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sabaragamuwa ...	—	196 15	—	—	196 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	196 15
Southern	925 86	—	—	—	925 86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 50	—	7 50	933 36
Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uva	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head Office... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1,385 71	4,138 89	—	—	5,524 60	1,996 40	524 57	—	—	2,520 97	—	—	7 50	—	7 50	8,053 7

Form 8.—Outstandings due by the Department.

	Hill Reserves.	Eastern Circle.	North-Western Circle.	North-Eastern Circle.	Northern Circle.	South-Eastern Circle.	Western Province.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.	Southern Province.	Central Province.	Eastern Province.	North-Western Province.	North-Central Province.	Province of Uva.	Head Office.	Total.
Personal Emoluments.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Superior staff	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subordinate staff	—	—	—	—	10 48	—	115 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125 48
Total Personal Emoluments ...	—	—	—	—	10 48	—	115 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125 48
Other Charges.																
Supply of timber :—																
Depôt sales	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	641 66	641 66
Produce removed by purchasers ...	0 75	13 30	—	—	—	—	—	82 20	—	107 4	—	—	—	—	—	203 29
Drift, waif, and confiscated produce ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	0 75	13 30	—	—	—	—	—	82 20	—	107 4	—	—	—	—	641 66	844 95
Communications and buildings :—																
Roads and bridges	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buildings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other works	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purchase of stores, tools, &c.	0 90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 90
Surveys, demarcations, sowing and planting :—																
Demarcations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surveys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sowing and planting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other works	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rent of forests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport	—	22 50	—	—	122 38	—	33 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	178 20
Miscellaneous :—																
Refunds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Law charges	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stationery and postage ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sundries	2 20	—	—	0 55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 75
	2 20	—	—	0 55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 75
Special expenditure	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Other Charges ...	3 85	35 80	—	0 55	122 38	—	33 32	82 20	—	107 4	—	—	—	—	641 66	1,026 80
Grand Total	3 85	35 80	—	0 55	132 86	—	148 32	82 20	—	107 4	—	—	—	—	641 66	1,152 28

Form 9.—Demarcation.

	Hill Reserves.		Eastern Circle.		North-Western Circle.		North-Eastern Circle.		Northern Circle.	
	Chains.	Cost.	Chains.	Cost.	Chains.	Cost.	Chains.	Cost.	Chains.	Cost.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Lines opened :—										
6 feet wide ...	112	57 35	31,931	2,757 65	7,974	3,256 46	1,380	241 50	4,323	1,387 58
10 feet wide ...	2,789	2,293 23	—	—	2,103	958 70	—	—	2,941	*1,939 98
Lines widened :—										
6 feet to 10 feet wide ...	—	—	1,601	155 68	491	95 80	472	165 72	2,145	1,527 77
Lines re-cleared :—										
6 feet wide ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	360	29 40
10 feet wide ...	—	—	—	—	1,133	464 17	—	—	—	—
Other expenses ...	—	637 98	—	206 61	—	—	—	481 42	—	—
	2,901	2,993 56	33,532	3,119 94	11,701	4,775 13	1,852	888 64	9,769	4,884 73

	South-Eastern Circle.		Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Southern Province.		Central Province.		Total.		Cost per Mile.
	Chains.	Cost.	Chains.	Cost.	Chains.	Cost.	Chains.	Cost.	Chains.	Cost.	
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Lines opened :—											
6 feet wide ...	378	289 25	—	—	5,823	5,650 0	960	325 85	52,881	13,965 64	21 13
10 feet wide ...	300	307 93	2,280	1,710 25	—	—	—	—	10,413	7,215 9	55 43
Lines widened :—											
6 feet to 10 feet wide ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,709	1,944 97	33 4
Lines re-cleared :—											
6 feet wide ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	360	29 40	6 53
10 feet wide ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,133	464 17	32 77
Other expenses ...	—	—	—	749 25	—	258 38	—	9 0	—	2,342 64	—
	678	597 18	2,280	2,459 50	5,823	5,908 38	960	334 85	69,496	25,961 91	—

* Rs. 696·16 paid out of road money.

Form 10.—Improvement Fellings.

Forest Block Compartment.	Area gone over.	Particulars of Work done.	Cost.	Cost per Square Mile.	Quantities of Timber and Firewood obtained.	Proceeds of Sale.
Hill Reserves.	Acres.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Compartment No. 12, Conical Hill	—	Cutting undergrowth, &c.	444 40	—	—	—
Galway's Land ...	—	Thinning the forest ...	47 0	—	—	—
			491 40	—		—
Eastern Circle.						
Tumpalancholai teak plantation	3	Thinning and pruning, removing poles, &c., to edge of gardens and piling	84 82	18,094 93	—	—
North-Western Circle.						
Badagamuwa, compartments 5 and 6, and the north-western block	36	Cutting creepers and lantana ...	133 1	2,361 60	—	—
Portion of Badagamuwa the north-western block	110	Weeding round jak plants and self-sown seedlings of pelimbiya, milla, &c. and cutting the suppressing plants of inferior species, and dibbling in jak seeds, &c., in blanks	196 0	1,139 20	—	—
Badagamuwa, compartments 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, and the north-eastern block	172	Marking trees, removing trees interfering with the growth of valuable trees, &c.	129 25	480 0	910 cubic yards firewood	234 30
Galagedara, block No. 1...	109	Creeper cutting	127 23	742 49	—	—
			585 49			234 30
North-Eastern Circle.						
Strips near Kannie and Andankulam	8	Trees interfering with growth of valuable species were marked for fellings by license-holders for firewood	—	—	1,475 cubic yards firewood	448 50
Northern Circle.						
Mandaklaar in sub-compartments P and Q in compartment 1	275	Creepers were cut ...	172 0	400 0	—	—
Iranaimadu ...	640	2,326 suppressed and inferior trees were cut	161 78	161 78	23 cubic yards were collected; rest in the forest	—
Kulamurippu, compartments 2 and 3	121	Creepers were cut ...	166 1	877 0	—	—
			499 79			
		Grand Total ...	1,660 50		—	682 80

Form 11.—Area of Plantations.

Name of Plantation.	Area in Acres, On January 1, 1901.	Added during the Year.	Excluded during the Year.	On December 31, 1901.	Cost up to beginning of the Year.	Cost of Extension during the Year.	Cost of Upkeep in the Year.	Total Cost of the Year.	Total Cost at the end of the Year.
Hill Reserves.					Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Nuwara Eliya ...	36	—	—	36	460 50	—	64 50	64 50	525 0
Nanu-oya ...	118	—	—	118	12,654 99	—	32 50	32 50	12,687 49
Haputale ...	59	—	—	59	7,072 25	—	78 30	78 30	7,150 55
Ohiya ...	50	—	—	50	6,308 39	—	129 0	129 0	6,437 39
Kotagala ...	14	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
Galboda ...	320	—	—	320	1,437 34	—	2,066 57	2,066 57	3,503 91
Total ...	597	—	—	597	27,933 47	—	2,370 87	2,370 87	30,304 34
Eastern Circle.									
Tumpalancholai ...	710	—	—	710	5,472 15	—	509 49	509 49	5,981 64
North-Western Circle.									
Sundapola ...	92	—	—	92	10,647 91	—	365 83	365 83	11,013 74
Badagamuwa ...	26	—	—	26	925 65	—	—	—	925 65
Kumbalpola ...	10	—	—	10	1,125 0	—	90 0	90 0	1,215 0
Puttalam (teak) ...	59	—	—	59	9,120 39	—	329 55	329 55	9,449 94
Total ...	187	—	—	187	21,818 95	—	785 38	785 38	22,604 33
Western Province.									
Kalutara (jak) ...	27	—	3½	23½	2,674 51	—	346 77	346 77	3,021 28
Pohonnaruwa (jak) ...	47	—	—	47					
Mugurugampola (teak)	2	—	—	2	746 12	—	103 23	103 23	849 35
Kotadeniya (teak) ...	7	—	—	7					
Hanwella (teak) ...	3	—	—	3	62 0	—	—	—	62 0
Total ...	86	—	3½	82½	3,482 63	—	450 0	450 0	3,932 63
Province of Sabaragamuwa.									
Edangoda (rubber) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yatipawwa do. ...	91	—	—	91	12,547 91	—	687 75	687 75	13,235 66
Korossa do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	91	—	—	91	12,547 91	—	687 75	687 75	13,235 66
Province of Uva.									
Judge's Hill (grevilleas)	24	—	—	24		—	384 0	384 0	384 0
Moratota ...	18	—	—	18	Not known	—	288 0	288 0	288 0
Mederiya (teak) ...	1	—	—	1		—	16 0	16 0	16 0
Total ...	43	—	—	43	—	—	688 0	688 0	688 0
Grand Total ...	1,714	—	3½	1,710½	71,255 11	—	5,491 49	5,491 49	76,746 60

Form 12.—Prosecutions in Courts of Law and Cases compounded under Section 76 of the Forest Ordinance of 1885.

Province or Circle.	Cases of the Year.				Disposed of during the Year:						Cases pending at the end of the Year.
					Convictions.		Acquittals.		Total.		
	Unauthorized Felling	Illicit Chena.	Other Offences.	Total.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
Prosecutions.											
Hill Reserves ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Circle ...	6	1	1	8	4	7	4	12	8	19	—
North-Western Circle ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nroth-Eastern Circle ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Circle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South-Eastern Circle ...	2	—	—	2	2	3	—	—	2	3	—
Total General Administration	8	1	1	10	6	10	4	12	10	22	—
Western Province	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	13	1	—	14	7	9	7	24	14	33	—
Southern Province	89	2,656	28	2,773	1,168	1,438	165	281	1,333	1,719	1,440
Central Province	7	4	13	24	14	53	10	17	24	70	—
Eastern Province	6	—	—	6	3	6	3	8	6	14	—
Northern Province	2	—	—	2	2	3	—	—	2	3	—
North-Western Province ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central Province ...	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—
Province of Uva ...	9	11	3	23	11	13	12	20	23	33	—
Total Provincial Administration	127	2,672	44	2,843	1,206	1,523	197	350	1,403	1,873	1,440
Grand Total	135	2,673	45	2,853	1,212	1,533	201	362	1,413	1,895	1,440
Compositions.											
Hill Reserves	23	—	7	30	30	32	—	—	30	32	—
Eastern Circle	3	—	—	3	1	1	2	6	3	7	—
North-Western Circle ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Eastern Circle ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Circle	2	—	—	2	2	4	—	—	2	4	—
South-Eastern Circle ...	—	—	5	5	1	6	—	—	5	6	—
Total General Administration	28	—	12	40	38	43	2	6	40	49	—
Western Province	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Province	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Province	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province ...	7	88	—	95	95	139	—	—	95	139	—
North-Central Province ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva ...	1	15	—	16	16	25	—	—	16	25	—
Total Provincial Administration	8	103	—	111	111	164	—	—	111	164	—
Grand Total	36	103	12	151	149	207	2	6	151	213	—
Total of Prosecutions and Compositions	171	2,776	57	3,004	1,361	1,740	203	368	1,564	2,108	1,440

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR FOR 1901.

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1.—GENERAL.

THE organization of the Department upon modern lines has continued, and is becoming fairly complete in the case of two of the three main subdivisions which are proposed, the Scientific and the Botanic and Horticultural Gardens Divisions. The third, or Division of Experimental Gardens, is as yet only under consideration, but it is hoped that it may soon be organized. The Scientific Division, which includes the Director, Mycologist, Entomologist, Chemist, and Assistant, is charged with the scientific investigation of the flora of Ceylon, both indigenous and introduced, with special reference to the economic uses of the plants and the diseases that attack them. The work of this division includes the upkeep and working of the laboratories, library, herbarium, and museum, tours in the Island for the study of plants, cultivations, and diseases, the giving of advice and assistance in all such matters to officials and cultivators, personally and by letter, and, most important of all, the continual carrying on of researches upon the physiology and pathology of plants, their structure, distribution, and other subjects. Successful practical applications of science must be based upon thorough scientific investigations; such work is laborious and needs long periods of time, and it is of the greatest importance that the scientific officers should have the greater portion of their time at their disposal for such work. The appointments of the Entomologist and Mycologist in particular have met with much appreciation, and their help is so constantly sought that a very great part of their time is taken up with personal visits, interviews, and correspondence. In the past year a great amount of work has been carried out by these officers, whose reports are given below, and the result of their work is becoming clearly apparent in the greater freedom from disease of many districts and estates. The Colony has on the whole been free from any very serious epidemics of disease during the year, and the agricultural public has become much more alive to the advantage of keeping a sharp look out for the first appearance of disease and of immediate treatment thereof.

The Director and Chemist have completed an investigation into camphor and have published results, showing a fair possibility of this product proving remunerative as a cultivation in Ceylon. It is already being tried on several estates, and if it prove successful will add another to the few minor products that are as yet cultivated in the tea districts. Investigations of citronella oil, indiarubber, and other products have been continued. The good results of similar work in past years are now becoming apparent in the increasing export of, and the high prices obtained for, indiarubber and coca, both originally introduced by this Department, and which may now be looked upon as new minor industries in Ceylon.

The Assistant has continued his researches into the mode of formation of ebony, calamander, and similar timbers, and into the important problem of the formation of rings in tropical timbers. He has also explored the guttapercha-yielding districts of the south-west, and investigated our local gutta-producing trees. Some of these have been found to yield a gutta in fair quantity by simple tapping, without its being necessary to sacrifice the tree. The gutta is not of good quality, but it is not improbable that it may prove commercially valuable.

The Director has completed the investigation of the flora of the Maldive Islands, including the cultivated plants. The results have been published in the new scientific journal, the "Annals of the

Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya," of which two numbers have been issued during the year, containing several papers by members of the staff and one by a visitor, who worked for some time in the Peradeniya laboratory. Several scientific workers from abroad have used the laboratories and other facilities now available here, which are becoming widely known. A small branch laboratory has been constructed at Hakgala, with sleeping and living accommodation attached to it, thus rendering that garden of much greater value than hitherto.

Several numbers of the "Circular" have been published during the year, and appear to have met with much appreciation. The circulation of this little periodical continues to increase; it is sent to local subscribers at the lowest possible rate, merely sufficient being charged to cover postage (50 cents for twenty numbers). The articles in this journal are popularly written, and do not overlap those in the "Annals."

In view of the extension of the work of the Department, and the increasing interest manifested in "new" products and in scientific methods of cultivation and preparation of economic products, a reorganization of the Economic Museum at Peradeniya has been commenced, and at the same time an attempt is being made to collect and classify all available information about the existing or possible economic products of Ceylon; the great masses of letters, cuttings, notes, references to books, &c., which have accumulated at Peradeniya during the past century are being arranged in files of a somewhat new design, which will be kept in a public consulting room at the museum, and the specimens in the museum are being renewed and re-arranged in accordance with the files, so that inquirers may be able to obtain all available information about products in which they are interested with the least possible trouble to themselves and to the staff of the Department. At the same time a *résumé* of the chief facts of importance about all known economic products of the Island, native, cultivated, or imported, is being put together in book form, and is now in course of publication in the form of supplements to the "Annals." It is hoped that in this way a reliable work of reference may be completed within two or three years, which may prove valuable to planters, officials, and others interested in the products of the Island. The first chapter, dealing with gums, resins, indiarubber, &c., is now almost completed, and part of it has already appeared in print with the second number of the "Annals." The local annual subscription of Rs. 2·50 also covers the supplements.

The second division of the Department (Botanical and Horticultural Gardens) includes the five gardens in different parts of the Island, and it has lately been decided by Government to open a sixth very small garden in the new park at Nuwara Eliya, with the view of trying what can be done on the peculiar soil of that place. The main duty of this division is to introduce and cultivate a few specimens of every possible kind of plant that may prove of use or interest, and to provide beautiful gardens for the pleasure and instruction of the public. At the same time it provides instruction and advice on horticultural matters, and supplies seeds and plants to the public in small quantity. It is no part of the duty of a botanic garden to make large scale trials of economic plants or to supply large quantities of seeds or plants. This is the work of an experimental garden, and hitherto such an institution has been wanting in Ceylon, but negotiations have been in progress during 1901 with the object of providing such a garden, where experiments may be tried on a commercial scale with staples or with plants which may become staples. Such experiments may include not merely the cultivation of considerable areas of one plant, but the trial of manures, different modes of cultivation and treatment for disease, modes of preparation of products for market, and their actual sale upon the open market. Such an institution may serve as an object lesson, and supply when necessary large quantities of seeds or plants, besides testing the commercial possibilities of different cultivations. It may also undertake the very desirable work of breeding new and improved races and varieties of cultivated plants.

Office work continues to increase, and the correspondence with planters and others is becoming very heavy. Working rooms have been provided for the Entomologist and Mycologist by the alterations of the godowns under the library suggested in last report. The library has been largely added to by purchase, gift, and exchange, and is steadily becoming a really good working collection.

An Ordinance (No. 5 of 1901) has been passed enabling the Government to take any necessary steps, such as fumigation, quarantine, or exclusion, to prevent the introduction of disease into the Island with plants from abroad. The import of cacao plants from the Dutch Indies has already been prohibited under this law.

A system of small gardens at village schools having been inaugurated by the Department of Public Instruction, this Department has supplied large quantities of seeds and plants of the best useful kinds for distribution to the schools. Good results in the introduction of new cultivations and increased interest in agricultural progress may be hoped for from this work.

The total cost of the Department, including special votes, has been Rs. 72,087, against Rs. 71,740 last year. The receipts from sales, though the number of purchasers has increased, show a fall from Rs. 4,658 to Rs. 3,741, owing to the cessation of the demand for rubber seed.

2.—NOTES ON ECONOMIC PRODUCTS, &C.

Hitherto the notes given annually under this head have been somewhat irregularly arranged, the more important products being treated first. Commencing with the present year the various products will be dealt with according to the different classes to which they belong, following the scheme of classification adopted in the Handbook of Economic Products of Ceylon now in course of issue.

Class I: Gums, Resins, Caoutchoucs, Guttas, &c.—An investigation into the gums and resins produced by the wild plants of Ceylon has been started, with the view of finding out which are of value for local use as substitutes for imported articles. It seems improbable that any of our local products of this kind are good enough or cheap enough for export.

Indiarubber may now be regarded as established as a minor product in the low-country, and an export of appreciable quantities of Hevea or Para rubber has begun; 66 cwt., valued at Rs. 11,986, were exported in 1901 to England. Being carefully prepared, this rubber is of excellent quality, and has sold for prices much exceeding those of the best Para rubber sold on the same market from wild sources. On one occasion 4*s.* 1½*d.* per lb. was received for "good biscuit," against 3*s.* 9½*d.* for "best Para." A recent market report says: "Ceylon sells with eager competition. The rubber is much liked, and in large quantities would bring high prices." Extension of planting continues in suitable districts, and probably 3,000 acres are now in rubber. In most cases the rubber is mixed with tea and planted by roads and ravines, and perhaps this is for most estates the most satisfactory method of planting under present circumstances.

There has been no demand for, or planting of, guttapercha during the year. At the instance of the Forest Department Mr. Wright was deputed to explore the forests of the low-country of the south-west and test the gutta-yielding trees there found. His report below gives a brief statement of work done, and full details will be published after receipt of analyses and valuations.

Camphor has been a good deal planted during the year, the chief check being the difficulty of getting good seed, there being no local supply as yet. A Circular has been issued by the Department showing, as the result of some years' experiments, that the tree can be successfully cultivated in many parts of the Island, and that the twigs and leaves yield about 1 per cent. of camphor by a simple process of distillation, a yield which offers a prospect of proving remunerative. The great risk attending this cultivation is that the high price is due to the action of the Japanese monopoly, and that if Ceylon became a serious competitor, the monopolists could probably lower the price enormously by allowing large harvests for a few years. Hence the cultivation of camphor is not to be recommended as the main industry for any estate, but only as a minor industry.

Class II.: Oils.—The export of cocoanut oil rose from 443,959 cwt. in 1900 to 453,531 in 1901, and that of copra from 362,467 to 439,865 cwt. At the same time there has been a considerable rise in the market value of both these articles, due to short crops in other countries.

The export of citronella oil has also increased from 1,409,058 lb. to 1,430,168 lb., but has not reached the figures of 1899. The investigation of the oils, mentioned in last report, has continued, but is not yet complete. The industry is in a very depressed state, owing to overproduction and adulteration, the latter being so bad that even good local oils do not obtain the value that is really due to them. Prices have reached a very low ebb, 9½ to 10*d.* per lb., and land is going out of cultivation in the grass. On the other hand, the new Java oil, mentioned last year, is selling in increasing quantities at high prices (often 1*s.* 4*d.*). It is not in reality so superior to the best Ceylon oils as the price would indicate, but it is not adulterated, and has no bad reputation to contend against.

Of other oils, the export of cinnamon oil has slightly increased, from 72,904 oz. in 1900 to 73,493 oz., but has not yet reached the figures of past years. Trial plantations of castor oil have been made by various planters during the year; the plant grows well here, and there seems no reason why Ceylon should not export this oil as well as India.

Class III.: Dyes and Tanning Substances.—The export of sapanwood has been 7,180 cwt. Planting of *Acacia decurrens* continues in the higher districts.

Class IV.: Fibres.—There has been a slight decrease in the total export of coir, our chief fibre, the figures being rope 13,030, yarn 75,788, fibre 122,526 cwt., as against 12,572, 87,415, and 115,090 cwt. in 1900. Of palmira and kitul fibres, the export has been 12,353 cwt. and 2,541 cwt. No interest has been taken in other fibres. Sisal hemp is being taken up in India, and the available stock of plants last year was mostly sold to planters there.

Class V.: Drugs.—An investigation of the native drugs of Ceylon is being set on foot, and plots of all possible species are being laid out at Peradeniya (see Mr. Wright's report).

"Of cinchona, the export has materially increased, almost reaching the figures of 1899. Increased interest has been shown in matters relating to this cultivation, and seed has been purchased from abroad and planted in various districts. There is reason to hope that by the planting of improved varieties, and by the practice of grafting of better kinds on poor stocks, this product may again become of importance in Ceylon." (J. B. Carruthers.)

There has been an appreciable export of coca leaves, which have sold on the London market at 1*s.* to 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb., a price equal to that of the South American kinds.

Class VI.: Foods and Edible Products.—Of rice and dry grains there is nothing of special interest to report. The export of cocoanuts has decreased, having been 14,850,781 nuts, as against 14,995,909 in 1900; that of desiccated cocoanut has increased from 13,604,913 lb. to 14,055,493 lb. Tapioca or cassava cultivation continues to spread in the low-country as a minor and catch crop, but no tapioca is made from the tubers, which are eaten like yams. Fruit trees continue to sell steadily from the gardens, but there is but small sign of any attempt to cultivate fruit on any large scale for market, if the long-established industries of cocoanuts and plantains be left out of consideration. The vegetable gardens of Nuwara Eliya have been much troubled with finger and toe disease.

The export of tea seems at last to be reaching its maximum, and shows a slight decrease on the figures of 1900, viz., 145,188,244 lb., against 148,431,639 lb. Part of the decrease is, however, made up by the export of 1,110,774 lb. of green tea, most of which went to America. The export to Russia and Australia has increased, that of black tea to America decreased, but the decrease is more than made up by the green tea. The year has been one of depression, but prospects of the industry are more favourable, the export to England having been 8 million lb. less, and the stock of Ceylon tea there having been considerably reduced. The average price is the lowest as yet recorded, 6·86*d.*, against 7·20*d* in 1900, but towards the end of the year prices were considerably improved. The industry has not suffered from any very serious outbreaks of disease, and planting has not extended. The remarks made last year on the general prospects of tea in Ceylon continue to hold.

Coffee exports show a further fall from 10,777 to 9,722 cwt. Experiments on grafting coffee are in progress in the gardens (see report of Acting Curator).

"Cacao exports show a very large increase on the figures for 1900, being 49,459 cwt. against 33,476. This, as was foretold in last report, is due to some extent to the lateness of the crop of last year, some of which is credited to 1901, but is also largely due to the energetic measures being taken in combating the canker, and especially in reducing the number of diseased pods, the quantity of 'black cacao' having been reduced in some instances by 75 per cent. The prices obtained for cacao, even the best qualities, have been much below those of last year; this is perhaps more due to the conditions of the home market than to any difference in quality of the product, but the increasing proportion of Forastero kinds may have something to do with it. The fall of price should spur planters to consider the questions of cultivation of more productive trees, and the selection of seeds for planting. The canker has, as a rule, been seriously attacked on approved methods, and a marked decrease in the number of diseased trees is apparent. There are, however, many estates where no hindrance is put in the way of the invading fungus." (J. B. Carruthers.)

Of spices there is little to record. The cultivation of cardamoms is extending, and the export has increased from 537,455 to 559,704 lb. Pepper shows signs of extension of cultivation, and it should at least be possible to dispense with the present large import of this spice. Exports of cinnamon show a rise in bales, a fall in chips, the figures for 1900 being 2,678,111 and 1,863,406 lb., and those for the last year 2,756,270 and 1,516,083 lb. respectively. The "wild cinnamon" again shows an enormous fall to 8,581 lb. bales and 5,066 lb. chips. Vanilla planting has slightly extended. Tobacco cultivation continues to extend in the North and also in the Dumbara district. Of fodder plants there is little to report. An experiment with Swedes is described in Mr. Nock's report. The much-vaunted grass *Paspalum dilatatum* is being tried in many districts, and a report will be issued later as to its success.

Class VII.: Timber, &c.—Mr. Wright's work on the ebonies, &c., is described in his report below.

Ornamental Plants.—Cannas and the small white variegated caladiums have been largely in demand through the year.

JOHN C. WILLIS.
Peradeniya, January 30, 1902. Director.

SUPPLEMENTS.

1.—LABORATORY, HERBARIUM, MUSEUM.

THE two rooms under the west end of the herbarium building were altered by the Public Works Department, and are now the working rooms of the Mycologist and Entomologist. The clerks' offices have been transferred to the large south-west room of the museum, and the whole museum has been turned out with the view of re-fitting and re-arranging it. New and elegant glass cases will be placed in it, instead of the shabby old almirahs in which the specimens have hitherto been deposited; the specimens will be renewed whenever necessary, and the whole arranged on a plan to correspond very much with that of the Economic Museum at Calcutta.

The laboratory work of the members of the staff is described in their reports. The laboratory has been largely used by foreign visitors during the year. Dr. C. Holtermann of Berlin worked here from January 1 to April 27, chiefly at vegetable physiology; Dr. W. H. Lang of Glasgow from February to March, making some interesting discoveries in the domain of morphological botany, such as finding the prothalli of *Helminthostachys zeylanica* and *Ophioglossum pendulum*, and inducing apospory for the first time in a liverwort, *Anthoceros lævis*; Mr. A. G. Tansley of London worked here from February to March chiefly collecting material; Mr. A. K. Coomaraswamy of London at geological investigations from May to September; and Dr. Uzel of Königgrätz from November 21 to the end of the year at entomological research. A number of officials of similar departments in other parts of the world have also visited the laboratories, &c., to study the methods and organization of the institution, *e.g.*, Dr. Stuhlmann, Director of Agriculture of German East Africa; Dr. Van Romburgh, Director of the Java Experimental Gardens; Mr. I. H. Burkill, Assistant Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India; Mr. D. Hooper, Curator of the Economic Section, Indian Museum, Calcutta; Dr. E. J. Butler, Cryptogamic Botanist at the Calcutta Botanic Gardens; Mr. R. H. Proudlock, Curator of Gardens and Parks, Nilgiris; and others.

A branch laboratory has been opened at Hakgala, and should prove very useful in the work of the Department. Hitherto, owing to the distance of the garden from Nuwara Eliya, and the expense of living in Nuwara Eliya, it has been impracticable to do any scientific work at Hakgala, though it is so good a centre for the study of the hill flora and the higher planting districts. The laboratory contains a living room and two small bedrooms, so that it is now possible to live and work at Hakgala.

The herbarium has been kept in good order. The Maldivian collections of Mr. Gardiner and others have been determined, mounted, and laid in, and also a large number of plants collected by the various officers of the Department when on tour. The herbarium of ferns made by the late Mr. George Wall, and since in the possession of Mr. Justice Lawrie, was purchased from the latter at his retirement, and will be laid in if possible during the next year. The Director's work on the *Podostemaceæ* of Ceylon and India has been continued, and is now nearing completion. Collecting tours, chiefly in search of these plants, have been made in the Nilgiri and Anamalai Hills, in the Khasia Hills of Assam, and in Sikkim, but the opportunity was taken at the same time to visit the various Botanic Gardens, Museums, &c., in the great towns of India, and much valuable information was thus acquired. During the latter half of the year special attention was devoted to the economic botany of Ceylon, and the Handbook of the Economic Products of the Island, mentioned above, was commenced. A complete re-fitting and re-arrangement of the museum was undertaken in connection with this, and will occupy some years, and the files of papers dealing with economic botany are being at the same time re-arranged and made easily available. The opening of the Hakgala laboratory has made it at last practicable to thoroughly study the flora of the hills, and a commencement has been made with an investigation of the different "formations" of plants into which that flora may be divided, with the view of ultimately writing a modern biological flora of the higher districts, and of devising a working plan for the general biological and chemico-geological survey of the soils, climates, and floras of Ceylon, which is so much needed.

J. C. WILLIS.

2.—MYCOLOGIST'S REPORT.

ABOUT 300 inquiries have been received by the Government Mycologist in regard to diseases of plants, both environmental and caused by attacks of parasitic organisms. The plants diseased were chiefly economic, only a few being of horticultural and merely ornamental value.

The investigation of the subject of the distribution of the spores of the most harmful parasitic fungi on tea, as planned in last year's report, has been carried on, and has already yielded information of value. This important question is being studied with a view to obtaining knowledge which will help in the discovery of some means of protecting tea from these evils, and of determining the periods at which preventive measures will have the greatest beneficial results.

Researches in the laboratory have been continually carried out on the life-histories of fungi attacking economic plants of Ceylon, and among other things the perfect form of fruit of the Gray Blight fungus (*Pestalozzia Guepini*, Desm.) has been discovered, which throws light on the means the fungus possesses of tiding over times of drought or other conditions inimical to its life. This also completes the life-history of the fungus, formerly unknown.

In the course of investigation and experiment various planting districts have been visited; among others Ambagamuwa, Deltota, Dikoya, Wattegama, Moneragala, and Passara.

Cacao canker and the preventive and curative measures have been continually watched, and other questions as to selection of seed, pruning, shade, hybridization, growing of cuttings, &c., have been studied.

The amount of damage done to crops in the Island by attacks of fungi during 1901 has been distinctly less than in previous years; this is due partly to unfavourable conditions of weather for the fungi, but also to some extent to an increased use in planting districts of sanitary methods of cultivation. Tea blights have been less harmful, though the disease of tea roots has not decreased noticeably. Pruning with a view to getting rid of leaf blight in certain areas and burning or burying the prunings has been of great value in leaf disease.

Cacao canker has been combated fairly generally, and with the spread of knowledge of methods of prevention and cure, and the existence of numerous instances of success in using these means, the gradual extermination of this danger to cacao culture may be hoped for. A Circular has been published giving full details as to methods of treatment. This much-to-be-desired end is, however, much hindered by extensive acreages being still allowed to be attacked by the fungus without let or hindrance.

J. B. CARRUTHERS.

3.—ENTOMOLOGIST'S REPORT.

DURING the past year the usual work of correspondence, research, and experiment has been carried on. Local correspondence shows an increasing interest in, and appreciation of, the work and aims of the Department. In addition to advice to local planters, letters of inquiry and specimens for report have been repeatedly received from Southern India, especially since the much-to-be-regretted death of Mr. Lionel de Niceville, the talented Entomologist lately attached to the Indian Museum. Owing to the scarcity of students in this particular branch, considerable collections of "scale insects" (*Coccidæ*) have been received from foreign countries for determination.

In January an extended tour was made through the Maskeliya, Dikoya, Bogawantalawa, and Balangoda districts, during which I had an opportunity of investigating on the spot several prominent insect pests, notably the "Tea Tortrix" (*Capua coffearia*, Nietn.), and a kind of "white ant" (*Termes* sp.) that has been doing considerable injury to otherwise healthy tea plants. Meetings of the local branches of the Planters' Association in the same districts were attended, at which information on economic entomology was given and discussion invited.

In March a trip to Jaffna, occupying two weeks, was made in company with Dr. Holtermann, a distinguished scientific visitor. The principal object of this tour was to investigate the insect pests of such native-grown products as tobacco, gingelly, palmirah, and the various grains. These crops were found to be remarkably free from attack this year, though several serious pests have been previously reported from the Northern Provinces.

The Gampola district was visited in July, where the "Shot-hole borer" (*Xyleborus fornicatus*)—a serious enemy of the tea plant—was made the special subject of investigation.

In the same month the Rangala district was visited for the purpose of studying a pest of the cardamom plant.

In August a special visit was made to Colombo, at the request of the Municipal Council, to study the habits of the "Lake fly" (*Chironomus* sp.), a pest that has attracted much attention in the neighbourhood of the Colombo lake. These flies do not cause any actual injury, but make themselves objectionable by their habit of swarming into the bungalows at night (attracted by the lights), invading the food, and immolating themselves in the lamps in enormous numbers. The complete life-history of the insect was discovered, and an exhaustive report made advising the best means of removing the nuisance.

A tour in the Kelani Valley was planned for November in connection with the so-called "Mosquito Blight" of tea (*Helopeltis antonii*). But this visit was postponed until the conditions should be more favourable for study.

Experiments are being conducted, with satisfactory results, to ascertain the connection between attacks of tea-mites and pruning. These experiments tend to show that injury from these pests may be very largely avoided by regulating the time of pruning, but a longer period is required to obtain accurate data.

Experiments are also being conducted with a view to the efficient destruction of "white ants" (termites). Various means have been tried, but nothing promises such complete success as bisulphide of carbon, which proved absolutely fatal to these pests in the limited experiments that I was able to make. The difficulty is that at present, owing to the exceedingly inflammable nature of the gases given off by the bisulphide, the shipping companies refuse to carry the compound, and it appears impossible to obtain it in any quantity in Ceylon. With the advent of special steamers for the transport of explosives, this difficulty should eventually be removed.

The question of quarantine continues to receive attention. All Wardian cases received at the Botanical Gardens are promptly fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas before the contained plants are distributed. The Legislative Council has now passed an Ordinance providing for the effective treatment of all imported plants, and a fumigatorium is being erected for the purpose in Colombo. It is hoped that imported fruit (a fertile source of introduction of noxious insects) will be subjected to similar treatment. The same Ordinance empowers the Government to absolutely prohibit the importation of proclaimed plants from countries known to be subject to specially dangerous pests of such plants.

Sericulture would appear to be an industry particularly suited to the natives of Ceylon. Efforts are being made to introduce a good stock of silkworm, and if the results are satisfactory, it is hoped that the Sinhalese may be induced to interest themselves in the cultivation of silk.

Circulars dealing with the *Helopeltis* insect and the "Mosquito-Malaria" question have been issued from the Department.

Fuller particulars of the miscellaneous work of the division of entomology will be published shortly in the form of a Circular.

E. ERNEST GREEN.

4.—SCIENTIFIC ASSISTANT'S REPORT.

DURING the past year my time has been spent investigating several branches of economic botany, and for convenience the report is arranged under separate headings.

Ebony.—The work on Ceylon species of *Diospyros* has been continued, and I have now succeeded in obtaining samples of every species known in this Island, together with material from India, China, Malaya, Australia, and the Andaman Islands. A comparative account of the value of ebony from all countries is being prepared, and to ensure completeness I shall be very grateful if any one interested will forward specimens of any species of ebony whenever possible. In Ceylon, by direct observations in the forest, two species have been found, which, though ordinarily regarded as of little value, are capable of producing an ebony which certainly comes second to calamander in point of beauty and hardness. These species (*D. oocarpa*, Thw., and *D. affinis*, Thw.) are not found in the wet zones, but occur, often in abundance, in the intermediate and dry zones of Ceylon.

The greater part of my work has, however, been spent in the forests of the wet zone, and here I have been able to find abundance of calamander trees in flower and fruit, together with quantities of material of several of our rarest species. One species of ebony (*D. oppositifolia*, Thw.) is limited to the upper part of a hill in the Southern Province, and the timber from it was associated by past botanists with that of calamander. I regret that such is not the case, the timber being, when freshly felled, of a dirty white colour and the centre of the stem invariably hollow. Furthermore, the abundance of parenchyma, the presence of wide medullary rays, and the large-lumined water-conducting elements which characterize this species prove it to be of poor value when compared with other *Diospyros* timbers.

Seeds of every Ceylon species have been obtained, propagation by layering and cuttings has been effected, and we have now a representative collection of the Ceylon *Diospyros* growing in these gardens.

The flowers, hitherto regarded as mainly dioecious (*i.e.*, male and female on different trees), have been studied from fresh material in the forest, and in this branch of work many interesting facts of purely systematic value have been obtained. Though in Ceylon we have only twenty species of *Diospyros*, yet at least nine of them show a departure from the dioecious condition. Some are monoecious only, others monoecious or dioecious, and others are dioecious or polygamous. The complicated relations determined for the different species show how inadequate an account may be which is based on examination of herbarium material alone, and the necessity to work out questions concerning the morphology of the flower in the forests.

Many flowers and fruits have been found which are new to science, but an account of them, together with remarks on the evolution of sex in Ceylon species of *Diospyros*, will be published elsewhere.

Guttapercha.—On the suggestion of the Director, an investigation into the yield of guttapercha from Ceylon species of *Palaquium* was instituted. This work has been done almost entirely in the forests of the wet zone, and up to the present some eight species of *Sapotaceæ* have been experimented with.

The results from two species of *Palaquium*, viz., *P. petiolaré*, Engl., and *P. grande*, Engl., have been satisfactory. The yield of guttapercha from these species exceeded all expectations, since in point of quantity it was in excess of the latex yield from Para rubber trees in Ceylon. Furthermore, there is no necessity to fell the tree as is done in Malaya, and though they are of slow growth, they constantly bear abundance of fruit.

Samples of the guttapercha have been prepared in various ways, and should the analytical report upon them prove encouraging, there will be no difficulty in collecting several hundreds of seeds and seedlings from the districts investigated.

Seeds of many other sapotaceous plants have been received from all parts of the world, and a comparative account of the nature and development of the laticiferous system in them is now being arranged.

Medicinal Plants.—A revised account of the medicinal plants now growing in Ceylon is being prepared. Large experimental plots have been started, and an analysis is being made of the occurrence, quantity, and nature of the chemical bodies to which the medicinal properties are due.

General.—An analysis of the tea plant is being made in conjunction with Mr. Kelway Bamber, and the results obtained, particularly with reference to the occurrence and quantity of the enzyme, tannin, and starch, the value of certain tests, and the relation of percentage of enzyme to flavour, will soon be placed before the planting community.

Other subjects, such as the comparative value of Ceylon timbers, nitrogen nodules on *Entada scandens*, observations on *Dracæna reflexa*, cleistogamy in *Ruellia tuberosa*, the botany of Hinidunkanda, and the development of sandalwood trees, have received much attention during the past year.

HERBERT WRIGHT.

5.—PUBLICATIONS.

THE following numbers of the Circular were printed during the year :—

Series I., No. 21.—Helopeltis.
22.—School, Bungalow, and Resthouse Gardens, and some Hints on how to plant them.
23.—Cacao Canker in Ceylon.
24.—Camphor.
25.—Mosquitoes and Malaria.

A new purely scientific journal was established under the title "Annals of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya," for the publication of the scientific and technical papers issued by members of the staff and other workers in the laboratories and herbarium. These are unsuitable for publication in the "Circular," which is intended only for articles on planting and other topics written in popular language. The papers in the "Annals" are for other scientific men, and for those local readers who take an interest in scientific botany and agriculture. With the view of encouraging the latter, the local subscription rate has been fixed at the lowest possible figure, Rs. 2·50 per annum. These two journals cover most of the lines of work carried on by the Department, with one exception. There are certain useful pieces of work of the nature of compilations rather than original research, but rendering research easier, and for these it is intended to issue supplements to the Annals. The first of these is already appearing in the form of a Handbook to the Economic Products of Ceylon. Subscribers to the "Annals" obtain the supplements free, but when complete they will also be placed on sale as independent books.

Two numbers of the "Annals" have been issued in 1901, containing—

The Royal Botanic Gardens of Ceylon and their History, by J. C. Willis.
The Royal Botanic Gardens of Ceylon as a Centre for Botanical Study and Research, by J. C. Willis.
Fungus Cultures in the Tropics, by C. Heltermann.
Note on the Flora of Minikoi, by J. C. Willis.
The Botany of the Maldive Islands, by J. C. Willis and J. S. Gardiner.
Observations on *Dracæna reflexa*, by Herbert Wright.
Together with Reviews (Disease in Plants by J. B. Carruthers, Tropical Agricultural Journals by J. C. Willis), Notes, &c.

The first supplement commences in part II., and is entitled "A Handbook of the Vegetable Economic Products of Ceylon, Native, Cultivated, or Imported," by J. C. Willis and Herbert Wright.

In addition to the locally published work, the following papers have appeared elsewhere, dealing with work done at Peradeniya :—

Giesenhagen, K., Die Farngattung Niphobolus. Jena, 1901.
Green, E.E., Biologic Notes on some Ceylonese Rhynchota. Entomologist, 1901.
——— Coccidiphagous Larvæ of Eublemma. Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., XIII., 1901.
——— Moth-catching by Electric Light at the Boer Camp, Diyatalawa. Entom. Monthly Mag., 1901.
——— Note on the Genus Lecaniodiaspis. Entom. Monthly Mag., 1901.
——— On some Species of Coccidæ from Australia, collected by W. W. Froggatt, F.L.S. Proc. Linn. Soc., N. S. W., 1900.
Lang, W. H., On Apospory in Anthoceros lævis. Ann. Bot., 1901.
——— Preliminary Statement on the Prothalli of Ophioglossum pendulum, Helminthostachys zeylanica, and Psilotum sp. Proc. R. S., 1901.
——— Contributions to our knowledge of the Gametophyte in the Ophioglossales and Lycopodiates. B. A. Rep., 1901.
Parkin, J., The Coagulation of Latex. Indiarubber World, 1901.
Preyer, A., Einiges über Südasiatisches Agrikultur. Berlin, 1901.
——— Ueber Kakao-Fermentation. Tropenpflanzer, 1901.
Prud'homme, E., Un Mission Agricole en Extreme-Orient. Revue des Cult. Coloniales, 1901.
Stuhlmann, H., Studienreise in Nederländisch und Britisch-Indien.
Wilcox, E. M., Glimpses of Tropical Agriculture. Columbus, 1901.
Wright, Herbert, Tropical Timbers and their rates of growth. Calcutta, 1901.

6.—LIBRARY AND OFFICE.

THE additions to the library, apart from periodicals, number about 59 books and 210 pamphlets. The most important additions are :—

Arbeiten d. Bot. Inst., Würzburg, 1871–88.
Campbell, D. H., Mosses and Ferns.
Detmer, Vergl. Physiol. d. Keimungsprocesses.
De Vries, H., Die Mutationstheorie (in progress).
Engler, A., Das Pflanzenreich (in progress).
Gildemeister & Hoffmann, The Volatile Oils.
Giles, Gnats and Mosquitoes.
Hartig, R., Lehrbuch d. Pflanzenkrankheiten, 5th ed.
King, F. H., The Soil.
Lowe, E. H., Fern Growing.
Lowe, E. H., Ferns, British and Exotic, 8 vols.
Payer, J., Traité d'Organogenie Comparée (incomplete).
Scott, D. H., Studies in Fossil Botany.
Strasburger, E., Ueber d. Bau u. d. Verrichtungen d. Leitungsbahnen.
Upcott Gill, The Book of Gardening.
Van Tieghem, P., Traité de Botanique, 2nd ed.
Wiesner, J., Die Rohstoffe des Pflanzenreichs, 2nd ed.
Ward, H. M., Disease in Plants.

The following new journals are also being received in exchange for the publications of the Department, in addition to the many mentioned in previous reports :—

Agricultural Bulletin of the Straits and Federated Malay States.
Botaniska Notiser.
Bulletin du Jardin Imperiale Botanique, St. Petersburg.
Bulletin of the New York Botanic Garden.
Bulletin van het Koloniaal Museum, Haarlem.
Bulletin van het Proefstation voor Cacao, Salatiga, Java.
Contributions du Jardin Botanique, Rio de Janeiro.
Journal d'Agriculture Tropicale.
Manchester Museum Reports.
Rapport Annuel du Station Agronomique, Mauritius.
Report of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, Oklahoma.
Report of the Agricultural Department, Durham College of Science.
Report of the West Java Sugar Experiment Station.

Office work continues to increase. The total number of letters dealt with inwards during 1901 was about 6,450, and of book packets about 1,500, and similar numbers outwards, showing an increase on previous years. Another clerk is required in the Head Office, which has only one trained clerk.

7.—REPORT OF THE ACTING CURATOR, PERADENIYA GARDEN.

DURING the first few months of the year the work carried on was, as usual in the dry season, chiefly the ordinary routine of the garden. I commenced duties on the 12th May, 1901, and the following report is an account of the work done from that date to the 31st December, 1901.

Cooly Labour.—This department received first attention, the main object being to increase the Tamil section, and wherever possible to execute the work on the "piece system."

The cooly staff, originally consisting of 73 Sinhalese and 30 Tamils, is now composed of 39 Tamils and 37 Sinhalese, this proportion ensuring a more constant and competent cooly labour force. The piecework system is applicable to many sections of routine work, and succeeds best in weeding of roads, grass cutting, road making, and in those departments where the healthy propagation of plants is of secondary importance. The system is not popular among the coolies since they are separated from one another between meals, and a fixed amount of work has to be done each day.

A pocket check-roll and the *tundu* system has been thoroughly established, and the labour is therefore controlled as far as possible on estate lines.

The cutting of grass, removal of branch wood, and clearing of trees has been done mainly by contract. In many parts of the garden it has been found advantageous to allow cattle to graze; by this means much labour is saved, the grass is kept very short, and the soil improved, and, providing fines are repeatedly inflicted on owners of cattle who allow their charges to roam beyond the prescribed limits, the introduction is advantageous.

Hitherto the cooly rice supply has not been done departmentally, but since it gives one a better control over the coolies, it has been decided to adopt it at the earliest possible date.

Legal actions have been taken against cooly employees, faulty contractors, and many native visitors, who have wilfully violated the rules of the Department. This, together with repeatedly discharging and fining of faulty officers, has done much to mitigate the illegal habits of native employees and visitors.

Plant Propagation: Seed House.—This has received considerable attention during the year, and in consequence of special studies being carried out in the *Anonaceæ*, *Sapotaceæ*, and *Ebenaceæ*, an extension has been made. During the year upwards of four hundred species, as seeds, have been germinated, many of which have been planted out or used in the laboratory. A few experiments were made to test the germinating capacity of samples of seeds: sometimes by rearing the seeds on the surface of a porcelain dish partially immersed in water, sometimes between sheets of blotting paper kept moist by means of wet tape which had one end in water, and the remainder by sowing in soil. The first of these methods gives very good results, and could be used to great advantage in determining the length of time during which tropical seeds retain their power of germinating.

Cultivation and Experiments.—In this department the main part of the skilled and cooly labour has been used. Large plots of ornamental plants such as cannas, roses, and palms, economic plants such as species of *Crotalaria* now used so extensively as a nitrogenous manure for tea in Ceylon, Para and Ceara rubber, ebonies, guttaperchas, durians, and mangosteens, have been commenced in order to keep up the supply to the public.

Large medicinal plots have been started behind the cattle shed and near the kitchen garden, primarily with the object of making a representative collection of all the more valuable Ceylon species, and secondly, to supply the general public with quantities of especially valuable species. There has been a fair demand for *Brucea Sumatrana*, *Wrightia zeylanica*, and *Ixora coccinea* during the year.

A plot behind the Curator's office has been allotted for the experimental cultivation of fourteen kinds of cocoanut presented to the gardens by W. H. Wright, Esq., Mirigama. In this collection it is satisfactory to note that many of the nuts, particularly the Siam, Maldive, and King varieties, have already begun to sprout. This is a valuable contribution to the garden, and every care is being taken to rear healthy plants.

Experimental cultivations have been established for sandalwood trees. Pot and plot experiments are being carried on in all conditions of soil. We hope to settle whether they are ever parasitic, and the best conditions for development.

Grafting, Layering, and Cuttings.—The Java method of grafting has been used in many of our experiments. "The scion is cut from green wood, and the notch is cut in green wood of the stock. The scion is cut about half inch below the leaves with long cuts on both sides to a long V-shaped apex. A corresponding notch is made in the stock, starting between two leaves. The leaves of the scion and of stock are removed at and just below the graft. The graft is then tightly bound with wax and bark, and a small glass test tube is placed over the whole to keep the air damp, &c." An improvement has been made in this experiment, which enables us to maintain an equable temperature and humidity in the region of the graft.

Coffee.—In the grafting experiments with coffee, I have been principally concerned in determining the ease with which one kind can be grafted on to another. We have tried Arabian, Liberian, Stenophylla, and hybrid coffees with one another, sometimes having the stock an established tree, at other times in bamboo pots. The best results have been obtained with Arabian stock and Liberian scion, and with these reversed.

Mangoes.—Grafting in mangoes is invariably easily accomplished. The Jaffna mango has been grafted on to rupee and honey mangoes, and many others distinguished by the native names, *kohu-amba, giraive-amba, me-amba*, can be grafted easily with one another.

Oranges.—In this division the mandarin has been successfully grafted on to *Citrus indica* and *C. Limonellus*, and the latter on to the mandarin. We are hopeful that good results may yet be obtained in this direction, and experiments will be repeatedly made during the rainy seasons.

Nutmegs.—In order to try and reduce the number of males in plants exported from the gardens, a considerable number of saplings have been grafted by approach. Propagation by layering, leading to an increase of the female trees, has been tried, with some success; in these experiments only 10 per cent. of the layerings rooted, but a considerable increase can be assured by more careful work. We have repeatedly tried grafting female on male trees and *vice versâ*, but so far have no good results to report. In two cases only were we successful in grafting trees in bearing on to sapling stocks; this was by the "approach" method, and not by fitting scion into incision of stock.

Mangosteen. — Successful experiments have been made in layering, but the grafting of the mangosteen on to the Cochin *goraka* is not so easy a matter. We have reason to expect that good results can be obtained by grafting these by approach in the sapling stage, and for this purpose the whole of the year's seed supply of mangosteens has been reserved.

Cacao.—We have been successful in grafting one variety on to another in about 30 per cent. of the experiments. In layering and reproduction from cuttings much labour has been spent. The only successful cuttings have been in soil which is very sandy, practically free from all leaf mould, and supplied with running water at irregular intervals. In one set of cuttings only those situated along the course of a small stream, and therefore subject to occasional miniature floods, were successful. This is an important point to note. The cuttings were taken at all ages, but only the woody ones about as thick as a man's finger were of any use. Young twigs with young and mature leaves were tried in pots of sand covered with glass bell jars, but gave no successful results.

Attempts were made to reproduce the slowest growing of our tropical trees from cuttings, and we are able to report good results in species of *Diospyros*. A large number of *Amherstia nobilis* trees have been layered, but as yet nothing definite can be stated. If we can successfully reproduce this plant it will be a public boon, as its gorgeous flowers render it one of the most beautiful of ornamental trees.* Reproduction of roses by inverting the cuttings and using the heat of the sun's rays as the source of "bottom heat" have been partially successful.

Fruit Trees.—The past year has been very good. The only fruit-bearing tree of the mangosteen in these gardens gave excellent results, no less than 627 fruits being obtained from it during August and September. As previously mentioned, the whole of the seed supply from this tree has been reserved for grafting experiments.

The mangoes were, as usual, a great success, thousands of fruits having being collected during the season. The same can be said of the Cochin *goraka* and the *Rambutans*.

The durians have this year yielded an abundance of fruit. The trees alongside the river drive near the laboratory gave the best results, five of them giving no less than 243 large ripe fruits. The fruits were sold at from 25 cents to Re. 1 each, and the saplings, four or more of which can be obtained from every fruit, realize 25 cents each. It is conceivable that a few acres of the above fruit trees in bearing might turn out very profitable, since they will thrive on poor soils without much attention.

General Changes.—The grounds around the octagon house have been partially cleared, and plots of variegated crotons, amomums, caladiums, cannas, &c., planted to good effect. The grounds around the new laboratory under the herbarium have been cleared, roads made, and the banks well turfed.

A new path has been made from the group of palms in the south garden leading to the Director's bungalow. The bungalow garden of the Director has been re-laid, and additional beds of roses, cannas, &c., have been planted out. A bryophytic house has been commenced, and promises to be a success in every way. Species of Blasia, Aytonia, Pallaricenia, Marchantia, and others are now established. The new oreodoxa avenue is showing up very well, many of the plants being over 7 feet high.

A plant of the "Cannon Ball tree" was planted by T. R. H. The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York near the laboratory, and is growing vigorously.

Visitors.—The gardens were visited on 14th April by T. R. H. The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York and suite. A memorial tree was planted by them in the Great Circle, near the laboratory. Tea was provided in a pandal erected upon the Great Lawn, and an exhibition of elephants bathing in the river concluded the afternoon. The number of foreign visitors during the past year (2,293) shows a slight decrease on that for 1900.

Weather.—The heaviest rainfalls were during the months of April, June, and November, it being 12·03, 14·27, and 18·59 inches respectively. The month of February was the driest in the year, rain falling on four days only, and totalling up to 1·73 inch. The month of December was remarkable for

*Since writing the above I have examined several plants and am able to report that several of the layers have rooted.—H. W.

great wind velocity, and a small rainfall of only 4·72 inches. The total year's rainfall is small compared with that of 1900. The following is the year's rainfall with the average of each month for the last eighteen years :—

Months.	1901. Inches.	1901. Days.	Average for last Eighteen Years. Inches.	Average for last Eighteen Years. Days.
January	2·00	7	2·88	6·16
February	1·73	4	1·62	3·80
March	2·19	9	4·65	8.44
April	12·03	18	9·75	14·05
May	3·87	10	6·75	11·55
June	14·27	25	10·45	20·33
July	7·83	25	7·43	18·03
August	7·07	20	6·19	17·06
September	3·30	12	6·51	15·08
October	6·61	17	13·42	19·07
November	18·59	24	10·88	16·09
December	4·72	13	8·40	13·01
			Inches.	Days.
Average Total Rainfall for last Eighteen Years			88·93	165
Total Rainfall for 1901			84·11	184

HERBERT WRIGHT.

8.—REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, HAKGALA GARDEN.

Buildings.—Considerable improvements and additions have been made to the buildings during the year. The cloth ceilings to the Superintendent's office and one bedroom have been removed and replaced with pine boards painted white. The remaining portion of the verandah roof has been ceiled with *murutu* boards and oiled. New planks have been fitted in the verandah to form a shelf for plants. Two double doors have been fitted into the bedroom to the south-west of the sitting-room. Two flights of steps have been laid from them into the back yard. These alterations have very greatly improved the building both in appearance and comfort.

New quarters for the Clerk and Foreman have been built. The building contains four rooms, with kitchen, bathroom, and verandah. It is substantially built with stone walls, Calicut tiled roofs, cement concrete floors, and good cement drains. This supplies a long-felt want, and is much appreciated. The above works have been carried out by the Public Works Department.

A new building for the use of botanists and others for scientific research has been built under the supervision of the Superintendent. This building is situated to the south-east of the Superintendent's bungalow, and contains a large work-room, a dining-room, two small bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, a small verandah, and servant's room. The work-room, sitting-room, and one bedroom are fitted with chimney and fireplaces. All the woodwork and shingles for this building were obtained from the garden property. It has already been occupied by Mr. A. K. Coomaraswamy from the 11th to the 24th August in the study and mapping out of the bands of limestone in the district, and by the Director from the 4th to the 18th September.

The quarters for the first and second upper gardeners, temporarily occupied by the Clerk and Foreman, were overhauled in October. The plastering of the walls and the ceiling cloth were repaired, and the whole building was whitewashed. The little kitchen was put in repairs, and the lavatory, which was in a very dilapidated and decayed state, has been removed and replaced by a new one. The roofs of the cattle sheds, old cooly lines, carpenter's shed, and packing shed have all been re-thatched.

New shading has been fitted up on wires on the inside of the propagating house. This is a great improvement over the old way of having the shading outside, as in windy weather it was almost impossible to keep it in place, and it was frequently being destroyed.

Drives and Paths.—At the beginning of the year much time was spent in repairs to the main drives and paths. 286 yards of the main drive and 1,221 lineal yards of 4-foot wide paths were repaired. The other paths in the gardens were all attended to and kept in good order until the heavy rains in the afternoon of the 21st October, when no less than 2·73 inches fell in about 1½ hour. This falling in so short a time and the land being steep caused a great rush of water. Culverts and drains were choked, and much damage was done. The main drive was dreadfully cut up and made impassable, gravel and metal washed away, and even the foundation stones weighing over 7 lb. each were ploughed up and carried away for long distances. No such damage has been done in so short a time for the last twenty years. Temporary repairs were at once made, but it will take some months to put the main drive in good order again. I am pleased to report that sanction was obtained for extra labour for this work. Large quantities of metal have been collected, the repairs are being carried out as quickly as possible, and will be completed early in the new year.

The bridle path across the patana, connecting the gardens with the new public road to Ambawela railway station, has been considerably improved during the year. With the kind help of the adjoining estates, to which our thanks are due for giving labour free, 262 yards of the main road was cut through a piece of heavy jungle. This has much improved the gradient, and enables us to do away with the long zig-zag. 540 yards of this road, beginning from near the new laboratory, has been widened and improved, retaining walls have been built across two streams, and many rocks have been blasted and removed, so that a horse can now be easily ridden along the whole way.

292 feet of new 4-foot paths were made near the new laboratory and in the nursery. Several culverts were renewed in the paths in various parts of the gardens. The path at back of Superintendent's office was re-made, and a stone drain, 90 feet long, was laid to carry off the surface water.

Fernery.—No alterations or additions were made in the fernery. The majority of the beds were dug up, new soil added, and large quantities of supplies put in. The high winds in July and August and the heavy plumps of rain in October did much damage in the way of breaking branches of trees, fern fronds, and loosening the orchids from the trees.

I am sorry that I have again to report that a considerable number of orchids were stolen from the trees in the early part of the year. This is very disheartening, for, besides much trouble and expense, many of them had taken years to establish.

Nurseries and Plant Sheds.—Three of the plant sheds in the nurseries, which have been in use for several years, and the timber being decayed, were so badly injured by the high winds in August that they have been entirely removed and replaced with new ones. All the materials for these sheds, posts, rafters, &c., were cut from the garden property, and 4,000 bundles of mana grass were used in thatching them. These sheds, which together measure 214 feet long by 4½ feet wide, have been fitted all round with slabs and filled in with new selected soil. They are chiefly used for raising seedlings of the more tender varieties of plants.

During September some rocks were blasted in the line nursery. A retaining wall was built, the ground levelled, and new beds made for cuttings and other nursery work.

A batch of camphor seeds were sown at the end of February, and 5,000 plants were raised from them. The seeds took from two to three months to germinate. Of the camphor cuttings mentioned in last year's report, I regret to state that only about 10 per cent. struck root. As plants can be so easily raised from seeds or layers, it is a waste of time and labour to raise them from cuttings, as the process is difficult and costly.

The English laurel has now become established in the gardens, and 200 cuttings and 56 layers have been put down in the nurseries, and all look well.

The available stocks for grafting were very poor this year, but some scions of apples and plums have been grafted on to the best of them.

As will be seen below, a great deal of work was done in the nursery during the year in the way of propagating and distributing plants. The number of economic and ornamental trees, fruit trees, and general garden plants distributed during the year was 22,405, besides 1,420 cuttings and 67 packets of seeds. The number of plants—chiefly conifers and ornamental trees and shrubs—that were propagated and supplied gratis to the Board of Improvement, Nuwara Eliya, was no less than 12,668, and 620 were supplied for the grounds at the Diyatalawa Camp.

Borders and Shrubberies, Improvements, &c.—118,523 plants of ornamental trees and shrubs, herbaceous plants, and general garden plants and bulbs were set out during the year in the upkeep of the gardens, the majority, as usual, being showy annuals and edging plants.

Much damage was done in various parts of the gardens by the high winds in June and July, and a good deal of labour was employed in cutting up fallen trees and clearing away *débris*.

The filling in of the lower side of the drive opposite the lower lakelet was completed in January, and 230 square yards of turf was laid down there, which now forms a belt of nice green lawn.

Some improvements were made at the back of the Picnic Arbour. The ground was dug up under the acacia trees and 195 square yards of turf laid down.

A new border, 48 feet long, has been made on the north-east side of the eucalyptus clump and planted with various kinds of liliaceous plants.

The patana around the new laboratory was cleared of undergrowth and weeds, a new 4-foot wide path 234 ft. long was made leading to this building, and 98 square yards of turf was laid on the banks in front.

Fifty large plants of *Cupressus macrocarpa* were planted in the land between the fernery and old eucalyptus plantation. Two hundred assorted plants that have become too large for the nursery were also planted out in this land.

The forest track leading from the upper part of the gardens to the large pool under the Hakgala rock has been cleared for a distance of 762 yards, so that it can be used with ease for bringing out posts, fence sticks, and other forest produce frequently required in the gardens.

Classified Herbaceous Garden.—The bank on the east side of this garden, which was broken away by the heavy rains in March, has been rebuilt and turfed.

Rose Garden and Rose Borders.—The rose plants in the several borders flowered very well at the beginning of the year, producing some really fine blooms, but those in the rose garden proper have not done at all well. These latter were all pruned, lifted, and re-planted during July and August. Although some plants have answered to this treatment, the majority have not improved, and I am afraid they will never do any good again. A fresh stock from Europe is now required to replace them.

Flower Garden and Flowers.—No alterations or additions were made in the flower garden, but the usual display of flowers was maintained. The flowers in the beds and borders in other parts of the gardens made a good show from January until the end of May and again in August and September.

A plant of *Magnolia grandiflora* flowered well during November and December. Several of its handsome pure white flowers measured over 10 inches in diameter.

Calophyllum Walkeri, the "Kina Tree" of the Sinhalese.—It may be interesting to state that thousands of these trees flowered most profusely during the first three months of the year. The masses of white flowers in all the forests in this locality were very noticeable.

Casuarina Plantation.—The plantation of *Casuarina montana* has continued to thrive during the year. A small strip of land at the bottom, and another at the top has been cleared and planted, with 275 more plants.

Villebrunia Integrifolia.—The cinchona planted on the plot of land cleared last year below the camphor plantation was all destroyed by sambur deer. This land has now been planted with *Villebrunia integrifolia*, an indigenous plant said to yield an excellent fibre.

Quercus Cerris, "Turkey Oak."—A piece of land above, and to the west of, the *Casuarina* plantation has been cleared up and planted with 1,000 plants of the Turkey oak. This piece of land is good, well sheltered, and it is presumed that this species of oak will do well in it.

Camphor.—The plants in the small plantation have continued to grow well. Several batches of specimens of the leaves and twigs have been forwarded to Mr. Bamber for further experiment in distillation. Six samples of the soil they are growing in were supplied to him for analysis in August, and the very interesting results are published in the Royal Botanic Gardens Circular No 24 published in November. Many inquiries have been made about camphor cultivation during the year, and all have received attention. 2,000 plants have been distributed, and we now have about 4,000 more ready for sending out.

Manù Grass.—Four bundles, 40 lb. each, of this grass, from four different localities, have been supplied Mr. Bamber for distillation.

Ferns.—Six plants of the indigenous tree fern *Alsophila crinita*, with stems 5 to 6 feet long, were despatched in March for the Botanic Gardens at Munich. Large quantities of maiden hair plants and several thousands of fern fronds were supplied to Queen's House and to the King's Pavition for decorations during the Royal visit in April.

New Cart Road to Ambawela Railway Station.—This road is now completed. We sent the first cart through on the 11th February. It is only 7 miles by this road to Ambawela station, against 9 miles to Nanu-oya. On the return journey there is only about 1½ mile of uphill, instead of 4 miles as is the case from Nanu-oya.

Fruit Trees.—Seeds of a good mango were received from the Director of Agriculture, Madagascar, in May, and fourteen plants have been raised from them. These seeds were from trees growing at an elevation of 4,200 feet, and it is thought that they will produce plants that would fruit at the higher elevations in this Island.

Three dozen assorted fruit tree plants were received in July, through the Director, from Australia, but I regret to report that two-thirds of them were quite dead on arrival. Of the remainder, all the figs and a few oranges revived, and are now doing well.

Paspalum Dilatatum.—A small plot of this fodder was sown in the nursery and has grown well. All stock eat it greedily, and it promises to become a very useful addition to the fodders of the up-country districts.

Swedes.—An ounce of seeds of a variety called "Defiance" was sown on the 23rd July on a piece of land 48 square yards. They came up well, and were carefully cultivated, and grew splendidly. The crop was taken up on the 9th December—4½ months from the time of sowing—the yield being 280 lb., or at the rate of 12½ tons to the acre. The largest weighed 8 lb., and measured 24 inches in circumference. The six heaviest weighed 30 lb., the twelve heaviest 52 lb., and the twenty-five heaviest 91 lb. These roots, which are easily produced, possess grand feeding qualities, and if our local butchers would only feed their cattle on them for a month or two before slaughtering, the quality and flavour of the Ceylon beef would be very much improved.

Oxalis.—This pest has continued to spread. The nature of its growth makes it a most difficult plant to eradicate. Nothing but picking out by the hand and burning the tubers seems to have any effect on it. 68½ bushels have been picked out of the nursery and borders during the year. This represents 300 to 400 days' labour.

A weed killer was tried on a small patch, but it simply killed the foliage, and after a few weeks the bulbs grew with renewed vigour. It has now got such a hold of the gardens that, unless some enemy or disease can be introduced to destroy it, it will be impossible to keep it down.

Barbed Wire Fence.—A special vote was granted for wire fencing, and a barbed wire fence has been fixed all round the inner boundary, enclosing about 46 acres. This fence is made of five strands of 4-point barbed wire, fixed on posts 9 feet apart and 5 feet 6 inches high, the total length being 2,062 yards.

A belt of land 24 feet wide has been cleared all round the inner side and planted up with 6,000 plants of the following trees:—*Acacia decurrens*, *Acacia melanoxylon*, *Frenela rhomboidea*, and *Cupressus macrocarpa*, the latter being planted 50 feet apart with the view of their growing into large timber trees. Seven gates have been fixed at convenient points, and galvanized wire netting has been purchased for fixing along the upper boundary on the forest side in the hope of keeping out small wild animals, such as mouse-deer, porcupines, hares, &c.

Water Service.—A special vote was made to the Public Works Department to bring a supply of water to the gardens. This has been accomplished by damming a permanent stream at Sita Eliya, from which 2-inch piping has been laid, leading the water into the old reservoir in the upper part of the gardens, the distance being about 1½ mile. This supplies a long-felt want, and when the proposed connections are made with the bungalow, laboratory, Foreman's quarters, nurseries, and other parts of the gardens, it will be a great boon, and will greatly facilitate the cultivation and general work of the gardens.

Visitors.—The number of visitors recorded this year is much less than last, being only 1,530, against 1,818 last year. This is mainly due to no record being kept of parties who visited the gardens and did not sign the book kept for that purpose. The largest number of visitors in any month was 241 in April; the smallest was 25 in June.

Weather.—The weather this year has been remarkable for the persistence of the south-west monsoon (which, though not so heavy as usual either as regards wind and rain, lasted on and off right up to December) and the very late and light north-east monsoon. The absence of the usual dull foggy weather in November and December was very marked. It was not until the last four days of the year that this sort of weather set in.

The total rainfall for the year was only 82·16 inches on 203 days, against an average for 17 years of 91·13 inches on 208 days. This shows 8·97 inches short of rainfall, but only 5 of rainy days. The low rainfall in January, April, May, and December is responsible for this. The wettest months were June with a rainfall of 15·42 inches on 23 days, October 12·18 inches on 22 days, and November 14·19 on 20 days, totalling together 41·79 inches on 65 days, being a little over half of what fell in the other nine months. The driest months were February, July, and August, with a rainfall of 2·51, 3·10, and 1·64 inches, totalling 7·25 inches on 44 days. The greatest fall in any 24 hours was 3·98 inches from the 26th to the 27th June, against 4·24 inches from the 12th to 13th December of the year before.

The following is a record of the details of the weather for each month:—

January was remarkable for dull misty days, the absence of sunlight, and a very light rainfall. The temperature was also very low all through the month. The total rainfall for the month was only 3·61 inches on 18 days. This is no less than 4·72 inches under the average of rainfall, but two over the average of rainy days. This proves to be the second lowest on record, the lowest being in 1888, when only ·26 inch fell on 4 days.

The wind, as last year, was very light all through the month, and the direction was fairly steady from the south-east, against north-east last year.

February this year was a very remarkable month, for instead of the bright cold mornings and cloudless sky, which is usual, there was dull misty weather, often light rains in the afternoons, dark foggy nights, and at times much rumblings of thunder in the north and east. The rainfall was normal, being 2·55 inches on 11 days, against the average of 2·57 inches on 8 days. Heavy rain fell on the 4th and 26th, and light showers from the 18th to 26th.

The pressure of the wind was light, with the exception of the 17th and 24th, when it blew moderately strong from the east, but on the 13th it turned to the south-east for some time.

March.—The dull weather continued up to the 16th, and was more like December than March. From the 16th to the end of the month it was fine, though the afternoons were generally dull and at times quite foggy. The total rainfall for the month was 6·40 inches, which fell on 10 days. This is 1·19 inch above the average of 17 years, though the number of rainy days is exactly the average. Heavy rain fell on the 12th, 13th, and 16th, the total for the 3 days being 5·21 inches.

The pressure of the wind was very light all through the month, and the direction was steady, from the east and south-east.

April.—This month was also remarkable for being dull and with quite a number of misty, foggy days. Although the total rainfall was 3·19 inches below the average, the number of days on which rain fell was 2 above the average. The total rainfall was 4·58 inches, against an average for 17 years of 7·77 inches.

The rainfall for the first quarter totals only 17·10 inches on 56 days, and the average for the first quarter for 17 years is 23·28 inches, so that, although the number of rainy days are 6 in excess, the rainfall is short by no less than 6·18 inches.

The pressure of the wind was light all through the month, and the direction was fairly strong from the east and south-east, with the exception of the 17th, when it turned to the north-east, and on the 17th it veered round to the south-west, the next day it turned to the east, the following day to the north-west, and back on the last day of the month to the south-east.

May was unusually dry and calm. During the latter part of the month it was close and the temperature ruled high. The two first days were fine, heavy rain fell on the 3rd, the 4th and 5th were fine. Light showers fell on the next 4 days, followed by 6 very fine days. Then heavy rain fell on the 16th, measuring 1·72 inch. From the 18th to the 29th it was again very fine. Slight showers fell on the 29th, and heavy rain on the 31st.

The total rainfall for the month was only 4·87 inches, which fell on 11 days. This is 2·69 inches below the average of 17 years. The rainfall to date this year is only 21·97 inches, against the average of 30·84 inches. This is 8·87 inches below the average for the first 5 months of the year.

As last year, the absence of very strong wind was noticeable. The pressure for the first 4 days was light, it then veered round to the south-west and was strong for 4 days. For the next 10 days it was generally light, being only moderate on the 9th and 12th. On the 20th and 21st it was fairly strong. For the remainder of the month it was very light. In direction it was very variable, being at one time or other from all parts of the compass, but inclined to the south-west and north-west.

June was remarkable for excessive rains, very high winds, and dull, sunless weather. With the exception of the 3rd, 12th to 16th, and the 22nd and 23rd, it rained every day. From the 5th to the 9th no less than 6·69 inches fell. During the 24 hours ending 9.30 A.M. on 27th 3·98 inches fell. This is by far the heaviest fall we have had for some years.

The total rainfall for the month was 15·42 inches, which fell on 23 days. The rainfall for this month is the highest since 1888, when 15·53 inches fell. The average for this month for 17 years is 7·65 inches, so that this year exceeds the averages by 8·77 inches, or more than double. The excess of rainfall during this month nearly makes up for the shortage in January, February, April, and May.

The pressure of the wind was very strong all through the month, with the exception of the 13th, 23rd, 25th, and 26th. During the night of the 4th and 5th and again on the 17th and 18th the wind was very high, and probably gave a pressure equal to a rate of 40 or 50 miles an hour, but the greatest pressure of the gusts registered between 9 and 10 A.M. on the 5th was 6·480 pounds per square foot, being equal to a rate of 36 miles an hour. The total horizontal movement of the air for the month was 5,568·50 miles, against 6,701·70 miles of the same month last year.

July was very windy, dull, and cold. Though rain fell on 21 days, it was very light, except on the 27th, when ·85 inch fell. In this it was the opposite of last July, which was very wet and much above the average. The total rainfall was only 3·10 inches, which is 2·78 inches under the average of 18 years.

The pressure of the wind was very strong for the first 9 days, exactly as it was last year. Then it fell to moderate, and continued so for 7 days, then strong again for 6 days. From the 22nd to the 25th it was moderate, and from then until the end of the month it was strong. The total horizontal movement of the air was 5,615·30 miles, against 6,347·90 last year. In direction it varied from south-west and north-west, the number of days from each quarter being nearly equal.

August proved to be a very dry and trying month. In fact it was the second driest month on record, the driest being in 1898, when only ·61 inch of rain fell during August of that year. Light showers fell until the 9th, the next 5 days being very fine. Then 4 days on which very light rain fell in the afternoons, and from then until the end of the month it was quite dry. The total rainfall for the month was only 1·12, against the average of 4·82.

The force of the wind was, as last year, fairly strong until the 2 last days of the month, when it fell to moderate and light. The direction was much the same as it was in July, but rather more inclined to the north-west. It was quite calm in the afternoon during the last 2 days of the month.

September was showery all through, the rain at no time being heavy. The mornings were, as a rule, bright and fine, with the exceptions of from the 18th to 24th. The total rainfall for the month was 5·11 inches, which fell on 20 days. This is slightly under the average, which for 18 years is 5·86 inches on 18 days.

The pressure of the wind was light or moderate until the 27th, when it was very light for a couple of days, but rose again to moderate on the last day of the month. In direction it was variable, being north-west and south-west for the first 4 days, then from east and south-east for 3 days, from then until the 26th it blew from the south-west and north-west, when it veered round to south-east and north-east for 2 days, and back to south-west for the last 2 days of the month.

October was a very wet month. From the 2nd to the 9th it was very rough, being more like the burst of the south-west monsoon in June than the usual October weather. The wind then fell to light, and was light or moderate from then until the end of the month. The direction of the wind was steady from the north-west, west, and south-west until the 9th, when it turned to the south-east, then back to the north and north-west for 5 days, and from then until the end of the month it was generally from the east and north-east.

The total rainfall for the month was 12·18 inches on 22 days, against an average of 10·40 inches on the same number of days. Heavy rain fell on the 9th, 18th, 21st, and 22nd, and on the last few days of the month. During the afternoon of the 21st very heavy rain fell, 2·73 inches falling in a little over an hour.

November, as usual, was also a very wet month, and, like October, the first 9 days were very rough. No less than 8·19 inches of rain fell during that period, the greatest part falling after noon each day. From the 9th to the 17th it was fine, except for showers in the afternoons of the 12th, 13th, and 15th. From the 17th to 26th it rained every day. The last 4 days of the month were fine. The total rainfall for the month was 14·19 inches, which fell on 20 days. This is 3·37 inches in excess of the average, which is 10·82 inches.

The force of the wind was generally light, with the exception of the 15th to 17th, when it blew rather strong from the south-west. The direction up to the 10th was from the south-east, it then veered round to the south-west and north-west for 10 days. Then back to the south-east for a couple of days, then west and north-west for 3 days, east on the 27th, on 28th it blew strong from the west, and on the 2 last days of the month it was very light from the south-east.

December this year has been a very remarkable month, being for the greater part, until the last few days of the month, bright and fine. Until the 21st, with the exception of the 10th, when ·96 inch fell, there was very little rain. Heavy rain fell on the 21st and 22nd. This was followed by 5 fine days. Then it settled down to heavy rain and thick fog for 2 days, and the last 2 days of the year were dark and foggy with almost constant light rain. The total rainfall for this month was only 8·55 on 18 days, against an average of 14·45 on 22 days, showing a shortage of 5·90 of rainfall and 4 of rainy days.

The pressure of the wind was very light, with one exception, the 20th, when it rose to moderate, but fell again to light next day. The direction was very steady from the south-east, except the 8th, when it blew lightly from the south-west.

The following table shows the monthly rainfall and averages from July, 1883, to the end of 1901, and the number of days on which rain fell during the 20 years 1882 to 1901, inclusive :—

		Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1901	Rainfall ...	3·61	2·51	6·40	4·58	4·87	15·42	3·10	1·64	5·11	12·18	14·19	8·55	82·16
	Days ...	18	11	10	17	11	23	21	12	20	22	20	18	203
1900	Rainfall ...	5·11	0·97	1·11	5·09	5·93	9·60	9·23	8·09	6·94	8.08	16·44	11·20	87·79
	Days ...	18	5	6	16	14	22	29	21	20	17	24	22	214
1899	Rainfall ...	16·74	0·46	5·02	11·97	9·72	6·68	5·92	2·72	5·68	11·43	9·08	8·56	93·98
	Days ...	16	4	11	21	18	23	17	15	17	24	19	23	208
1898	Rainfall ...	10·08	0·74	5·90	10·77	5·48	5·26	4·32	0·61	7·27	15·19	9·25	14·68	89·55
	Days ...	12	11	11	17	18	20	15	8	23	26	25	27	213
1897	Rainfall ...	4·15	2·97	5·61	11·05	7·28	13·34	3·98	12·53	5·37	5·02	10·69	15·94	97·93
	Days ...	16	9	15	25	14	21	16	27	21	15	23	23	225
1896	Rainfall ...	11·44	6·70	3·20	6·26	3·33	8·60	4·71	3·33	10·50	13·75	12·03	26·19	110·04
	Days ...	21	7	9	18	7	23	22	13	21	26	24	29	220
1895	Rainfall ...	10·48	1·53	3·28	7·34	4·37	7·66	5·13	4·96	5·50	14·91	7·38	21·61	94·15
	Days ...	13	6	9	17	14	18	20	19	22	29	18	20	205
1894	Rainfall ...	5·45	1·79	8·44	7·95	3·03	3·55	2·55	5·65	3·70	9·10	13·77	9·26	74·34
	Days ...	18	7	12	18	9	22	15	18	18	20	20	22	199
1893	Rainfall ...	5·25	1·19	11·55	3·15	5·49	11·48	5·82	2·81	1·27	7·64	14·55	10·52	80·72
	Days ...	18	4	19	11	17	20	25	20	11	19	25	23	212
1892	Rainfall ...	24·07	6·54	1·23	6·40	7·33	2·13	13·15	5·60	4·83	7·96	18·47	8·38	106·09
	Days ...	25	16	4	11	14	21	21	19	15	24	23	22	215
1891	Rainfall ...	8·54	4·20	8·50	6·22	18·53	7·14	3·76	2·70	5·87	22·85	7·46	22·88	118·65
	Days ...	10	15	10	16	22	17	16	16	13	30	13	26	205
1890	Rainfall ...	6·34	4·47	0·38	15·91	3·98	4·78	4·75	4·16	3·52	5·98	8·97	7·23	70·97
	Days ...	14	11	8	20	8	11	14	19	15	19	18	15	172
1889	Rainfall ...	7·25	1·55	7·06	12·21	15·01	4·55	8·50	4·02	10·27	4·25	7·69	5·88	88·34
	Days ...	10	3	15	20	18	16	20	14	20	10	16	18	180
1888	Rainfall ...	0·26	—	5·11	9·84	8·79	15·53	0·96	2·03	6·96	10·04	11·62	18·96	90·07
	Days ...	4	—	11	16	28	23	8	11	14	19	22	19	175
1887	Rainfall ...	4·89	3·67	1·21	7·48	8·20	4·45	5·05	3·32	6·43	10·04	13·40	33·77	101·91
	Days ...	16	11	7	19	17	27	16	15	20	24	23	29	224
1886	Rainfall ...	11·30	2·66	3·28	3·43	9·13	7·60	8·18	8·45	6·79	9·61	6·97	9·03	86·43
	Days ...	21	9	9	15	18	17	24	19	20	21	18	20	211
1885	Rainfall ...	5·56	2·42	3·12	4·16	8·52	15·57	4·77	3·47	3·21	10·60	8·03*	12·71	83·14
	Days ...	24	5	12	12	19	26	18	11	14	26	23	25	215
1884	Rainfall ...	4·67	1·85	3·90	3·02	4·48	2·23	3·09	4·33	8·32	14·07	9·81	15·47	75·24
	Days ...	17	7	9	12	12	11	17	22	20	25	19	25	196
1883	Rainfall° ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	11·96	7·96	3·27	6·80	9·24	7·83	47·06
	Days ...	22	11	8	18	18	23	22	25	14	22	24	19	226
1882...Days ...		10	16	6	12	15	18	31	31	27	27	20	22	235
Average Days† ...		16	8	10	16	16	20	19	18	18	22	21	22	208
Average Rainfall‡ ...		8·07	2·57	4·71	7·60	7·40	8·08	5·73	4·65	5·85	10·50	11·00	14·35	90·63§

* Rainfall of half year.
† Average of 20 years.
‡ Average of 18 years January to June, and 19 years July to December.
§ Average of 18 years.

The greatest pressure of the wind during the year was 6·840 lb. per square foot on the 5th June, equalling a velocity of 36 miles an hour, against the same pressure on the 12th June last year.

The mean daily horizontal movement of the air for the year was 84·85 miles, against 90·88 miles of the year before.

The windiest month was again June, with a mean daily horizontal movement of 185·60 miles, against 223·30 miles of the same month last year.

The calmest month this year was January, with a mean of 25·14 miles, against 25·50 miles in February of the year before.

The barometric pressure and temperature of the air for the year are given in the following Table :—

Barometric Pressure (5,581 ft. Elevation).

1901.	Mean.	Range.
January ...	24·576 ...	·180
February ...	24·567 ...	·221
March ...	24·591 ...	·202
April ...	24·523 ...	·225
May ...	24·535 ...	·223
June ...	24·499 ...	·226
July ...	24·485 ...	·282
August ...	24·485 ...	·220
September ...	24·538 ...	·190
October ...	24·506 ...	·286
November ...	24·523 ...	·221
December ...	24·553 ...	·208
The twelve months	24·532 ...	·362
Highest reading	24·698 on January 23	
Lowest reading	24·336 on July 1	

Temperature of the Air.

1901.	Mean.	Range.
January ...	57·7 ...	26·0
February ...	61·6 ...	28·0
March ...	61·6 ...	30·0
April ...	64·0 ...	23·0
May ...	64·8 ...	24·5
June ...	61·3 ...	22·0
July ...	61·2 ...	17·5
August ...	62·5 ...	27·5
September ...	62·8 ...	21·0
October ...	61·6 ...	21·0
November ...	60·7 ...	27·0
December ...	58·3 ...	27·0
The twelve months	61·5 ...	32·5
Maximum ...	74·5 on May 13 and August 26	
Minimum ...	42·0 on January 27 and Dec. 1	

The highest temperature of the sun's rays was 131·0 on the 28th May, against 129·0 on the 1st and 21st and 25th May last year.

The lowest on grass was 33·0 on the 27th January.

The mean amount of cloud was 6·8, against 6·5 of that of the year before.

The cloudiest month was January, with a mean of 8·0, against 8·1 in November of last year.

The brightest months were March and May, with a mean of 6·0, against February and March of the year before, with a mean of 4·5 each.

W. NOCK.

9.—HENARATGODA GARDEN.

THE late Conductor having resigned during the year, Mr. W. Perera, First Foreman at Peradeniya, was appointed in his place. A complete overhaul and re-organization of the garden is now being carried out. The main road has been gravelled and ditched, new walks opened, many new flower beds planted, and the general condition of the garden improved. Several experimental plots of rubber, tea, &c., now no longer needed, have been cleared to make room for trials of other things. It is intended in 1902 to catalogue the entire garden, and to plant several new experimental plots. 210 visitors, other than parties, visited the garden in 1901. The rainfall for the year has been—

	Inches.	Days.		Inches.	Days.
January ...	8·54 ...	13	July ...	9·25 ...	15
February ...	5·79 ...	11	August ...	1·80 ...	12
March ...	5·07 ...	14	September ...	2·37 ...	10
April ...	10·88 ...	18	October ...	11·23 ...	11
May ...	10·94 ...	19	November ...	19·51 ...	20
June ...	15·66 ...	27	December ...	3·69 ...	6

Total, 104·73 inches on 176 days, against 100·83 inches on 177 days in 1900.

The average for the eleven years 1891–1901 is 100·37 inches on 163 days.

10.—ANURADHAPURA GARDEN.

THE garden has been kept in good order. Watering in the long dry season consumes a large part of the labour, and a better water supply would be a great boon. The flower beds have been very effective in display, and many so-called English flowers have done well.

Fruit trees continue to be distributed in the district by the aid of the Government Agent, and 336 have been issued in this way during the year.

11.—BADULLA GARDEN.

THE Conductor having been promoted to Hakgala during the year has been succeeded by Mr. D. T. de Alwis from Peradeniya. The garden has been kept in good order, and is now a great ornament to the town. New cooly lines and plant sheds are much needed.

Pimento has fruited well, and should be worth trial in Uva. *Paspalum dilatatum*, the new Australian fodder grass, has also grown well.

12.—INTERCHANGE OF PLANTS AND SEEDS.

PLANTS or seeds have been received from the following :—

Royal Gardens, Kew; Botanic Gardens, Antwerp, Bangalore, Baroda, Brisbane, British Guiana, Buitenzorg, Calcutta, Cambridge, Capetown, Christiania, Cracow, Gold Coast, West Africa, Hongkong, Jamaica, Madagascar, Malta, Mauritius, Melbourne, Natal, New Zealand, Ootacamund, Penang, Saharanpur, Seychelles, Sibpur, Sikkim, Singapore, St. Petersburg, Stockholm, Sydney, Tokio, West Indies, Zanzibar; Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras; Agricultural Department, German East Africa; Director of Agriculture, Madagascar; Natural History Museum, Paris; Conservators of Forests, Andaman Islands, Bengal, and Travancore; Government Botanist, Madras; The Himalaya Seed Stores; Messrs. Adamson & Co., Melbourne; Messrs. Herb & Wulle, Naples; Messrs. Law, Sonmer, & Co., Melbourne; Messrs. Reasoner Bros., Florida; Messrs. Sander & Co., St. Albans; Messrs. Sprengers, Naples; Messrs. Sutton & Sons, Reading; The Yokohama Nursery Co., Japan; J. Braine, Esq., South Africa; W. W. Cato, Esq., Natal; Dr. Lang, Malacca; H. Chunder Meltes, Esq., Calcutta; A. R. Proschowsky, Esq., Paris; H. Wilson, Esq., China.

Also from the following in the Island :—

Assistant Conservators of Forests, Kurunegala, Ratnapura, Trincomalee, and Vavuniya; Conservator of Forests, Colombo; Forest Ranger, Kurunegala: Messrs. J. P. William Bros.; M. Kelway Bamber, Esq.; W. H. Biddulph, Esq.; R. G. Bruce, Esq.; G. E. Ross Clarke, Esq.; J. Cotton, Esq.; N. C. Davidson, Esq.; C. Drieberg, Esq.; Dr. V. Duke; J. Ferguson, Esq.; G. P. Gaddum, Esq.; T. C. Huxley, Esq.; R. Jackson, Esq.; A. J. Kellow, Esq.; Miss B. Layard; R. H. S. Scott, Esq.; W. H. Wright, Esq.

Plants and seeds have been issued gratis or in exchange to the following :—

Royal Gardens, Kew; Botanic Gardens, Cairo, Calcutta, Chelsea, Madagascar, Melbourne, Munich, Ootacamund, Paris, Saharanpur, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sydney; Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras; Agricultural Department, German East Africa; Conservator of Forests, Tenasserim Circle, Rangoon; Government Botanist, Madras; Rubber Plantations, Straits Settlements; Messrs. Dammann & Co., Naples; Messrs. Herb & Wulle, Naples; Messrs. Reasoner Bros., Florida; Messrs. Sander & Co., St. Albans; Messrs. Veitch & Sons, London; L. W. Alexander, Esq., New Zealand; Sir Bosdin Leech; H. Ferguson, Esq., Trevandrum; The Comtesse de St. Experz; and Mrs. E. B. Gawne, Malta.

And to the following in the Colony :—

Queen's House, Colombo; Pavilion Garden, Kandy; Queen's Cottage Garden, Nuwara Eliya; the Assistant Government Agent, Chilaw; the Controller of Government Stores; the Police Magistrate, Hatton; the Chairmen, Local Boards, Kegalla and Matara; the Station Masters at Alawwa, Dodanduwa, Peradeniya, Slave Island, and Ukuwela; the Postmasters at Galle, Haputale, and Nuwara Eliya; the Board of Improvement, Nuwara Eliya; the Superintendent, School Gardens, Colombo; the Diyatalawa Camp; the Waterworks Department, Nuwara Eliya; the United Club Grounds, Nuwara Eliya; the Civil Hospital Grounds, Nuwara Eliya; the Nuwara Eliya Church Grounds; M. K. Bamber, Esq.; W. H. Biddulph, Esq.; R. G. Bruce, Esq.; W. Cameron, Esq.; Dr. Chalmers; P. D. G. Clark, Esq.; G. P. Gaddum, Esq.; T. C. Huxley, Esq.; R. Jackson, Esq.; A. J. Kellow, Esq.; Miss B. Layard; J. R. Peel, Esq.; Dr. Perry; W. P. Spurway, Esq.; G. W. Sturgess, Esq.; Mrs. Symons; J. Wickwar, Esq.; H. Wills, Esq.; T. E. Wilmot, Esq.; W. H. Wright, Esq.

13.—ADDITIONS TO COLLECTIONS.

Peradeniya.

DICOTYLEDONS.

Acacia melanoxylon, R. Br. (Sydney.)
A. Oswaldi, F. Muell. (Sydney.)
A. retenodes, A. Cunn. (Sydney.)
Acer durium. (Yokohama Nurs.)
Acocanthera abissinica. (G. East Africa.)
Agonis flexuosa, Lindl. (Sydney.)
Amioculas Loddegesii. (G. East Africa.)
Anacantis pyramidis. (Herb & Wulle.)
Aptiocaulon gummifera. (Natal.)
Artabotrys odoratissima, R. Br. (Bengal.)
Asclepias douglasii, Hook. (Paris.)
Asperula tinctoria, Linn. (St. Petersburg.)
Atriplex nummularia, Lindl. (Sydney.)
A. kachina. (Sydney.)
A. halimoides, Lindl. (Sydney.)
A. velutirrella, F. Muell. (Sydney.)
A. vesicaria, Heward. (Sydney.)
A. semibaccata, Mog. (Sydney.)
A. holocarpa, F. Muell. (Sydney.)
A. fissivalvis, F. Muell. (Sydney.)
Atalaya multiflora, Benth. (Sydney.)
Bassia mottleyana, Clarke. (Penang.)
B. butyracea, Clarke. (Saharanpur.)
Begonia excoletia, D. C. (Sydney.)
Boronia polygalifolia, Sw. (Sydney.)
B. floribunda, Siebr. (Sydney.)
Browallia grandiflora, R. Grah. (St. Petersburg.)
Cæsalpinia sepiaria, Roxb. (Madagascar.)
Calandrinia Menziesii, Torr. (St. Petersburg.)

Callicarpa purpuria, Juss. (Tokio.)
Capparis Mitchellii, Lindl. (Sydney.)
Carulluma coronides. (St. Petersburg.)
Cardiospermum boobicaule. (Gold Coast.)
Casuarina glauca, Sieber. (Sydney.)
Cassia Sturtii, R. Br. (Sydney.)
C. podocarpa, Guill. (Gold Coast.)
Cedrela sps. (G. East Africa.)
Centaurea cyanus, Linn. (St. Petersburg.)
Chambalta sps. (Madagascar.)
Cistus vaginatus, Dryaud. (Madagáscar.)
Clematis orientalis, Linn. (Paris.)
Clerodendron glabium, E. Mey. (Natal.)
Cleyera Japonica, Sieb. (Yokohama.)
Columbian pecan. (Reasoner Bros.)
Coleus coppini. (Paris.)
Cotonéaster rotundifolia, Wall. (St. Petersburg.)
Coprosma Baueriana, Hook. (Sydney.)
Corynocarpus laevigata, Forst. (Sydney.)
Cryptocarya australis, Benth. (Sydney.)
C. acuminuta. (Natal.)
Cuphea lanceolata, Dryaud. (St. Petersburg.)
Dichopsis sps. (two). (Penang.)
Diospyros cargillea, F. Muell. (Sydney.)
D. Sapota, Roxb. (Madras.)
D. Mooni, Thw.
D. attenuata, Thw.
D. acuta, Thw.
D. pruriens, Dalz.
D. hirsuta, Linn.
D. Thwaitesii, Bedd.
D. oppositifolia, Thw.
D. melanoxylon, Roxb.
D. crumenata, Thw.
D. montana, Roxb.
D. decandra, Boj. (Madras.)
D. sps. (Madras.)
D. oocarpa, Thw.
D. hebecarpa, A. Cunn. (Sydney.)
D. sps. (China.)
D. Kaki. (Hongkong.)
Dombeya natalensis, Lond. (Natal.)
Drimys dipetala, F. Muell. (Sydney.)
Endiandra Lieberi, Nees. (Sydney.)
Eupomatia laurina, R. Br. (Sydney.)
Gesneria cardinalis, Lehm. (Antwerp.)
Gossypium Sturtii, F. Muell. (Sydney.)
Hibiscus syriacus, Linn. (Reasoner Bros.)
H. lunariifolius, Willd. (Gold Coast.)
H. suranensis, Linn. (Gold Coast.)
Hicorius sps. (Reasoner Bros.)
Illicium arrisatum, Gærtn. (Japan.)
Imbricaria coriacea, D. C. (Calcutta.)
Kochia pyramidata, Benth. (Sydney.)
K. villosa, Lindl. (Sydney.)
K. sedifolia, F. Muell. (Sydney.)
K. brevifolia, R. Br. (Sydney.)
Kadsura Japonica, Juss. (Tokio.)
Kennedya monophylla, Vent. (Sydney.)
Kigelia pinnata, D. C. (Natal.)
Landolphia ovariensis. (Gold Coast.)
L. Hendelotii, D. C. (Gold Coast.)
L. Kirkii, Dyer. (East Africa.)
Leontodon salymanii, Ball. (St. Petersburg.)
Lucuma serica, Bth. & Hook. (Brisbane.)
Mimusops pavifolia, R. Br. (Brisbane.)
M. Schimperi, Hochs. (Brisbane.)
Malvastrum spicatum, A. Gray. (Sydney.)
Mascarenhasia elastica. (E. Africa.)
Maba Javanica. (Japan.)
M. oblongifolia. Hiern.
M. ovalifolia, Hiern.
Michelia compercea. (Japan.)
Mesembryanthemum pyroplum, Haw. (St. Petersbur
M. pinnatifidum, Linn. (St. Petersburg.)
Miliusa velutina, Hook. (Calcutta.)
Myrsine Floridora, D. C. (Reasoner Bros.)
Neillia opulifolia, Benth. (St. Petersburg.)
Nerresia pubescens, Benth. (St. Petersburg.)
Pachira aquatica, Aubl. (Jamaica.)
Pomaderris prunifolia, A. Cunn. (Sydney.)
Panax elegans, C. Moore. (Sydney.)
Paranephelium macrophyllum. (Singapore.)
Parinarium costatatum, Blume. (Penang.)
Payena sps. (Penang.)
Pentadesma butyracea, Sabine. (Gold Coast.)
Pentace Curtisii, King. (Penang.)
Phayranthus Lyalli. (New Zealand.)
Phytolacca decandra, Linn. (Antwerp.)
Pittosporum phillyraeoides, D. C. (Sydney.)
P. viridiflorum, Sims. (Natal.)
Polyalthia longifolia, Benth. (Bangalore.)

Prosopis Juliflora, D. C.
Pseudarthria Hookeri, Wight. (Natal.)
Rhapiolepsis Japonica. (Japan.)
Ricinus cambodzensis. (Herb & Wulle.)
Riocreuxia torulosa. (Natal.)
Saccopetalum longiflorum, Hook. (Calcutta.)
Salvia Horminum, Linn. (Cambridge.)
Sanserieria Kirkii. (G. East Africa.)
Sassafras officinale, Siebold. (Reasoner Bros.)
Shorea Dyerii. Thw. (Penang.)
Sideroxylon australe, Benth. (Reasoner Bros.)
S. inerme, Forsk. (Cambridge.)
S. longistylum, Baker. (Calcutta.)
Strychnos spinosa, Lam. (Madagascar.)
Stuart pecan. (Reasoner Bros.)
Tephrosia canescens, Mey. (Natal.)
Toddalia lanceolata, Lam. (Natal.)
Tristania nerifolia, R. Br. (Sydney.)
Turræa heterophylla, S. M. (Natal.)
Vatica nitens, King. (Penang.)
Vicia fulgens, Batt. (St. Petersburg.)
Vitex coriacea, Clarke. (Penang.)
Zanthoxylum piperitum, Benn. (Japan.)

MONOCOTYLEDONS.

Æchmea drakiana. (St. Petersburg.)
Agave densiflora, Hook. (St. Petersburg.)
Allium Schuberti, Zucc. (Herb & Wulle.)
A. pallens, Sibth. (Herb & Wulle.)
Amaryllis vittata, L. Hiert. (St. Petersburg.)
Anguloa cloresii, Lindl. (Antwerp.)
Areca durum. (Yokohama.)
A. Rubra. (Calcutta.)
A. ociraldii. (Sydney.)
A. Sapida, Soland. (New Zealand.)
Arundinaria Falconeri. (Bengal.)
A. Herrdsii. (Yokohama.)
A. Metake, Siebold. (Yokohama.)
Asparagus Springii. (S. India.)
Bambusa Tulda, Roxb. (Rangoon.)
B. striata, Lodd. (Yokohama.)
B. Herronis. (Yokohama.)
B. snockku. (Yokohama.)
B. aurea, Hort. (Yokohama.)
B. aurea-striata, Regel. (Yokohama.)
B. Veitchi. (Yokohama.)
B. argentea-striata, Regel. (Yokohama.)
B. agrestis, variegated, Poir. (Yokohama.)
Borassus sps. (G. East Africa.)
Brodiwaminor, S. Wats. (Herb & Wulle.)
B. capitata, Benth. (Herb & Wulle.)
Calochortus venustus, Dougl. (Herb & Wulle.)
Chamærops humilis, Linn. (St. Petersburg.)
Clivia cyrthanthiflora. (St. Petersburg.)
Coleotrype natalensis, Clark. (Natal.)
Crocus Fimpisati. (Herb & Wulle.)
Dendropanax Japonicum. (Yokohama.)
Dracæna Hookeriana, C. Kock. (Natal.)
Dioscorea crenata, Vell. (Natal.)
Doryanthes excelsa, Correa. (Sydney.)
Eulalia Japonica, Tri. (Yokohama.)
Gloriosa virescens, Lindl. (Natal.)
Griffinia hyacinthina. (Herb & Wulle.)
Hæmanthus puniceus, Linn. (Herb & Wulle.)
H. coccineus, Linn. (Herb & Wulle.)
Hyphæne Schotan, Boj. (Mauritius.)
Iris florentina, Linn. (Herb & Wulle.)
Lachenalia hyacinthoides. (Herb & Wulle.)
L. contaminata, Sol. (Herb & Wulle.)
Latania rubra, Jacq. (Mauritius.)
Luffa acutangula, Roxb. (Paris.)
Ornithogalum nutans, Linn. (Herb & Wulle.)
O. Arabicum, Linn. (Herb & Wulle.)
Pancratium canariense. (Jamaica.)
P. maritium, Linn. (Jamaica.)
Phædranassa ventricosa. (Herb & Wulle.)
Phyllostachys Quilioi, A. Cunn. (Yokohama.)
P. Nigra, Munro. (Yokohama.)
P. heterocycla. (Yokohama.)
P. bambusoides. Sieb. (Yokohama.)
Thalia divaricata, Chm. (Reasoner Bros.)
Zephyranthus Andersoniana, Benth & Hook. (Herb & Wulle.)
Z. Lindleyana, Herb. (Herb & Wulle.)

GYMNOSPERMS.

Encephalartos Hildebrandtii, R. Br. (G. East Africa.)
Callitris cupressiformis, Veut. (Sydney.)
Podocarpus spinulosa, R. Br. (Sydney.)
Salisburia adiantifolia, Sm. (Sydney.)
Zamia integrifolia, Ait. (Reasoner Bros.)

VASCULAR CRYPTOGAMS

Dischisma arenarium, E. Mey. (St. Petersburg.)
Hebenstretia comosa, Hoebst. (Herb & Wulle.)
Matonia pectinata. (Malacca.)

Hakgala Gardens.

Acacia dentifera, Benth. (Argotti.)
A. peregrina. (Argotti.)
Arctium magrs, var. *edulis*. (Paris.)
Atriplex Halimoides. (Argotti.)
Berberis buxifolia, Lambert. (Kew.)
Catananche cærulea. (Sutton & Sons.)
Cimicifuga racemosa. (St. Petersburg.)
Cistus laurifolius, L. (Kew.)
C. polymorphus. (Argotti.)
Clitoria ternatea. (Herb & Wulle.)
Collinsia bicolor. (Kew.)
Cotoneuster frigida, Wall. (Kew.)
Cucurbita laccifera. (Argotti.)
Desmodium tiliacifolium. (Saharanpur.)
Eryngium planum. (Sutton & Sons)
Forskolea augustifolia. (Cambridge.)
Hibiscus grandiflora, var. "Sunset." (Herb & Wulle.)
Hordeum jubatum. (Kew.)
Hypericum Kalinium. (Cracow.)
H. grandiflorum. (Herb & Wulle.)
Iris japonica. (Cracow.)
Melalenca Styphelioides. (Melbourne.)
Melilotus alba, Lav. (Kew.)
Paspalum dilatatum, Poiret. (Bruning & Co.)
P. racemosa. (Irbingen.)
Primula rosea. (Cambridge.)
Reseda virgata. (Kew.)
Rudbeckia amplexicaulis. (Cambridge.)
Salvia rana salmonea. (Herb & Wulle.)
Saxifraga palmata. (Dublin.)
Scabiosa Candollei. (Saharanpur.)
Thuja occidentalis, var. *Dicksonii*. (Kew.)
Trifolium pannonicum. (Cambridge.)
Tropæolum majus, var. fl. pl. (E. A. Clive.)
Vicia atropurpurea. (Kew.)
Villebrunea integrifolia. (Peradeniya.)
Xanthoceris sorbifolia. (Paris.)

14.—CHANGES AND MOVEMENTS IN THE STAFF.

THE Director was absent in India, partly on leave and partly on service, from January 1 to 12 and from November 21 to December 29. The part of this time counted as service was spent in studying the organization, equipment, and collections of various Indian Botanic Gardens, Museums, &c. Mr. Carruthers acted as Director during both periods. The Curator of Peradeniya was on leave in Europe from May 11 till the end of the year, his place being filled by Mr. Herbert Wright, who has carried on his own duties in addition.

The Clerk and Foreman of Hakgala, Mr. A. Perera, having resigned on being appointed as Assistant to the Superintendent of School Gardens, his place was filled by the appointment of Mr. D. D. Fernando, Conductor of Badulla Garden, who in turn was succeeded by Mr. D. T. de Alwis, First Upper Gardener. The Conductor of Henaratgoda, S. de Silva, Arachchi, having also resigned, was succeeded by Mr. W. Perera, First Foreman at Peradeniya. Mr. J. W. de Alwis, Second Foreman, succeeded to the vacancy thus caused, and Mr. R. de Zylva has been appointed as Second Foreman.

15.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.	c.
Salaries (including Exchange Compensation)	33,691	8
Labourers' Wages, Peradeniya ...	7,799	81
For Labour and Improvement :—		
Hakgala Garden	5,024	99
Henaratgoda Garden	2,973	37
Anuradhapura Garden ...	1,999	7
Badulla Garden	1,999	98½
Stationery	292	0
Pots, Tools, Manure, and other Articles for Garden	3,498	81
Descriptive Labels, Cabinets, Books, &c. ...	1,799	23
Purchase of Plants and Seeds ...	349	17½
Upkeep of Racecourse reserve ...	170	0
Travelling Allowance to Director and Staff	3,400	0
Skilled Assistance to the Director ...	2,000	0
Upkeep of Laboratory	999	48
House Allowance to Mycologist ...	1,200	0
Retaining Fees to Agricultural Chemist ...	3,000	0
Publication of Scientific Journal ...	690	68
Special Vote: Wire Fencing at Hakgala Garden	999	64
Purchase of Herbarium of Ferns from Mr. Lawrie	200	0
Total ...	72,087	32

RECEIPTS FROM SALES.

	Rs.	c.	Purchasers.
Peradeniya	2,564	30	423
Hakgala	891	27	120
Henaratgoda	207	77	87
Anuradhapura	19	24	29
Badulla	58	70	8
Total ...	3,741	28	667

Total in 1900, Rs. 4,658·52 from 570 purchasers. In the revenue returns the total shown is Rs. 3,437·83, owing to the sales of December, 1900, being credited in January, 1901; those of December, 1901, are credited in 1902. Of the total receipts, an amount of Rs. 364·95 is the proceeds of sales of publications, fees paid for reports, &c.

To the cash receipts must be added the value of seeds and plants given gratis to Government institutions and officers :—

	Rs.	c.
Peradeniya	492	82
Hakgala	1,900	0
Henaratgoda	47	22
Anuradhapura	97	0
Badulla	46	43
Total ...	2,583	47

THE COLOMBO MUSEUM.

REPORT OF THE ACTING DIRECTOR FOR 1901.

NUMBER OF VISITORS.

THE number of visitors for the year amounted to 80,716, of whom 73,463 were natives. The total shows a decrease of 350 compared with last year's number, and a very considerable decrease compared with the maximum recorded (113,889 in 1896).

ADMINISTRATION.

The following changes took place in the Committee of management:—The Hon. Mr. W. T. Taylor, C.M.G., and J. H. Renton, Esq., having left the Colony, were replaced by the Hon. Mr. R. W. Ievers and Stanley Bois, Esq., and the Committee was strengthened by the addition of the Hon. Mr. H. H. Cameron. A further change in its *personnel* was necessitated by the illness and consequent departure on leave of Mr. A. Haly, the Director of the Museum, who was temporarily replaced by the Acting Director

In February Mr. Haly proceeded to Galle to collect specimens and to conduct certain scientific investigations, but his health gave way almost immediately, and he had to return to Colombo at the end of the month. His condition gradually became more and more serious, till it was evident that prolonged rest and change were indispensable, and he left for England in April on furlough. Although some improvement has resulted, and his period of leave has not yet terminated, I fear it is only too certain that his restoration to health is not likely to be so complete as to allow of his returning to take up duties in Ceylon, and that consequently his great abilities and wide local experience gained during his twenty-six years' service here will be lost to the Colony. In the circumstances it would obviously be out of place for me to attempt any review of his work here, even if I were competent to undertake it, but I cannot refrain from expressing my great regret, both on public and on personal grounds, at the loss.

During the period of Mr. Haly's disablement before he left for England, Mr. Gerard A. Joseph, the Secretary and Librarian of the Museum, carried on the work of the institution, and I am indebted to him for some of the details embraced in this report, especially as regards the early part of the year.

BUILDING.

The condition of the building, which was renovated and re-painted at the end of 1900, has been good. Swarms of bees caused considerable annoyance and some damage to paint and plaster by settling in the upper eastern verandah and elsewhere. The asphalted roof over the front porch became damaged by the heat, thus allowing leakage to take place, and it had to be partially renewed. Among the deficiencies of the present building must be included the lack of latrine accommodation for visitors and employés, and arrangements have been made for its provision. The inadequacy of the Museum for the preservation and proper exhibition of the collections already in its possession, and still more for future requirements, has been a matter of general agreement for a long time past, and I trust that it may soon be found possible to grant such an extension of it as will make reasonable provision for the future, besides permitting the exhibition of many articles which have to be kept in the stores at present and are thus inaccessible to the public. The matter is the more urgent since rare specimens, both animate and inanimate, tend to disappear more and more rapidly with the constantly increasing stream of visitors from all parts of the world. At present it is difficult to make suitable provision even for the preservation of new specimens of considerable size, while it is impracticable to exhibit them.

GROUNDS.

The lawns have been maintained in fair order throughout the year. Efforts have been made to improve the condition of the eastern and western portions of the grounds by the method adopted by Mr. Haly for the front lawn; unfortunately the weather has since been such as to prevent much apparent benefit. New piping has been laid and hydrants have been provided in both sections of the front lawn to allow of more convenient and effective watering, and a water meter has been inserted.

FURNITURE.

There is hardly any room for new show cases, but a certain amount of space is available in the entrance hall, and a wall case to occupy it is in course of construction. Much of the glass in the existing cases has deteriorated and become opaque, and new glass has been ordered, but has not yet arrived from Europe. Some small articles of furniture for the Library, and a safe to replace the old one which had become useless, have also been supplied.

PUBLICATIONS.

The List of Moths referred to by Mr. Haly in previous reports made some progress, but its issue was hindered by his illness and consequent absence, and in the latter part of the year it was thought better to discontinue printing it for the time being.

The supply of the Catalogue of Exhibited Coins is nearly exhausted, and it seems desirable that a new edition should be prepared after a revision, and to some extent a re-arrangement of the collection has been effected. The Archæological Commissioner has, with the permission of Government, been kind enough to promise his assistance in this work.

USE OF THE MUSEUM FOR TEACHING PURPOSES.

A suggestion has been made by the Director of Public Instruction that the Museum collections might be utilized by members of his Department as material for elementary instruction in Natural History, &c. While agreeing entirely with the object in view, I am somewhat doubtful whether the present arrangements of the Museum would lend themselves to the carrying out of the scheme in such a way as to be really useful. Certain modifications seem necessary, and these in turn involve some increase in expenditure. It was agreed that an experiment as to the possibility of such instruction, apart from these modifications, should be tried, but I am not aware of the result. I think that such a matter involves questions which can properly be decided only by the permanent Director, and I have left the decision of them to him.

MAMMALIA.

In his report for 1900 the Director recorded the acquisition of a specimen of the large brown Flying Squirrel (*Pteromys oral*, Tickell) and commented on its rarity. That specimen was unfortunately in a bad state of preservation. Through the kindness of G. S. Anderson, Esq., of Ohiya, the Museum is now in possession of an excellent specimen, which has been successfully mounted by the taxidermist, and is exhibited instead of the former imperfect one. Mr. Anderson informs me that the animal is less rare than Mr. Haly had supposed, its nocturnal habits accounting for its being seldom seen or shot.

A good specimen of the Indian Otter (*Lutra nair*), captured in the neighbourhood of Colombo, was presented by D. Lawrence, Esq., of Wekanda Mills, and this has been substituted for the specimen previously exhibited which was old and damaged.

The Government Agent of the Northern Province contributed an elephant skull with tusks measuring 5 ft. 2 in. and 4 ft. 4 in. in length respectively.

The skeleton of the whale obtained from Mannar in 1889, and hitherto housed in a small shed beside the stores, has been transferred to a larger structure of a temporary kind, more conveniently situated at the other side of the stores, where it can be much better preserved and seen. Its former shelter had become dilapidated and would have had to be renewed, and it was judged advisable to effect the change recorded.

No important new additions to the collection have been made during the year.

BIRDS.

A specimen of *Coturnix communis* (Common Quail), not only new to the Museum collection, but not hitherto recorded from Ceylon, was presented by F. Sikes, Esq., of Cloyne.

As the result of a collecting tour undertaken by the taxidermist in the District of Hambantota in April, a number of specimens of birds were obtained, one of which (*Locustella certhiola*) was new to the Museum collection.

The following have been mounted and are exhibited :—

35. Locustella certhiola, Pallas (Pallas's Warbler).
55. Artamus fuscus, Vieillot (Ashy Wood Swallow).
71. Tersiphone paradisi, Linnæus (Paradise Fly-catcher).
73. Rhipidura albifrontata, Franklin (White-fronted Fantail).
106. Pyrrhulauda Grisea, Scopoli (Black-bellied Finch Lark).
126. Xantholæma hæmatocephalus, Müller (Crimson-breasted Barbet).
130. Merops Viridis, Linnæus (Green Bee-eater).
198. Elanus cæruleus, Desfontaines (Black-shouldered Kite).
241. Amaurornis fuscus, Linnæus (Ruddy Rail).
243. Gallinula chloropus, Linnæus (Common Waterhen).
253. Strepsilas interpres, Linnæus (Turnstone).
260. Ægialitis mongolica, Pallas (Mongolian Sand Plover).
262. Ægialitis dubia, Gmelin (Lesser Ringed Plover).
270. Totanus hypoleucus, Linnæus (Common Sand-piper).
271. Totanus glareola, Linnæus (Wood Sand-piper).
279. Tringa minuta, Leisler (Little Stint).
280. Tringa subminuta, Midd (Long-toed Stint).
282. Tringa subarquata, Güldenstadt (Curlew Stint).
308. Pelecanus philippinensis, Gmelin (Gray Pelican).
320. Ibis melanocephala, Latham (Black-headed White Ibis).
328. Anastomus oscitans, Boddært (Shell Ibis).
329. Ardea manillensis, Linnæus (Purple Heron).
333. Herodias intermedia, Wagler (Plumed Egret).
339. Nycticorax griseus, Linnæus (Common Night Heron).
343. Dupetor flavicollis, Latham (Black Bittern).
— Nettapus Coromandelianus, Gmelin (Green-backed Goose Teal).
— Podiceps fluviatilis, Tunstall (Little Grebe).

Examples of *Œnopopelia tranquebarica* (Indian Red Dove), *Hydrochelida hybrida* (Black-bellied Marsh Tern), *Sterna anglica* (Gull-billed Tern), and *Butroides javanica* (Green Bittern) were purchased as duplicates.

REPTILES.

There have been no new acquisitions. A collection of snakes, some of which were valuable as duplicates, was presented by G. H. C. Swayne, Esq., of Sorana.

INSECTS.

Unfortunately Mr. Haly's illness prevented his accomplishing the re-arrangement of the insect collection which he had planned, and to which he referred in last year's report.

BUTTERFLIES.

A very valuable collection of butterflies was obtained by purchase from J. Pole, Esq. Some of the specimens comprised in it are not only new to the Museum collection, but, I believe, to Science.

MOTHS.

The vast task of re-arrangement and re-labelling necessitated by the acquisition of Mr. Pole's collection could only be performed by an expert, and will make great demands on his time when one is available for the work. During the past year it has only been possible to attend to the preservation of the collection.

FISHES.

Work in this department has been chiefly concerned with the re-mounting of such specimens as required it. Several sharks and a sword-fish previously stored away have been prepared and are now exhibited.

CEYLON PRODUCTS.

The following have been added to the collection during 1901 :—

- A Ratemahatmaya's costume. — Exhibited at the Paris Exhibition.
- A Colombo Chetty woman's cloth, richly embroidered. — Exhibited at the Paris Exhibition.
- A Colombo Chetty man's scarf, richly embroidered. — Exhibited at the Paris Exhibition.
- A Mudaliyar's dress, belt, and sword. — Purchased.
- Two sets ivory ola covers, finely carved. — Purchased.
- One set silver ola covers, finely carved. — Purchased.
- A small silver dagoba. Purchased.
- A silver-mounted Ratemahatmaya's walking stick. Purchased.
- A set of old agricultural implements from Uva. Presented by C. J. W. Halliley, Esq.
- An ebony tuappadi. Presented by J. P. Lewis, Esq., C.C.S.
- An antique silver-mounted comb, scorpion pattern. Purchased.
- A horoscope on an ola leaf. Purchased.
- An ancient sword (Kandyan ?). Purchased.
- A gold-mounted tortoise-shell brooch (Jaffna work ?). Purchased.
- A Mudaliyar's hat (Dutch period). Purchased.

MODELS.

The models of the Ratemahatmaya and of the Buddhist priest have been dressed anew and more correctly by persons whose special knowledge ensured accuracy in details.

COINS.

I have already alluded to the desirability of a re-arrangement of this collection, the expansion of which has led to some confusion.

The following coins were added during the year :—

Gold.

Iraka : A duplicate of No. 46 in the Catalogue, rather better preserved. W. 8.

Lakshmi : Duplicate of No. 50. W. 15.

Silver.

Dukatoon, Zealand, 1751 : Similar to No. 96 in the Catalogue, except date and some slight differences in detail.

Two stuivers, West Frisia, 1700 : Similar to No. 126, except date. W. 19.

One stuiver, Holland, 1720 : Similar to No. 160, except date. W. 12.

Tanga, Malacca : Date illegible. Similar to No. 81, design rather more perfect. W. 186.

Tanga, Malacca : Date illegible. Design as in No. 81 ; about *half* size. W. 91.

Tanga, Solor, 1642 : Obverse—arms of Portugal between G and A within circle of dots. Reverse—T A as monogram between D and S, the D being almost obliterated by a monogram difficult to decipher (C L A ?). W. 66.

All the above have been obtained by purchase.

ANTIQUITIES.

The Committee having had under their consideration the subject of the preservation of the ancient carved stones scattered here and there in the grounds, and for the most part unprotected, decided that a rustic structure of a temporary kind should be erected to replace the dilapidated shed which formerly sheltered the large stone Buddha at the back of the Museum, and that the stones referred to, and also some of those in the Antiquities Room and its verandah, should be placed there. Under the supervision of Messrs. Bois and Harward, who were appointed a Sub-Committee to carry out this proposal, a structure which is a great improvement on its predecessor so far as appearance is concerned, and is also very well suited for the purpose it is intended to serve, has been erected, and the stones can now be seen to much greater advantage. This arrangement is avowedly temporary, however, and I hope Sir W. Gregory's suggestion of a *campo santo* detached from the main building, in which all such relics of antiquity might be deposited, may ultimately be acted upon.

In conclusion, I desire to record my sense of obligation to the various officials of the Museum, and especially to Mr. Fernando, the taxidermist, for the assistance they have so readily given me in carrying on the work of the institution.

EXPENDITURE.

The cost of the Colombo Museum in 1901 was as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Personal Emoluments	13,459	44
Other Charges :—		
Purchase of Books	1,939	69
Binding Books	347	0
Petty Expenses	788	79
Stationery	72	99
Maintenance of Grounds	1,207	10
For Specimens	1,190	58
Preparing, Preserving, and Mounting Specimens	2,642	36
Pay of Collectors	415	5
Conservancy of Latrines	82	78
Travelling Allowance to Staff	380	84
Special Expenditure :—		
Furniture	947	0
Total ...	23,473	62

January 31, 1902.

J. B. SPENCE,
Acting Director.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN FOR 1901.

INTRODUCTORY.

THE Director, Mr. Haly, left early in February on a collecting tour in the Southern Province but had to return to Colombo as he took very ill there. On his return to Colombo he got worse and was obliged to go into the General Hospital, and from there on leave to England, I was asked by Government "to carry on the work of the Museum" in addition to my own duties, and did so until 8th April, when Mr. Haly left for England, and Mr. J. B. Spence, M.B. (Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum), was appointed to act as Director, in addition to his own duties The report (for Committee) on the Museum for the first quarter was written by me. This report has been embodied in the general report on the Museum written by the Acting Director.

As the Director, Mr. Haly, will not return to the Museum, I take this opportunity of stating that I am greatly indebted to him in many ways for his earnest support and counsel relating to the work under my charge, and with the rest of the staff regret his severance from this institution, of which he has been Director since its foundation in 1877.

Besides attending to the routine work of the office, to the correspondence and the accounts of the Department, my time and that of my assistant was chiefly taken up with correcting proofs of the two catalogues: Part II., Printed Books, and Part I., Pali, Sinhalese, and Sanskrit manuscripts.

I had to devote some time to the preparation of a list of articles ("valuables") exhibited in the Museum. The list was required for purposes of verification by the Acting Director.

STAFF.

It gives me pleasure to record my indebtedness to my Assistant, Mr. H. M. Gunasekera, for his painstaking care and co-operation in the work of the Library.

FURNITURE.

There being no further room available for book cases, none were ordered during the year.

THE USE OF MUSEUM AND LIBRARY FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES.

In connection with the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction as regards using the Museum for educational purposes, I addressed the following letter to him:—

The SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN, Colombo Museum, to the DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Colombo Museum, July 30, 1901.

Use of Museum and Library for Educational Purposes.

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 336 of 16th July last to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary on the above subject, might I suggest to you the very successful experiment tried in most Museums and by school boards in Europe of offering prizes in essay contests, for making Museums serve as effective educational factors. Printed circulars should be sent out to the head masters and mistresses of schools suggesting conditions of the competition, and asking the teachers to co-operate in making the essay contests as popular as possible.

2. Competitors should be required to choose things (either single objects, or groups, cases, or general collections) which interest them most in the Museum, to describe them, and to say what they teach. As done in the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburg, U. S. A. (where a prize is offered by the Committee), the subject selected should be advertised and the date of opening and closing of the contests notified. Each composition should be limited to a certain number of words, say 1,200. The compositions might be addressed to the Director of Public Instruction. As done by most Museums in awarding the prizes, the judges should not lay special stress on penmanship, but upon spelling, clear expression, and the evidences of general intelligence and original research. The competitors should be allowed to obtain all possible information from reference books, but it should be carefully laid down, as a point of honour, that the composition of the essay should be exclusively the work of the pupil.

3. The contests, if started, will prove of real educational value, and will help to supplement the work of the Museum and Library. The competitive essays will be the means of leading children, not only to take an intelligent interest in our Museum and Library, but also to study nature for themselves.

4. That such contests will make children observe, reflect, and read cannot be doubted; and doing so they will be brought nearer to a sympathetic comprehension of the aims and objects of our Museum and Library.

I am, &c.,

GERARD A. JOSEPH,
Secretary and Librarian.

FINANCES.

The vote of Rs. 1,700 for "Purchase of Books" was exhausted, and an additional sum of Rs. 239·69 was required to meet the cost under that head.

The vote of Rs. 200 for "Binding Books" was exceeded by Rs. 147.

BOOKBINDING.

104 volumes were bound during the year. I would direct attention to my remarks in my previous report under this head requesting that the vote for binding books be increased. It is desirable that a more liberal appropriation for binding books be allowed. As I said before, it is not possible to preserve the books here in anything like a decent condition without at least double the present vote of Rs. 200 for binding. In a hot, damp climate, such as ours, bindings do not last long, and have to be renewed continually, more especially in the case of frequently consulted books.

The question of binding is a very important one in all libraries, and is now an urgent one in this Library. It is obvious that as the Library grows in size the expense for binding must grow in a still greater ratio. For some years now the sub-votes of the Department have had to be resorted to to meet the overdraws on the binding vote.

To bind the Catalogue of Books in the British Museum presented to the Library, our whole vote of Rs. 200 on "Binding Books" for the year will not suffice.

As desired by Government, our binding work is now solely done at the Government Printing Office. Evidently owing to the large amount of work done at that office there has been considerable delay in the returning of books sent to be bound: such delay has caused inconvenience.

BOOKS PRESS-MARKED.

The total number of volumes press-marked during the year was 367.

PAMPHLETS PUBLISHED IN CEYLON RECEIVED UNDER ORDINANCE NO. 1 OF 1885.

The pamphlets printed and published in Ceylon received here under Ordinance No. 1 of 1885 have been bound together according to size into volumes and put on the shelves and catalogued, but the volumes require indexing and paging, a work which has been undertaken this year, and which I hope to complete by next year.

ACCESSIONS.

The number of volumes added to the Museum Library was 611, consisting of 554 works. Among the more important additions were:—

General Books.

Fauna of British India, including Ceylon and Burmah. Arachnida. London, 1900.
Report of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, 1900.
Hooker's Flora of British India, 7 vols. London, 1875-97.
The Scientific Memoirs of Huxley, Vol. III. London, 1901.
Historia Numorum, by B. V. Head. Oxford, 1887.
The Jataka, together with Commentary, Vols. V. to VII., and Index Vol. London, 1891-97.
The Jataka, English Translation, Vols. I. to IV. Cambridge, 1895-1901.
History of Sanskrit Literature, by MacDonell. London, 1900.
Majjhima Nikaya, Part I., Vol. III. } Pali Text Society's Publications. London, 1899-1900.
Anguttara Nikaya, Parts IV. and V. }
Transactions of the Linnean Society of London (Zoology), New Series, Vols. I. to VII. 1879 to 1901.
Nederlandsch-Indisch Plakaatboek, 1602-1811, Zeventiende deel, 1900.
Expeditions organized by the British Astronomical Association to observe the Total Solar Eclipse of 1900. London, 1901.
Murray's New English Dictionary, Vol. IV., F and G. Oxford, 1901.
Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, Series B, Vol. 193, 1901.
Lalita Vistara, English Translation. Calcutta, 1881-86.

Books on Ceylon.

The following are the more important additions under this head during the year:—

Rajavaliya. Edited by B. Gunasekera, Mudaliyar. Colombo, 1899.
The Buried Cities of Ceylon. New edition. Colombo, 1899.
Australia, with notes by the way on Egypt, Ceylon, Bombay, and the Holy Land. By Dr. Jobson, 1862.
Proceedings of the Ceylon Legislative Council during the session 1890-91.
Maldivische Studien I., by W. Geiger. Munchen, 1901.
Pyrard's Voyages. Vols. I. and II. 3rd edition. Paris, 1619.
Die Graphitlagerstätten der Insel Ceylon. Munchen, 1900.
A Compendium of the Law of Prescription in Ceylon. By E. S. W. Senathi Raja. Colombo, 1901.
Hugh Boyd's Embassy to Kandy, with an account of his Life and Writings. German edition, 1802,
Do. do. do. English edition, 1800.
Beknopte beschryving der Oostindische etablissementen, verzeld van eenige brlagen, zeer dienstig voor lieden die zig in den dienst van de oostermaatschappr begeeven, uit egte berigten te zaamengesteh. By A. Huysers. Utrecht, 1789.
Notes on the Monetary System and Cinnamon Revenue of Ceylon; on the Prosperity of Ceylon as regards the Sinhalese; on the Prosperity of Ceylon as regards the English; Ceylon not suitable as a permanent residence for Europeans; on Col. Forbes' Pamphlet on the recent Rebellion in Ceylon, in a letter addressed to a Friend. By J. Steuart. Colombo, 1850.
Realia. Register op de Generale Resolutiën van het kasteel Batavia, 1632-1805, 3 vols. Leiden, 1882.
Letters addressed to the Editor, "Ceylon Times," on Service Tenures in Sabaragamuwa. By W. N. de A. Rajapakse. Colombo, 1881.
Views of Ceylon Court at the Paris Exhibition.
Creasy's Law Reports.
Sawer's Digest, &c.
History of the Rebellion in Ceylon during Lord Torrington's Government. By Capt. J. M. Henderson, 1868.
Wendt's Law Reports, 1882-83.
Brown's New Illustrations of Zoology. London, 1776. (Sixteen plates, coloured, Ceylon specimens.)
Coccinelliden aus Ceylon gesammelt von Dr. Horn, 1900.
Voyage of Francis Pyrard of Laval to the Maldives, the Moluccas, and Brazil. 3 vols. London, 1887-90.
Yakkun Natanava and Kolan Natanawa. London, 1829.
Manual of the North-Central Province, Ceylon. Colombo, 1899.
The Golden Book of India, with an Appendix on Ceylon. London, 1900.
Notes on a Trip to the Veddahs of Ceylon. By Drs. H. M. Hiller and W. H. Furness. Philadelphia, 1901

The Fauna and Geography of the Maldive and Laccadive Archipelagoes. Part I. By J. S. Gardiner, London, 1901.
Hedendaagsche Historie of Tegenwoordige staat van Alle Volkeren. By T. H. Salmon and M. van Gooh. Amsterdam, 1731.
Einige neue Termiten aus Ceylon und Madagascar, mit Bemerkungen über deren Gäste. By E. Wasmann.
Descriptions of some New Species of Helicoid and Operculate Landshells from Ceylon. By E. R. Sykes.
Description d'un nouveau genre de Mollusque Pulmoné Terrestre de Ceylan. By M. A. Humbert.
Entomologische Reisebriefe aus Ceylon. By Dr. W. Horn.
Coccinelliden aus Ceylon.
On Ceylon Rocks and Graphite. By A. K. Coomara Swamy.
Two Old Sinhalese Inscriptions: The Sahasa Malla Inscription, date 1200 A.D., and the Ruvanveli Dageba Inscription, date 1191 A.D. Text, Translation, and Notes. By T. W. Rhys Davids.

BOOKS ISSUED FOR READING AND REFERENCE.

The number of books issued to the readers from the shelves was 1,236. The books chiefly consulted were on Ceylon, Zoology (especially birds, snakes, and fishes), Buddhism, Dutch History, Law (Ceylon), Botany, Architecture, Anthropology, Mineralogy, and Darwinism, Encyclopædias, Dictionaries, &c.

ANCIENT MAPS OF CEYLON.

A very interesting collection of three ancient maps of Ceylon and forty-four plates relating to Ceylon, evidently extracted from Heydt's Travels, 1744, has been added to the Library, thereby enhancing the value of our collection. I give the following list of the titles of the drawings :—

1. A view from a window at Hulftsdorp, which lies a quarter of an hour's walk from Colombo, showing the courtyard of the building and Adam's Peak in the distance.
2. A view of Hulftsdorp, showing the appurtenances of the Mondour or Summerhouse.
3. A view of the hill of Calaner, a little more than a mile (Dutch) from Colombo.
4. A view of the Fort of Hangwella, 7 hours from Colombo.
5. Another view of the Fort of Hangwella.
6. Ground plan of the Fort of Negombo.
7. A view of the Fort of Negombo, 7 hours from Colombo.
8. Another ground plan of the Fort of Negombo.
9. A view of the Fort of Calture. 7 hours' distance from Colombo.
10. Ground plan of the Fort of Calture.
11. A view of the grounds attached to the Resthouse of Sitawaca.
12. Map of Ceylon.
13. Map of the District of Colombo.
14. A view of the Fort of Point de Galle as seen from the harbour.
15. A view of the so-called Death Mountain and Death Coast, beyond the resthouse of Attipetty in the Island of Ceylon, with its surroundings.
16. Another view of the Fort of Point de Galle as seen by one entering from the sea.
17. Still another view of the Fort of Point de Galle as seen from a part of the harbour.
18. A view of the Fort of Point de Galle, from the interior.
19. A landscape from the garden of the Rev. Mr. Marinus, outside the Fort of Galle, showing Adam's Peak and the so-called Haycock in the distance.
20. Ground plan of the Fort of Galle.
21. Another view of the Fort of Matura.
22. A view of the Fort of Matura.
23. General plan of the Fort of Matura.
24. A view of the Fort of Catuna.
25. Ground plan of the famous Fort of Catuna.
26. A view of the so-called Adam's Peak, together with the surrounding country and a correct representation of the various objects of curiosity belonging to it.
27. A view of the elevated ground surrounding Adam's Peak.
28. Writings, caricatures, and hieroglyphics seen on and around Adam's Peak.
29. On this plate is represented a room wherein a huge statue with minor statues and other objects are seen, together with fresco paintings on the wall illustrating the whole life of a native king.
30. A view of the castle of Jaffnapatam from the land side, showing the gate on the left.
31. A view of Fort Hamenhiel seen from a defile outside Jaffnapatam.
32. A view or representation of different elephants sketched from life.
33. A perspective view of the interior of the famous Dutch Church at Jaffnapatam.
34. A view of the interior of the castle of Jaffnapatam.
35. A view of the castle of Jaffnapatam seen from the sea, showing the gate, the Company's stable, and yard.
36. Ground plan of Fort Hamenhiel.
37. A perspective view of the exterior of the Dutch Church at Jaffnapatam.
38. Another view of the famous Adam's Peak seen from the resthouse of Kahawatta.
39. A view of the famous Adam's Peak, as seen from the resthouse of Kahawatta.
40. Another view of the Fort of Point de Galle showing the ships coming into the harbour.
41. Another view of the Fort of Colombo seen from the harbour.
42. A view of the Fort of Colombo and the chief offices as seen from the harbour.
43. A view of Hulftsdorp from another window looking towards the Mondour.
44. Coloured picture of Colombo Harbour and surroundings in 1656.

AN OLD DUTCH PICTURE OF CEYLON.*

I am indebted to Mr. R. G. Anthonisz, the Government Archivist, for some of the names of those figuring in the enlarged photograph of the Dutch picture in the Library, of the Grand Audience granted by the Dutch Governor to the Embassy from the King of Kandy at Colombo in 1772. The names are :—

Juan Willem Falck, Governor.
Bartholomeus Jacobus Raket, Chief Administrator.
Arnoldus Frankena, Lieutenant-Colonel.
Godfried Leonhard de Coste, Dessave.
Harmanus Jeronimus van Chef, Titular Senior Merchant.
Jan Hendrik Borwater, Fiscal.
Gerrit Engel Holst, Pay Bookhouder.
William Jacob van de Graaf, Secretary.
Cornelis de Cock, Chief Storekeeper.
Jacobus de Bordes, Trade Bookhouder.

* Afbeelding der plegtige Audientie verleent door Zyn Weledele, Grootagtbaare de Heer Gouverneur en Directeur van't Eyland Ceylon, etc., etc., aan't jaarlykse Gesándjchap van den Koning van Candia, te Colombo : in den Jaare, 1772.—G. A. J.

I had been trying for some time to locate the *venue* of the scene in the Dutch picture, and thought I had succeeded in doing so by the following extract I came across in Parliamentary Papers, 1851, Ceylon (correspondence relating to Wolfendahl Church, pages 72 and 73) :—

> The house close by Wolfendahl Church was a Government House, in which, in the Dutch time, the ambassadors of the King of Kandy were entertained. It was once also rest-house, afterwards the seminary, and the site where it stood is now the burial ground in connexion with St. Paul's Church.

I am indebted to His Excellency Sir Alexander Swettenham, K.C.M.G., Governor of British Guiana, for the following information :—

> The scene of the picture is, I believe, in the centre of the Fort Church, Colombo, which, prior to its dedication (1818–1824), was the Dutch Governor's house, in which all Council meetings took place.
>
> It was not customary—far from it—for the Governor and Council to go to the house where the Kandyan envoys were lodged. The envoys used to come to the Governor and Council for audience.
>
> Latterly, I believe, the envoys were lodged in the house presently used as an armoury by the volunteers in the Pettah ; formerly they lodged close to Wolfendahl Church. You will see in Valentyn that the old Government House was where the Fort Church is.

DONORS.

The Library is indebted to the following for additions to its collection :—

Mr. A. Chinniah, Veterinary Surgeon.
The Trustees of the British Museum.
The Trustees of the Indian Museum.
The British Association for the Advancement of Science.
The Ceylon Government.
Prince Albert I. of Monaco.
Mr. E. S. W. Senathi Raja.
Mr. W. N. de A. Rajepakse.
The Government Museum, Madras.
Mr. W. E. Davidson, C.C.S.
The Bureau of Education, Washington.
The Royal Society of London.
Mr. H. M. Gunesekera.

OLA MANUSCRIPTS.

123 manuscripts were consulted in the Library.

Sarartha Sangraha was frequently consulted by Buddhist priests and extracts from it taken. Another reader is gradually making a copy of the whole work.

Atthakatha on Sanyutta Nikaya of the Sutta Pitaka not being in the Library, steps have been taken to procure a copy of this work.

The following works have been acquired for the Library :—

Rasavahini Tika : Commentary on Rasavahini, a Historical Work.
Dalada Sirita : History of the Tooth-relic.
Mahasudarsana Sutta : One of Buddha's Sermons.
Sandakinduru Jatakaya : A Poetical Religious Work by Vilgammula Thera.
Satipatthanapadaenuma : Text of the Satipatthana Sutta, arranged word by word in order for paraphrasing.
Satipatthanasutra Sanne : An Interverbal Translation in Sinhalese of the Satipatthana Sutta.

The Archæological Commissioner is having a very old work, "Vinaya Tika," obtained by Mr. Parker in the North-Western Province, copied for the Library. The manuscript contains 241 olas (20 lines to each) closely written in antique Sinhalese character and needs special care in copying.

The collection of manuscripts having been found to want cleaning, an experienced man was engaged for the work. The entire collection was cleaned at a cost of Rs. 78·75. Many of the manuscripts were found to be damp and mildewed. The work of cleaning ola manuscripts and exposing them periodically to the air and applying resin oil to the leaves is as essential to their preservation as the wiping and dusting is to printed books.

I have to thank Chief Translator Mudaliyar Gunasekera for his kind help and assistance in reporting on ola manuscripts offered for purchase.

READERS.

Many visitors from all parts of the Island, who came down for the Royal visit celebrations, visited the Library and made use of it.

The number of readers (*i.e.*, of registered visits to the Library) was 1,035.

Seventy-five tickets were issued to readers, including renewals of old tickets and 37 new tickets.

It is particularly worthy of notice that among our visitors have been some scientific men who have consulted our collections and studied in the Library.

Besides our readers and others resident in Ceylon, the following visitors to the Island made use of the institution :—

J. Alexander, M.D.
Capt. Chester, U.S.S. Kentucky.
Rev. B. M. McDonell, N.S.W.
Rev. McIntyre, Sydney.
Capt. Alexander, R.N.
The Rajah of Ramnad.
General Olivier.
The Maharajah of Jhodpure.
H. H. Risley, I.C.S.
Dr. Taike.
The Maldivian Prince and suite.
S. C. Rudra,
Prof. A. Bastian.
Sir Edward Hudson Kinahan.
L. E. H Graham-Clarke.
M. A. Foley, Sydney.
R. Shelford, Curator, Sarawak Museum.

ACCOMMODATION.

Since 1893 I have been pointing out the necessity for more accommodation for the Library. Want of space has, since I assumed duties here, proved a serious hindrance to the development and extension of the Library. Every endeavour has been made to make the most of the limited space available. Books have even been arranged on the shelves according to size regardless of their scientific relationship, and much space thus economized by this means. Twenty-four years have elapsed since the Museum Library was founded. Additional room is now urgently required, and the necessity for the enlargement of the building (more especially in connection with the Library) has been strongly represented to Government by the Committee. The want of adequate room is a most pressing question, and is one which has to be seriously considered, if the Library is to be further developed. It is hoped that the question of providing room for the legitimate needs and expansion of the Library will engage the Government's early attention.

The Trustees of the British Museum have been kind enough to present this Library with the Catalogue of the Printed Books in the Library of the British Museum. It is a most valuable donation. The catalogue is sold at £84 nett. It contains 393 parts, each part averaging 300 columns. The printing of this catalogue was begun in 1881, and brought to a conclusion in 1900. This is by far the most important donation the Library has received for some time, but coming at a time when embarassments caused by limited accommodation are greater than they have ever been before, this generous gift adds to the necessity for more accommodation.

CATALOGUES.

The work of cataloguing has gone on steadily throughout the year :—

Part II.—Printed Books (Subject Catalogue): 48 pages of proof were finally passed.
Part I.—Catalogue of Pali, Sinhalese, and Sanskrit Manuscripts, compiled by the Assistant Librarian, was issued from the press.

Mr. F. D. Jayasinhe was engaged from 15th April up to 15th October in helping in cataloguing work.

It is anticipated that by the end of 1902 the Subject Catalogue, Part II., Printed Books, will be issued from the press. This catalogue has occupied a considerable part of the time of my assistant and myself. The catalogue ought to prove of benefit to all students who wish to avail themselves of our collection of books. Owing to the want of a catalogue, an alphabetical author's list was issued in September, 1894, and two subject catalogues—supplements of additions—were issued in June, 1896, and July, 1899.

The important work of a subject catalogue of the author's list issued in 1894 was commenced in 1898 and completed. Owing to other urgent demands on the Government Press, the printing of this catalogue was not taken in hand till 1901. The catalogue consists of 5,400 slips of main titles and cross references and contains all desirable information, and with its issue all the books in the Library and their subject-matter will be thoroughly indexed and made available to the public. Special attention has been given to Zoology and works on Ceylon. This catalogue will be a key to literature on special subjects at present hidden away in journals and periodicals. Owing to the absence of this subject catalogue it has been found most difficult to present readers with all the available literature in the Library on any particular subject.

CONCLUSION.

Inquiries on a great variety of subjects relating to Ceylon (specially History and Zoology) continue to be received. This affords gratifying testimony to the resources at the command of the Library for imparting information generally and more especially concerning the Island and its affairs.

The books and manuscripts are in good condition, every effort has been made to secure the best means for their preservation. It is needless to observe that vigilance and sustained effort are required to keep the books free from danger of destruction by rats and insects.

With the issue of the Catalogue of Pali, Sinhalese, and Sanskrit Manuscripts and Subject Catalogue, Part II., Printed Books, practically the whole Library will have been catalogued and indexed, excepting new acquisitions. Every possible means has been resorted to to make the Library of use to the public, and the catalogues (those issued and in the press) meet all requirements and render the books and their contents accessible to any one who wishes to utilize them. It is hoped that readers will show interest and sympathy in the work of the Library by making use of it.

As I said in a previous report, libraries of all public institutions flourish and serve the purposes for which they are created in proportion to the active sympathy and intelligent interest of those who support and use them. In this lies much of the secret of their potency for good.

GERARD A. JOSEPH,
Secretary and Librarian.

Colombo Museum, January 6, 1902.

COLOMBO HARBOUR WORKS.

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT ENGINEER FOR 1901.

MAINTENANCE.

South-West Breakwater.—The annual series of soundings and levels taken over this work showed that its condition was completely satisfactory. The quantity of rubble deposited on the sea side was 6,516 tons 17 cwt.

Bed of Harbour.—The periodical soundings showed that the depth was being well maintained.

Dredging.—The quantity of material removed by the "Sir John Coode" was 219,300 cubic yards, and by the "Triton" 101,474 cubic yards. The number of days worked by each vessel was 175 and 133.

Moorings.—Nine sets of moorings have been taken up and re-screwed to give additional length between buoys. Of the thirty-six sets of moorings provided for, the last is now being put down. Of these, all except three sets will have four screws. The latter will be completed as soon as additional screws are available, which will be in the course of the next few months. Four sets still remain to be taken up and put down in their new positions. An additional six sets have been sanctioned and indented for, making forty-two sets in all.

Inner Harbour Dredging.—The quantity dredged by the "Priestman" digger was 27,700 tons, of which 13,750 tons were sold for ballast, and the remainder deposited at the reclamation ground.

HARBOUR EXTENSION WORKS.

Blockyard.—The number of blocks made during 1901 was 2,963, as against 1,941 for 1900. Of these, 2,523 were large blocks, averaging 21 tons in weight, and 440 were Coal Depôt blocks, averaging 7½ tons. The quantity of material used in the construction of these blocks was as under:—

Broken metal	...	...	...	30,000 cubic yards
Sand	...	...	...	10,000 "
Cement	...	...	...	31,500 casks

Patent Slip.—It was hoped that the slip would be ready for use early in 1902, but progress has not been so rapid as was expected. After the end of March, when block-setting ceases on the North-West Breakwater and more divers are available, better progress will be made.

The Guide Jetty and temporary stage were completed early last year and all the concrete blocks set. The landward portion has been completed, with the exception of the engine-house. The lower portion is well in hand, and should be completed in April or May. There will then remain only the concrete ribs and rails connecting the land portion with the lower portion and the removal of the temporary staging. The cradle is now being put together.

Workshops.—The workshops have been kept so fully employed that overtime has had to be resorted to in several instances to enable us to cope with the large amount of work now necessary.

Reclamation.—During 1901 a considerable amount of reclamation was carried out at the new Coal Depôt. The area now reclaimed amounts to 12 acres, or one-half of the whole area. The concrete protecting wall was extended along the sea front for 900 feet, giving a total length of 1,100 feet at the end of the year.

Boat Repairing Basin.—No work was carried out on the boat basin during 1901, but it is hoped that a start will be made during the current year to complete this very necessary undertaking.

Mahara Quarry.—The quantity of rubble sent to Colombo from this quarry during the year was 87,625 tons 4 cwt.:—

	Tons	cwt.		Tons	cwt.
January ...	5,152	6	September...	8,821	10
February ...	4,221	5	October ...	9,480	5
March ...	5,099	6	November ...	8,671	1
April ...	3,722	10	December ...	8,809	19
May ...	6,379	6			
June ...	8,793	1	Total ...	87,625	4
July ...	9,432	12			
August ...	9,042	3			

This rubble was distributed over the works as under :—

	Tons cwt.
(1) Mounds, North-West Breakwater	14,712 17
(2) Concrete materials for North-West Breakwater, Coaling Depôt, Patent Slip, &c.	21,558 4
(3) Founds, Patent Slip	6,425 11
(4) Embankment, Coal Depôt	21,626 1
(5) Sundry work, Patent Slip	145 8
(6) Concrete materials for Graving Dock	16,691 19
(7) Sundry work	5,983 15
(8) Supplied to other Departments, &c.	481 9
Total ...	87,625 4

The convict labour employed during the year was 96,890, or a daily average of 311 :—

January ...	7,736	September ...	7,068
February ...	6,799½	October ...	8,716½
March ...	7,412	November ...	10,922½
April ...	7,410	December ...	11,510½
May ...	7,593½		
June ...	6,623	Total ...	96,890
July ...	7,526½		
August ...	7,572		

Free labour employed, working locomotives, cranes, &c., was a daily average of 15.

Mutwal Quarry.—There has been an excellent working face of stone in this quarry throughout the year. The stock of stone obtained last year, and mentioned in my report, was all used up in the construction of the North-West Breakwater and berms, and at the commencement of April, when the requirements of the Breakwater ceased for the season, the quarry was practically empty. From that date, however, most of the stone obtained was again stacked for the needs of the following working monsoon, and at the end of October about 18,000 to 20,000 tons of material were available, while at the end of the year there was an ample stock of stone in hand. In addition to supplying stone for the North-West Breakwater, material has been obtained from this quarry for the supply of about 300 hand stone breakers.

The output of rubble from Mutwal Quarry for the year was 63,157 tons 15 cwt. as under :—

	Tons cwt.		Tons cwt.
January	7,944 1	September... ...	3,207 18
February	8,860 3	October	3,588 10
March	8,564 19	November... ...	5,272 15
April	3,097 8	December... ...	8,647 17
May	3,965 6		
June	3,623 8	Total ...	63,157 15.
July	3,820 8		
August	2,565 2		

and was distributed as under :—

	Tons cwt.
(1) Mounds, North-West Breakwater	21,300 0
(2) Concrete material for blocks, North-West Breakwater, Coal Depôt, &c.	19,845 19
(3) Upkeep of South-West Breakwater	6,516 17
(4) Reclamation, pitching slopes	715 16
(5) Concrete material, Graving Dock	12,685 16
(6) Sundry work	1,953 3
(7) Ballast for dredgers	120 4
Total ...	63,157 15

The convict labour employed in the quarry was 91,299½, or a daily average of 293 :—

January ...	6,467½	September ...	9,034
February ...	6,511	October ...	8,006½
March ...	7,535	November ...	5,188
April ...	7,862	December ...	5,918
May ...	7,580½		
June ...	8,078	Total ...	91,299½
July ...	9,340½		
August ...	9,778½		

North-East Breakwater.—This work is entirely satisfactory, no alteration having taken place during the year. It has, however, been necessary to repair the staging erected along the Breakwater to maintain it in a condition suitable for running wagons.

North-West Breakwater.—Block-setting in the Breakwater was continued from the commencement of the year until the 30th March, when the stock of seasoned blocks in the blockyard was exhausted. The usual precautions were then taken against damage to the structure by the south-west monsoon, special blocks were built into the scar end of the works, tie rods were fixed, chains made fast, and the "Titan" road removed for 100 feet from the scar end of the work, in addition to which 300 tons of large plums were deposited around the toe of the Breakwater at the point where the block-setting ceased, and the "Titan" travelled back to the north-west head. Thus the work remained until the 2nd November, when block-setting was recommenced. The early part of the north-east monsoon was unusually rough, and the progress made in the Breakwater consequently retarded, as work was almost impossible during the afternoons, even up to the end of December. At the end of the year the construction of the Northern Arm had reached 1,275 lineal feet, or nearly half of its final length.

I am glad to be able to report that the stability of the structure is well maintained, no signs of uneven settlement being apparent.

Industry.—The "Industry" was engaged depositing rubble in the foundation berm of the Breakwater from 1st November until the end of the year.

GRAVING DOCK.

Cofferdam.—The cofferdam was completed on the 25th February, 1901, and the water inside pumped out by midday on the 27th. It has proved to be perfectly water-tight and satisfactory in every way.

Excavation.—Immediately the water was pumped out from within the dam, the temporary sump (for draining the trenches during excavation and building) was commenced and carried down to a depth of 70 feet 6 inches below low water ordinary spring tide by April. A short heading was then driven to connect the sump with the south trench.

The trench for the south-west return wall and the south dock wall was commenced on 6th May, and the one for the north-west return wall and north wall of the dock was begun in October.

During the year 13,662 cubic yards of cabook were excavated above low water ordinary spring tide, and 29,214 cubic yards of soft material and 1,045 cubic yards of rock have been excavated in timbered trenches, inclusive of the excavation for the heading and sump. The total amount of excavation up to the end of the year being 179,194 cubic yards.

Stone-dressing.—More than one-third of the whole amount of stone required for the dock has now been dressed.

The monthly daily average of the number of convicts at Mahara was varied from 80 to 17, while an average of 18 convicts has been employed in dressing "pitching" at Mutwal.

At Kochchikada there are 158 masons employed, the convict labour having been entirely dispensed with from the 8th June, up to which date there was an average of from 45 to 82 of free labour.

The output of stone for the year has been as follows :—

	Cubic Feet.		Cubic Feet.
Shoring courses ...	2,004¾	Quoins ...	1,288¼
Lower broad altars ...	3,100¾	Circular quoins ...	705½
Lower altars ...	11,413¾	Slide stones ...	653¼
Altar coping ...	2,697	Pipe groove quoins ...	271¼
Steps	1,470		
Keel block seatings ...	139½	Total ...	25,306¾
Broad altars ...	1,563¼		

	Square Yards.
Pitching	334

	Cubic Yards.
The moulded concrete facing blocks were all completed in August, containing...	1,414

	Cubic Feet.
The total of all dressed stone up to the 31st December, 1901, is ...	33,796¾

	Square Yards.
The total amount of pitching to same date is	567

Temporary Buildings.—The buildings for the concrete mixers have been completed and the machinery erected therein and satisfactorily tested. The cement store, foundations for the stone crusher, engine-house for the same, and portable engine and boilers for pumping were all erected by March.

Stone-breaking.—The stone crusher was erected in the same month and started in April, and has broken 7,651 cubic yards during the year. In addition to this, 10,770 cubic yards have been broken by hand, and up to date a total of 19,310 cubic yards has been done.

Machinery and Plant.—During the year the following plant has been received :—

Three 2½-ton cranes arrived in April.
Three do. June.
Four do. August.
Two do. September.
Light railway, 30 trollies and 50 narrow gauge side wagons.
Two concrete mixers.
One 16 H. & P. portable engine for concrete mixers.
One 10 do. circular saw.
One vertical frame saw.
One 9-in. pulsometer pump and boiler.
Twenty-five side-tip earth wagons.
The whole of the timber ordered for the trenches was delivered by July.

Free Labour.—The number of free labourers employed was 780 on the last day of December, 1901, whereas the daily average for the month of December, 1900, was 534.

Staff.—The health of the staff has been fairly satisfactory.

The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 3,225,808·27, as under :—

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Upkeep of South-West Breakwater, Inner Harbour, dredging, &c.	—	83,198 10
Harbour improvements, dredging, and moorings ...	227,861 98	
New works at Customs, &c.	418,994 28	
		646,856 26
Harbour Extension Works, Graving Dock	—	2,495,753 91
		3,225,808 27

The total expenditure on Harbour Extension Works, Graving Dock, &c., to 31st December, 1901, is—

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Harbour Extension Works, North-East and North-West Breakwaters, Reclamation, Coal Depôt, Patent Slip, and Barge Repairing Basin	5,663,639 22	
Stock of plant, stores, &c., at 31st December, 1901, for Harbour Extension Works, &c.	1,584,535 45	
Removal of workyard from Galle Buck to Reclamation, building block jetty, &c.	1,049,802 43	
Graving Dock	1,577,271 57	
Plant for Graving Dock	541,290 83	
Total Expenditure to 31st December, 1901 ...	—	10,416,539 50
Grand Total Expenditure from commencement of West-South Breakwater in 1873 to 31st December, 1901	—	25,487,640 15

Colombo Harbour Works,
March 24, 1902.

J. H. BOSTOCK,
Resident Engineer.

VETERINARY.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT VETERINARY SURGEON FOR 1901.

I HAVE the honour to present my report for 1901.

CONTAGIOUS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES OF CATTLE.

I.—*Rinderpest.*

During the early part of the year rinderpest prevailed in the Western and Sabaragamuwa Provinces. In the Northern Province a suspected outbreak occurred in the Jaffna District. There were 35 cases, 21 deaths, and 6 recoveries; the outbreak did not spread further. In February there was an outbreak amongst the cattle in the Racquet Court, Colombo. All the animals, 34 in number, were at once removed to the plague camp at Kanatta, where I inoculated them with glycerinated bile with the aid of the Stock Inspectors. Six of them died before ten days elapsed, the remainder were liberated after a fortnight's quarantine. The outbreak was confined to these cases. There was also an outbreak in a dairy in Colombo. All the cattle in the infected herd were taken out of Colombo, and out of 19 cases there were 10 deaths and 9 recoveries.

In April there was an extensive outbreak amongst the cart bulls at the Night Soil Depôt. The sick and suspected animals were sent to the Kanatta plague camp. A Stock Inspector was stationed on the premises, isolation huts were erected, and each pair of bulls segregated, instead of keeping them in the larger sheds all together, and inoculation carried out as far as possible. At the time I heard of the disease there had been about 40 cases, with 30 deaths, 2 were ill at the time, and 8 convalescent. After the suppressive measures were put into force, there were 6 deaths at the plague camp amongst the suspected animals isolated there, and with this loss the disease was checked.

By June the disease only existed in the Western Province and in Sabaragamuwa. In August there were only one or two doubtful cases on hand in Hewagam korale, Western Province, and by the latter end of August the disease had subsided altogether. From then until the end of the year —over four months—no cases were reported from any part of the Island.

Cattle Disease Committee.—In February a Committee was appointed by His Excellency the Governor to inquire into the prevalence of rinderpest in the Island and the more effectual means of its suppression. The members were, the Hon. Mr. W. H. Jackson (President); Hon. Mr. S. N. W. Hulugalla, Ratemahatmaya; A. S. Pagden, Esq., Mayor of Colombo; Don S. D. Bandaranayaka, Esq., Maha Mudaliyar; and myself.

After full inquiries had been made the following report was sent in to Government:—

> The Committee appointed to inquire as to the prevalence of cattle murrain in the Island and as to what measures can be taken for its more effectual suppression have the honour to submit their report:—
>
> (1) PREVALENCE OF CATTLE MURRAIN.
>
> From the reports of the various Government Agents and of the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon it appears that during the last two years the Island has been singularly free from cattle murrain. Small outbreaks have occurred in Colombo (several times), and in the Colombo, Kalutara, and Ratnapura Districts, but, as soon as they have been brought to the notice of the authorities, have been without difficulty controlled and in a short time stamped out.
>
> This freedom from murrain appears due, as far as the Western and Central portions of the Island are concerned, to greater vigilance in Colombo, the port of importation, and centre whence disease has in the past been frequently diffused; to more systematic and speedy reporting of outbreaks whenever they occur; to an increased veterinary staff, more frequently permitting a trained man to be sent without delay to the infected district and there direct the steps to be taken; and to the gradually, though slowly, increasing confidence on the part of the cattle owners in the method adopted by the Veterinary Department to arrest disease.
>
> To the total closing in 1898 of the ports in the Northern Province to imports from Southern India, and to restricted importations in 1899 and 1900 (measures taken in connection with plague precautions), the immunity experienced in the Northern, North-Western, North-Eastern, and North-Central portions of the Island must be attributed.

(2) MEASURES FOR MORE EFFECTUAL PREVENTION.

(a) Measures now adopted and available Means.

Previous to 1895, beyond a short pamphlet by the then Veterinary Surgeon, no record of any preventive steps, other than those the village headmen were supposed to take, has been brought to the notice of the Committee.

With 1896 a commencement was made in recording outbreaks, the various districts sending half-yearly returns to Colombo, while individual outbreaks were reported by letter to the Director of Public Instruction, under whom the Veterinary Surgeon then worked. This system, which entailed a report by the headman to Government Agent, thence through the Director of Public Instruction to the Veterinary Surgeon, took so long in reaching the hands of the latter that the outbreak was frequently weeks old before any steps could be taken by the Surgeon; nor could he, even if promptly informed, have effected much, as but one officer, Mr. Hoole, constituted his whole staff. By degrees staff and system have alike improved until there are to-day an Assistant Veterinary Surgeon (a graduate of the Bombay Veterinary College) and six Stock Inspectors, trained locally by the Government Veterinary Surgeon. This staff is distributed as follows:—

The Western Province: Government Veterinary Surgeon and two Stock Inspectors.
The Central Province: Mr. Hoole, Assistant Veterinary Surgeon.
The North-Central Province: Stock Inspector Dias.
The Northern Province: Stock Inspector T. Mahamooth.
The North-Western Province: Stock Inspector A. M. Fernando.
Province of Sabaragamuwa: Stock Inspector Wijanayeka.

Upon an outbreak occurring in any district the headman is ordered to report at once to the Government Agent, who directs the Stock Inspector attached to his Kachcheri to proceed to the spot, and at the same time telegraphs to the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon. The latter sends any special instructions that the circumstances of the particular outbreak may demand, and, if necessary, further assistance to the infected district. From the comparison of the systems in force in 1896 and 1901, it is apparent that during that period very great strides have been made in coping with outbreaks of disease.

The total mortality from all causes in 1900 is returned as 16,781, out of a total of 1,307,961 head of cattle, or 1·28 per cent.; while the average mortality for the three years 1865-1867, as given in the report of the Cattle Commission of 1869, amounted to no less than 59,381 head per annum from murrain alone.

(b) Proposed Measures.

1. In the first place, the existing laws and regulations should be enforced with much greater vigour and promptitude. While admitting that during the last five years there has been a considerable advance in this respect, the Committee are of opinion that outbreaks should be, in many cases, much more promptly reported than they are, and concealment of cases or neglect to isolate should in every instance be followed by the prosecution of the offender. For instance, during the last year, within the limits of Colombo, two outbreaks of murrain occurred, in one of which, after the suspected cattle had been separated, no trouble was taken by the owners to keep them separate, while in the other the disease was never reported by the owners and not discovered by the authorities until several days after the occurrence of the first case.

2. The Committee believe inoculation with glycerinated bile to be of great value as a preventive, and recommend power being given to the Government Agent, upon the advice of the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, to make it compulsory within any infected area.

3. While recognizing the impossibility of insisting on improved grazing grounds or a better food supply for village cattle, the Committee believe that one measure quite practicable—compulsory castration—would tend greatly to improve the breed of cattle generally, and therefore to increase their power of resisting disease.

4. The gradual strengthening of the staff of the Government Veterinary Surgeon until it is able to deal promptly with any outbreak that may occur. At present, for instance, there is no member of the staff in the Uva, Southern,* or Eastern Provinces.

5. The insufficiency of pasture, the indifference to, or absence of any, food supply, and the overstocking of cattle have been repeatedly brought to the notice of Government and villagers alike, but no measures of compulsion can be recommended in the matter: it can only be hoped that in time the owners will come to realize their importance and pay more attention to them.

QUARANTINE.

Such facts as have been brought before the Committee tend to show that murrain is not endemic, but that cases reported as such are the lingering remnants of an outbreak originally traceable to infection by imported cattle. However this may be, the fact that murrain is in the large majority of cases imported is apparent, firstly, from the frequent outbreaks in Colombo, where large numbers of cattle are imported; and secondly, from the immunity experienced in the Northern (and consequently the North-Central and North-Western Provinces) by the prohibition or restriction of importation from ports of Southern India during the last three years.

It is clear therefore that quarantine, if practicable at reasonable expense, is highly desirable. Owing to the difficulty in obtaining food and water, especially the latter, in the northern districts of the Island, cattle quarantine on a large scale is not practicable. At the same time if quarantine is to be effective, it must be thorough. The Committee therefore recommend that all importation of cattle, except for local purposes, should be prohibited in the outports, and Colombo made the only port at which cattle from over sea can be landed. For local purposes but few cattle are imported into the outports, and this can be permitted

* Southern Province since provided for.

upon license obtained from the Government Agent of the Province into which it is proposed to import, after proper measures for quarantining have been arranged. Such importations are, as stated above, but small, and can easily be provided for.

It should further be borne in mind that with the frequent steamer service between Nagapatam, Paumben, and Colombo, the prohibition of importations into the ports of the Northern Province by sailing vessel will be attended with but little, if any, hardship to the cattle dealers, and with great benefit to the cattle themselves. This year, for instance, those landed at Kayts, while being marched down to the grazing grounds of the North-Central Province, died in large numbers from exhaustion and want of food all along the journey.

As regards Colombo, the average number of cattle imported weekly amounts to 340, or 57 per day. Of these, about 62 per cent. go to the Colombo slaughter-houses, leaving 183 per week, or 27 per diem, imported for purposes other than slaughter in Colombo.

It is proposed to march these imported cattle direct to the quarantine station, thence those for slaughter in Colombo will be removed as soon after purchase by the butchers as practicable to the slaughter-house, this leaving the comparatively small number of 183 per week to be dealt with for the full quarantine period.

The Colonial Veterinary Surgeon advises the Committee that the risk of infection from walking infected cattle from the port to the quarantine station is so small as to be negligible.

As shown above, the average number of cattle to be quarantined is, after deducting those sent for slaughter, 183 per week, the Committee think therefore that twenty sheds, each capable of holding thirty head of cattle, will prove ample for general purposes, while for isolation of suspected cattle four sheds of like capacity should be provided. For sick cattle no sheds need be provided; upon the occurrence of disease cadjan lean-tos for each head of cattle should be erected, which on the termination of the case would be destroyed by fire.

Constructing the sheds of iron frames with cadjan roofing the total cost should not exceed Rs. 30,000, while another Rs. 10,000 should be allowed for fencing and lines.

The cost of feeding cattle at the quarantine station should fall upon the importer, who should further pay a small fee per head for the accommodation afforded him, a fee which is now exacted by the owners of the Wolfendahl cattle stalls.

It is essential that as large a block of land as practicable should be given up for this purpose, in order to minimize the risk of the spread of infection, should disease break out in the station; for the same reason the sheds should be put up as far away from each other as possible. The isolation sheds should be separately fenced off.

Apart from the direct benefit which it is believed that effectual quarantining will confer, it seems almost beyond doubt that the cattle market will be established at the quarantine station; to this the Committee see no objection; while removal of the cattle from crowded stalls of Wolfendahl, whither they are now taken, and where they cannot but make the surroundings insanitary, will prove of great benefit to that quarter of the town.

A charge of 30 cents per head for all animals quarantined would realize nearly Rs. 3,000 per annum, and should suffice for all expenses for upkeep of the establishment. As regards buildings, the benefit to be conferred on the general community is so great that the Committee consider that it would not be inequitable to meet their cost from the General Revenue.

LEGISLATION.

The existing laws generally are sufficient for all ordinary purposes, but in the event of quarantine being established, an amendment of section 13 of Ordinance No. 9 of 1891, authorizing a general quarantine, and an enactment closing the outports of the Island to cattle importation, except for local purposes, will be necessary; while fresh provision of the law will be needed, if the suggestions of the Committee as to compulsory castration and inoculation are adopted.

II.—*Foot and Mouth Disease.*

During the year this disease has been general at one time or another pretty well all over the country. The losses have been very small, and probably over 90 per cent. have recovered. Any losses have been neglected cases and young sucking calves, which usually die when the mother is attacked, as a result of the milk becoming of an irritant nature.

Pamphlets dealing with the disease were printed in English and Sinhalese, and have been distributed in infected districts. The treatment advised has been very successful in the hands of the Stock Inspectors and private people. The leaflets can be sent free of charge to any one applying for them. With ordinary care the disease is easy to cure in most cases in this country.

STAFF.

During the year four new Stock Inspectors were appointed, three from 1st January and one from 1st June. At date the arrangement of the staff is as follows:—

Assistant Veterinary Surgeon.

Mr. E. T. Hoole, Kandy.

Stock Inspectors.

Western Province ...	...	P. C. J. Fernando. A. M. Ahamat (appointed in 1902).
Northern Province	...	T. Mahamooth.
Southern Province	...	E. W. Jayatileka.
North-Western Province	...	A. M. Fernando.
North-Central Province	...	D. L. Dias.
Sabaragamuwa ...	...	M. D. Wijanayeka.

The Eastern and Uva Provinces are not yet provided for.

Although a good many difficulties are met with in travelling and from the indifference and neglect of cattle owners and delays in reporting disease, which is only done after several deaths have occurred, and other animals attacked, the members of the staff have worked very successfully during the year. The majority of outbreaks were amongst large numbers of cattle, and the fact that diseases like rinderpest and hoof-and-mouth disease did not spread widely is sufficient proof of their attentive and energetic work. A *précis* of the report of each is annexed :—

Mr. E. T. Hoole, Assistant Veterinary Surgeon, Kandy.

Assumed charge of the Central Province in January. His first visit was to an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Dikoya; the affected animals recovered, and the disease was checked. In February there was an extensive outbreak of hoof-and-mouth disease in the Nuwara Eliya District, 11 cattle had died out of 53 reported cases. After he went to the spot there was no further mortality, and several weeks later the disease stopped. The reason the disease was widespread in this instance was that it was carried by "tavalam" cattle.

There were also small outbreaks in the Kandy and Matale Districts, which were quickly suppressed, and a more extensive one in Tumpane, which lasted several weeks, due to the carelessness of the owners and to wild boars conveying the infection.

The Province has been free from any general outbreak of rinderpest during the year, and only one or two suspected cases amongst cart cattle were reported. Precautions were taken, and in no case did anything further result.

During his visits he met 337 cases of hoof-and-mouth disease, treated 320, with 318 recoveries and 2 deaths. He inspected 121 villages, and travelled 1,254 miles.

Mr. D. L. Dias, Anuradhapura.

There was no rinderpest during the year. The diseases were hoof-and-mouth disease, worm complaint especially amongst young buffaloes, ulcers, and wounds. Out of 1,404 cases of the above diseases brought to his notice, he treated 710, and all recovered; the remainder, 694, also recovered naturally or under native treatment. There were no losses from rinderpest during the year. He visited 407 villages, and travelled 2,232 miles.

Mr. A. M. Fernando, Kurunegala.

Visited outbreaks of rinderpest in the Western Province in the first half of the year, visiting ninety-six villages and inoculating 40 cattle which had been exposed to infection: 6 died before ten days elapsed, the remaining 34 remained healthy.

In April he was stationed at the Night Soil Depôt, Colombo, and remained on the premises day and night for eighteen days in consequence of the outbreak of rinderpest there amongst over 200 head of cattle. He carried out all imposed measures with great diligence, and was very successful in checking the disease, which is referred to earlier in the report.

In May he assumed duties as Stock Inspector, North-Western Province, stationed at Kurunegala, and has been busily employed treating cases of hoof-and-mouth disease. There has been no outbreak of rinderpest other than one case which occurred in the town, which he diagnosed as rinderpest on post-mortem examination. All precautionary measures were taken, and there was no other case. He has caused a segregation hut to be erected outside the town, and any case occurring in the town removed there at once. About 1,200 cases of hoof-and-mouth disease have been treated out of 2,365 cases met with, the balance not treated being mild cases not requiring anything more than cleanliness.

The galas in the town have been visited once a week, and a report made to the Local Board Inspector as to their condition.

Mr. T. Mahamooth, Jaffna.

1. *Cattle Disease.*—In January a suspected outbreak of murrain occurred in the Punakari district, which was satisfactorily suppressed. Out of 35 cases, there were 29 deaths, which occurred before the arrival of the Inspector on the spot, owing to late reports. In April an outbreak of hoof-and-mouth disease occurred at Elephant Pass: there were 31 cases, 8 deaths, and 25 recoveries under the Inspector's treatment.

2. *Horse-breeding Establishment.*—The greater part of the Inspector's work has been in connection with the horses on Delft and Iranativu. In February he accompanied me to the Islands and assisted in the work. In April and August he visited the Islands and administered medicines to the horses as a preventive against worm disease, and brought those for disposal to Jaffna. As illness usually appears during September and October, he was stationed on the Islands during those months to look after the horses, and only one died during the time he was there.

In September he visited Delft and removed a mare that was ill to Iranativu for better pasture, and took her foal to Jaffna to be hand reared. Two young foals were removed to Jaffna and successfully reared by hand on tinned milk, &c., which reflects great credit upon him, as it is not an easy thing to do under the adverse circumstances prevailing. During the year there were thirty-two foals born and nine deaths, eight brood mares died also from old age or accident. Ten young ones were removed from Iranativu to Jaffna for sale during the year, of which one had to be shot as the result of an accident.

Mr. M. D. S. A. Wijanayeka, Ratnapura.

During the first half of the year he was attached to the office in Colombo, and visited outbreaks of rinderpest in Colombo, Salpiti korale, Ratnapura, Kalutara, and Rayigam korale Districts. In May he took up duties as Stock Inspector, Province of Sabaragamuwa, stationed at Ratnapura, and he has been busily employed in connection with outbreaks of rinderpest and hoof-and-mouth disease since, especially in Kuruwiti korale. He also attended to outbreaks in Nawadun, Meda, and Kadawata korales, and in Three Korales of the Kegalla District. Under his notice during the year there were 282 cases of rinderpest, the majority of which were fatal. He inoculated 103 animals, which had been exposed to infection by being in close proximity to sick ones, of which five only died before protection was conferred.

Of hoof-and-mouth disease he met 498 cases, and treated 394 successfully; the remainder includes natural recoveries without treatment, those treated by vedaralas under his supervision as to isolation, &c., and deaths which were few, mostly sucking calves and neglected cases. He inspected 187 villages, and travelled 1,132 miles.

Mr. E. W. Jayatileka, Galle.

Appointed 1st January, and attached to the office in Colombo. During the first half of the year he visited outbreaks of rinderpest in the Colombo District, Siyane korale, Hewagam korale, and Ratnapura District. In Ratnapura District in one instance the sick animals were half wild, and could not be caught, and with the sanction of the Government Agent they were shot.

During May, June, and July he was largely employed in Hewagam korale in connection with an extensive outbreak of rinderpest. In latter half of the year he visited the Kalutara District several times in consequence of hoof-and-mouth disease.

Of Rinderpest, he met 142 cases, with 56 recoveries, 84 deaths, and he inoculated 37 cattle, of which all remained healthy.

Of Hoof-and-Mouth Disease, he met 59 cases, 57 recoveries and 2 deaths.

During the year he visited sixty-three villages, and travelled 985 miles.

At the end of the year it was arranged for Mr. Jayatileka to take up duties as Stock Inspector, Southern Province, stationed at Galle.

Mr. P. C. J. Fernando, Colombo.

Appointed 1st June, and was attached to the office in Colombo. He visited outbreaks of rinderpest and hoof-and-mouth disease in the Western Province in company with another Inspector, and made himself familiar with the various suppressive measures adopted in dealing with those diseases. He inoculated five cattle for rinderpest.

He was principally concerned with hoof-and-mouth disease, meeting 90 cases, treated 50, and all recovered. Of the balance, with native treatment under his supervision, 38 recovered and 2 died. He inspected fifteen villages, and travelled 122 miles.

Cattle Returns for 1901.

Province.	Number of Cattle.		Number affected by Disease.		Nature of Disease.	Recoveries.	Deaths.
	Buffaloes	Black Cattle or other Breeds.	Buffaloes	Black Cattle or other Breeds.			
Sabaragamuwa ...	39,631	37,226	1,107	1,035	All diseases, including rinderpest and hoof-and-mouth disease	1,242	900
	76,857		2,142				
North-Western ...	111,092	158,812			All diseases, including hoof-and-mouth disease	5,623	1,872
	269,904		7,495				
Uva	21,592	48,047	5,062	10,261	All diseases, including hoof-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, and those destroyed by wild animals and died from old age	11,596	3,727
	69,639		15,323				
North-Central ...	80,901	69,618	501	939	Hoof-and-mouth disease ...	1,111	329
	150,519		1,440				
Northern ...	27,316	198,608			Rinderpest and hoof-and-mouth disease only	41	37
	225,924		78				
Western	63,767	293,250	2,298	3,680	Rinderpest, hoof-and-mouth disease, and other diseases	4,236	1,742
	357,017		5,978				
Eastern	38,798	48,831	1,703	2,221	Hoof-and-mouth disease ...	3,258	666
	87,629		3,924				
Central	51,435	50,205	1,106	1,328	Hoof-and-mouth disease, accidents, and natural causes	1,457	977
	101,640		2,434				
Southern ...	53,922	110,149	3,584	4,447	Hoof-and-mouth, other ordinary diseases, and starvation	4,021	4,010
	164,071		8,031				

The total number of cattle for the whole Island is 1,503,200, and the number of deaths from all diseases 14,260—under 1 per cent.

RETURN OF HORSES, CATTLE, AND SHEEP IMPORTED DURING 1901.

Port.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep and Goats.
Colombo ...	440 ...	24,546 ...	104,763
Trincomalee ...	— ...	22 ..	4
Jaffna	13 ...	4,522 ...	6,960

IMPROVEMENT OF NATIVE CATTLE.

For stud purposes several young bulls bred at the Government Dairy were sold during the year to go into the Provinces :—

The Government Agent, Northern Province : Two for Delft.
Government Agent, Eastern Province : Two for the Province.
Assistant Government Agent, Kegalla : One for the district.
Assistant Government Agent, Nuwara Eliya : Two for the district.

The Kurunegala Dairy Company purchased a stud bull, and several Mudaliyars and estate owners purchased young bulls at the periodical sales.

The two bulls put on Iranativu a year or two ago were in excellent condition when I visited the Islands in February last, and the native owners were very pleased with them and grateful to the Government Agent for sending them. They had plenty of pasture and were very fat.

From several places I have received reports that the bulls sent have not done well at all, and I have in reply suggested simple measures for keeping and using them. Probably in most instances the failure and loss of condition is due to lack of interest and want of pasture and food, being simply turned with village cattle to live as best they can, which may do in some districts, but not in others. Perhaps the best way of using one is to put him in charge of a reliable man in a district for three months in order to get a fair number of cows served, then shift to another district, and so in time get round the Province. A bull must be kept in fair condition; if the pasture is not good enough, an allowance of food daily must be given.

The man in charge of the bull should refuse to allow old and decrepit cows to be served, and should use his influence with his neighbours to get them to send some of their cows to the bull: the offspring growing up amongst the ordinary cattle ought to exert an influence towards improvement.

The interest of the Government Agent on circuit in inquiring after and inspecting the cattle, with a word of encouragement to the owner of an improved and well-reared animal, will do much to command success.

PONY-BREEDING, DELFT AND IRANATIVU.

In February I visited the Islands and carried out the necessary work in connection with the ponies. All particulars with reference to the establishment will doubtless be found in the Government Agent's report for the year. The sickness which usually occurred in former years has been prevented to a great extent by the frequent visits of the Stock Inspector in the North and the periodical administration of vermifuge medicines.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S BODYGUARD HORSES.

No very serious illness occurred amongst the horses during the year. Two horses were purchased, and one cast as unfit for further service, and one destroyed as the result of an accident.

The cases treated were cases of lameness, laminitis, colic, wounds, bursattee, and capped elbow.

GOVERNMENT DAIRY.

In July I took over charge of the Government Dairy from the Director of Public Instruction.

Disease amongst Stock.—No sickness of any consequence occurred during the year. In January a new batch of 22 cows came over from Southern India, and after a few days' quarantine hoof-and-mouth disease appeared amongst them. In all there were five cases: four recovered and one died (an English bull, which contracted the disease from the cows). With this loss the disease was stamped out. Two old and worn out cows died during the year, and two small calves—not a heavy mortality amongst some 200 head of cattle.

The heavy losses in former years amongst the young calves due to worm disease has been effectually prevented by the administration of worm medicines once or twice a month and by special attention being given to the feeding and general management. The grazing of outside cattle in the vicinity of the Dairy and on our grass lands was for some time a nuisance. It has been stopped by the police, and I am much obliged to Sergeant-Major Crispin for his special efforts.

Working of the Dairy.—The Dairy accounts show successful working during the year. The total expenses for the year were, roughly, Rs. 21,100, and the receipts by sale of young stock and milk, roughly, Rs. 27,500, giving a profit of Rs. 6,400 in round numbers. The exact figures will be seen in the several statements annexed.

The balance due to Government on the original votes of Rs. 31,039·12 in 1893 and 1894, amounting to Rs. 6,648·31, was paid off, leaving the stock and buildings valued at about Rs. 23,000 clear of debt. In addition, a credit balance in the Treasury of Rs. 7,399·33 and amount to be recovered on account of milk sold in November and December Rs. 3,179·95, making a total of Rs. 10,579·28 to the credit of the Dairy and Model Farm account at the close of the year.

Stock on hand on 1st January, 1901.

Cows	114
Stud bulls	5
Cart bulls	2
Calves	79
Total ...	200

On 31st December, 1901.

Cows	113
Stud bulls	4
Cart bulls	2
Calves	95
Total ...	214

Before leaving the subject, a word of thanks is due to the able Manager Mr. J. A. G. Rodrigo, who has been in charge of the Dairy since its start, for his energetic work in the interests of the Dairy, and his hearty co-operation during the year. The following statements are annexed :—

A.—Receipts and Expenditure, Government Dairy, 1901.
B.—Receipts and Expenditure, Model Farm, 1901.
C.—Financial Statement, Dairy and Model Farm, 1901.
D.—Capital Account, Government Dairy, 1901.
E.—Balance Sheet showing position of Dairy, 1901.
F.—Live Stock Return, Government Dairy, 1901.

MODEL FARM.

In July I took over from the Director of Public Instruction charge of the Model Farm along with the Government Dairy. Mr. P. Samaranayaka, who was for a long time connected with the late School of Agriculture, has been appointed Manager, and has carried out his duties in a very zealous and efficient manner.

I propose to build sheds and put cattle and sheep there, partly to relieve the Government Dairy of some dry cows and young stock and also to cross the native breeds, especially sheep, with imported breeds, with the object of getting a hardy and improved cross. Grazing ground is provided by the Ridgeway Golf Links, which form a part of the farm. Fruits and vegetables will also be planted.

The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 2,115·14, including rent paid to the Hon. the Government Agent Rs. 1,350, and the receipts Rs. 4,377, including rent of land leased out—rent of Golf Links, &c.—giving a profit of Rs. 2,261·86, of which Rs. 785 is estimated as the cost of building the sheds started in November. A statement of accounts for the year is annexed (*vide* B and C, Government Dairy Statements).

April 29, 1902.

G. W. STURGESS, M.R.C.V.S.,
Government Veterinary Surgeon.

Annexure.

A.—Receipts and Expenditure of the Dairy for the Year 1901.

RECEIPTS.		Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.		Rs.	c.
Amount realized by sale of milk in	January ...	2,385	59	Expended in the purchase of milk ...		4,334	49
Do.	February ...	1,831	71	Paid to Mr. Rodrigo as part salary ...		612	0
Do.	March ...	1,880	96	Paid to Mr. Kuruppu as part salary ...		45	0
Do.	April ...	1,900	3	Paid as rent of Havelock Racecourse ...		720	0
Do.	May ...	2,022	64	Paid as salary for Dairy coolies ...		1,684	0
Do.	June ...	2,118	27	Paid as salary for grass land coolies ...		1,782	0
Do.	July ...	2,213	93	Paid for transporting milk		143	0
Do.	August ...	2,235	38	Paid for purchasing grass		440	0
Do.	September ...	1,985	60	Paid in purchase of provisions ...		11,154	3
Do.	October ...	2,040	49	Paid in purchase of oil		61	76
Do.	November ...	1,950	52	Paid for licensing three carts ...		15	0
Do.	December ...	1,852	67	Paid in purchase of coir rope ...		18	75
				Paid for repairing Dairy utensils ...		3	0
				Paid for purchasing medicines, utensils, soap, arrack, &c.		85	76
				Nett profit		3,319	0
	Total ...	24,417	79		Total ...	24,417	79

B.—Receipts and Expenditure of Model Farm for 1901.

RECEIPTS.		Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.		Rs.	c.
Receipts of the Model Farm for 1901 ...		2,958	0	Salary of the Manager from July to December, 1901 ...		330	0
Rent of the Golf Club bungalow ...		80	0	Salary of the two watchers for the year ...		240	0
Rent of the old links		3	0	Cost of putting up a fence		118	29
Rent of the new links		300	0	Cost of putting up a cattle shed ...		785	0
Rent of the land leased out to Colombo Municipal Council		36	0	Rent of land paid to the Hon. the Treasurer		1,350	0
Rent of the land leased out to Messrs. W. H. Davies & Co.		1,000	0	Commission to Manager at 5 per cent. on collection for the second half-year, 1901 ...		76	15
				Cost of two check books of receipts ...		0	70
				Nett profit		1,476	86
	Total ...	4,377	0		Total ...	4,377	0

C.—Financial Statement of the Government Dairy and Model Farm for the Year 1901.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Balance in bank on January 1, 1901 ...	12,652 30	Cost of transporting calves to outstations ...	83 86
Recoveries on account of 1900 credited in 1901	1,870 14	Cost of advertising the sale of cattle ...	33 75
Profits on the working of the Dairy Farm during 1901	3,319 0	Cost of extending and improving the Dairy buildings	1,500 0
Profits on the working of the Model Farm during 1901	1,476 86	Cost of building a liquid manure tank ...	540 0
Sale of live stock in 1901	3,016 82	Cost of making new milk cart ...	60 0
Interest allowed by bank	134 14	Cost of purchase of stock for the Dairy ...	2,779 53
Balance in bank to the credit of Superintendent, Dairy	69 28	Cost of 1 cwt. coir yarn	7 50
		Amount paid at 6 per cent. to Manager, Dairy Farm, on Rs. 3,319, being nett profits on the working of the Dairy Farm during 1901 ...	199 14
		Amount paid to Manager, Model Farm, at 5 per cent. on Rs. 1,523, being collection of the Model Farm for the half-year ending December 31, 1901	76 15
		Amount paid to Hon. the Treasurer in full payment of the vote	6,648 61
		Balance in bank to the credit of the Hon. the Treasurer	7,399 33
		Amount recoverable on account of 1901 during 1902	3,110 67
Total ...	22,538 54	Total ...	22,538 54

D.—Capital Account of the Government Dairy.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Amount expended from the sum of Rs. 22,980 voted for the establishment of the Dairy Farm in 1893	19,539 12	Amount paid into revenue as proceeds of sale of milk in 1893 ...	7,627 86	
		Do. in January, 1894 ...	1,262 65	8,890 51
Amount of special advances for the working of the Dairy Farm received in 1894 ...	11,500 0	Amount paid to Treasurer in part settlement of the advance on December 31, 1895 ...	5,237 35	
		Do. December 31, 1896	2,087 55	
		Do. December 31, 1897	4,175 10	11,500 0
		Amount paid on June 13, 1900, in part payment of the original vote	—	4,000 0
		Amount paid in 1901 in full payment of the original vote ...	—	6,648 61
Total ...	31,039 12	Total ...		31,039 12

E.—Balance Sheet showing the position of the Government Dairy at the end of 1901.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Assets over liabilities ...	37,979 28	Amount paid as compensation to the late lessees of the Model Farm from the sum voted	4,400 0
		Estimated value of Dairy stock and utensils	23,000 0
		Balance at credit on December 31, 1901 :—	
		Hon. the Treasurer	7,399 33
		Superintendent, Government Dairy ...	69 28
		Amount recoverable during 1902 ...	3,110 67
Total ...	37,979 28	Total ...	37,979 28

F.—Live Stock Return of the Government Dairy for the Year 1901.

Particulars.	Balance in hand on Dec. 31, 1900.	Purchased during the Year.	Born during the Year.	Total.	Died during the Year.	Sold during the Year.	No. to be struck off the List.	Total.
Cows'	114	18	—	132	2	17	19	113
Calves	79	—	56	135	2	38	40	95
Stud bulls ...	5	1	—	6	1	1	2	4
Draught bulls ...	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Total ...	200							214

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

REPORT OF THE ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER FOR THE YEAR 1901.

THE expenditure for which the Government Printer was responsible in 1901 was Rs. 215,496·95, an increase of Rs. 19,341·03 on that of 1900 :—

1900. Rs. c.		HEADS OF SERVICE.		1901. Rs. c.
35,778 21	...	Personal Emoluments	...	44,953 89
781 87	...	Exchange Compensation	...	684 94
35,180 17	...	Other Charges ... Contingencies	...	28,083 81
66,673 93	...	Other Charges ... Miscellaneous Services	...	63,006 74
42,077 53	...	Advances ... Printing	...	57,994 71
11,938 30	...	Advances ... Binding	...	15,613 48
3,725 91	...	Miscellaneous Services (Commissioner of Stamps)	...	5,159 38
196,155 92				215,496 95

Increased demands were responsible for increased expenditure, to meet which the Supplementary Supply Bill of the year included votes for Rs. 12,500, of which Rs. 6,000 was for paper.

In addition to the above, there was an expenditure by the Public Works Department of Rs. 314·48 on repairs to buildings.

Deducting recoveries on Revenue Account (Rs. 17,034·56) and repayments on Advance Account by independent public bodies and private parties (Rs. 7,783·11), the nett cost of the Establishment in 1901 was Rs. 190,679·28, as compared with Rs. 171,812·67 in 1900.

A Departmental classification gives the following results for the two years :—

Expenditure of 1900. Rs. c.				Expenditure of 1901. Rs. c.
167,514 44	...	I.—Book and Job Printing	...	181,623 6
912 32	...	II.—Railway Ticket Printing	...	1,083 28
6,474 40	...	III.—Stamp Printing	...	8,675 9
12,589 70	...	IV.—Binding	...	17,320 66
8,196 85	...	V.—Plant and Material	...	9,539 96
195,687 71				218,242 5

The difference between the total given under Heads of Service and that under this Departmental classification (which may be called the corrected expenditure) is due to the fact that the former includes only what has been paid for, while the latter takes into account the value of paper and materials actually used.

The nett increase on all branches in 1901 was Rs. 22,554·34.

I.—BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Book and Job Printing show an increased expenditure of Rs. 14,108·62, of which Bookwork is responsible for Rs. 5,468·41 and Jobwork for Rs. 8,640·21. In both branches there was a greatly increased outturn, that of Jobwork being exceptionally large.

In the following statement the cost of Bookwork and Jobwork, classified under Departmental sub-heads, is shown in comparison with 1900.

Taking the figures for both branches of work, the cost of composition, machine and warehouse work, ruling, and foundry work in 1901 (in other words, the total of workmen's wages and consumable stores) was Rs. 5,075·57, that of proof-reading Rs. 395·12, that of paper Rs. 7,431·25, and that of general charges Rs. 1,206·68 in excess of 1900.

The percentage which General Charges (Rs. 26,383·32) bears to Work Charges (Rs. 97,372·87) is 27·10 (Superintendence 19·26, Clerical Staff 4·20, Casual Expenses 2·62, and Leave 1·02), as compared with 31·01, 29·08, and 27·76 in the three previous years. Superintendence exhibits a decrease on 1900 of 1·55 per cent. and Casual Expenses of 0·14 per cent., while Clerical Staff and Leave both show slight increases.

The proportion of Reading to Composition is 33·29 per cent., compared with 33·25 in 1899 and 31·78 in 1900. This includes a share of the salaries of the superintending staff, by whom a considerable portion of the proof-reading in its later stages is done.

Of the amount paid for Composition, Rs. 18,432·77, or 56·07 per cent. of the whole and 65·94 per cent. of the Bookwork composition (as compared with 60 and 72 per cent. respectively in 1900), represents the earnings of the piecework hands.

The percentage which Superintendence (Rs. 18,746·83) bears to the total corrected expenditure of the year (Rs. 218,242·05) is 8·59, as compared with 10·26 in 1899 and 9·65 in 1900.

1900.					1901.		
Bookwork.	Jobwork.	Total.			Bookwork.	Jobwork.	Total.
				Work Charges.			
Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.			Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
24,845 73	4,982 28	29,828 1	...	Composition	27,953 9	4,920 91	32,874 0
7,365 85	8,227 59	15,593 44	...	Machine and Press work	7,672 35	9,620 87	17,293 22
1,616 59	5,474 4	7,090 63	...	Warehouse work ...	1,664 10	5,451 08	7,116 8
626 58	902 88	1,529 46	...	Stereotyping and Engraving	576 30	925 24	1,501 54
—	1,998 36	1,998 36	...	Ruling... ...	—	2,330 63	2,330 63
34,454 75	21,585 15	56,039 90			37,865 84	23,249 63	61,115 47
8,291 7	1,187 89	9,478 96	...	Proof Reading and Revision ...	9,204 97	669 11	9,874 8
				General Charges.			
11,594 2	7,280 57	18,874 59	...	Superintendence	11,590 73	7,156 10	18,746 83
1,946 69	1,209 40	3,156 9	...	Clerical Staff	2,514 29	1,572 75	4,087 4
1,550 46	950 32	2,500 78	...	Casual Expenses	1,571 44	983 39	2,554 83
413 46	231 72	645 18	...	Leave	605 85	388 77	994 62
15,504 63	9,672 1	25,176 64			16,282 31	10,101 1	26,383 32
58,250 45	32,445 5	90,695 50	...	Total of Work Charges ...	63,353 12	34,019 75	97,372 87
18,051 17	58,767 77	76,818 94	...	Paper	18,416 91	65,833 28	84,250 19
76,301 62	91,212 82	167,514 44	...	Total including Paper ...	81,770 3	99,853 3	181,623 6

(1).—Bookwork.

There were 25,217 pages of Bookwork of different sizes printed in 1901, being an increase of 2,839 over 1900. The cost was Rs. 81,770·03, an increase of Rs. 5,468·41, of which Rs. 5,102·67 was in work charges (Rs. 3,107·36 for composition alone) and Rs. 365·74 for paper.

No. of Pages printed in 1900.	Cost. Rs. c.		Size of Page.	No. of Pages printed in 1901.	Cost. Rs. c.
14,200 ...	50,743 11	...	Foolscap folio and above...	17,058 ...	61,855 37
— ...	44 20	...	Demy 4to. ...	34 ...	118 46
— ...	—	...	Crown 4to. ...	156 ...	87 16
4,951 ...	15,392 53	...	Royal 8vo. ...	4,496 ...	11,016 86
1,560 ...	5,195 18	...	Demy 8vo. ...	1,759 ...	4,119 37
1,541 ...	4,848 77	...	Crown 8vo. ...	1,714 ...	4,572 81
126 ...	77 83	...	Foolscap 8vo. ...	— ...	—
22,378	76,301 62	...	Total ...	25,217	81,770 3

Reducing the different sizes of pages to a common standard of foolscap folio, the increase over 1900 is 2,385 pages, the total (20,704 foolscap pages) forming a record which in all probability will stand for some years.

To the increase of 2,858 pages in foolscap folio the *Gazette* alone contributed 2,146, chiefly due to announcements under the Waste Lands Ordinances; of these, there were 211 preliminary notifications (each forming as a rule a four-page supplement and receiving six publications) and 289 final orders—together 500—illustrated by 666 plans engraved on type metal and perforated for the insertion of type lettering. In six years the *Gazette* (with which is included the *Hue and Cry*) has considerably more than doubled in size, rising from 4,804 pages in 1896 to 12,040 in 1901, while its cost in the same period has increased from Rs. 17,477·95 to Rs. 37,303·33. An issue of 100 pages was not long ago considered exceptional, but during the fourth quarter of last year the ordinary weekly publication (including the connected *Hue and Cry*) averaged 250 pages, the record number, that issued on September 6, running to 362 pages.

The Civil List for 1901 was published on March 23, the Blue Book for 1900 on September 12, but the volume of Administration Reports for 1900, though special efforts were made to secure its early issue, was, owing to the late receipt of but one or two reports only, not completed till December 30, 1901.

Of the Law Reports edited by the Solicitor-General, 280 pages were dealt with as against 350 in the previous year, seven monthly parts in addition to the digest of Volume IV. being issued, as compared with eleven parts in 1900.

The Public Instruction Department was supplied with 115,500 reading books and primers for schools, as compared with 102,750 in the previous year.

On September 28 the first of a monthly issue of the Ceylon Customs Returns was published, consisting of a royal octavo volume of 170 tabular pages, the production of which taxed the resources of the office to their utmost. The unavoidable delay connected with the preparation of the initial number (in the casting of special type, headings, &c.) having been overcome, no great difficulty is

now experienced in publishing each monthly part within ten working days of receipt of "copy"—the Returns made up to the end of October having appeared in print on November 29, those corrected to the end of November being issued on December 30, and the tabulated returns for the whole of last year being on sale at the Record Office on January 31, 1902. Five monthly parts were issued in 1901 at a cost of Rs. 1,908, or an average of Rs. 382 per part for printing.

Surprise and satisfaction have been freely expressed that such an excellent example of fine art printing could be produced in Ceylon as the Souvenir which was published to commemorate the Royal Visit to the Island in April last. His Majesty the King was graciously pleased to accept a copy, and in acknowledging it commanded that "an expression of his thanks, and of the great interest with which he had seen such an admirable specimen of the work of the Government Printing Press in Ceylon," should be conveyed to His Excellency the Governor.

Printing Examination Papers.—During 1901 eight examinations, embracing 72 distinct papers, were dealt with, the number of copies of each struck off varying from 25 to 200.

In addition to the ordinary periodical publications, such as the Blue Book, Administration Reports, Sessional Papers, Ordinances, Civil List, *Post Office Daily List, Gazette, Hue and Cry, New Law Reports, Monthly Customs Returns*, &c., the following were the principal items of more or less casual work completed during the year:—

Manuals for the Public Works, Irrigation, Medical, Public Instruction, and Census Departments.
The Institutes of the Laws of Ceylon, Vol. I.
Catalogue of the Colonial Medical Library.
Journal No. 51, Vol. XVI., 1900, of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.
Catalogue of Pali, Sinhalese, and Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Colombo Museum Library.
Annals of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya, Parts I. and II.
Index of Registers of Deeds: Kandy District, Division B, Vols. I., II., and III.
Alphabetical Roll of the Prisoners of War in Ceylon.
Calendar of the Ceylon Medical College, 1901-1902.
Priced Vocabulary of the Government Stores.
Ummaga Jataka: Story of a Birth of Bodhisatwa.
Skeen's Guide to Colombo, fifth edition.
Souvenir of the Visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to Ceylon, in April, 1901.
Ceylon Post Office Guide for 1901.
A History of Ceylon (in Sinhalese).

The following were still in hand at the close of the year:—

A third edition of the Itinerary of Principal Roads in Ceylon.
A reprint of the Sinhalese translation of Part II. of the Mahawansa.
Mahasadda Niti, a Pali Grammar.
Book Catalogue, and a Catalogue of Moths, for the Colombo Museum.
Journal No. 52, Vol. XVII., 1901, of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.
A reprint of Vol. V. of the Supreme Court Circular.
Vol. IV. of the Addresses of the Governors of Ceylon to the Legislative Council.
Ceylon Post Office Guide for 1902.
Index of Registers of Deeds: Kandy District, Division C, Vols. I. and II.
Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya.
Working Book and Rules and Regulations for the Railway.
A History of England (in Sinhalese).
Alphabetical and Numerical Lists of Villages in the Western Province.
Report on the Ceylon Census of 1901.

The number of pages printed during the last six years and their cost are as follows:—

Year.	Pages of various Sizes.	Equivalent in Foolscap folio.	Cost. Rs. c.
1896 ...	13,007 ...	10,683 ...	49,630 2
1897 ...	15,030 ...	12,416 ...	53,887 6
1898 ...	16,508 ...	13,018 ...	60,167 65
1899 ...	17,603 ...	13,866 ...	63,630 34
1900 ...	22,378 ...	18,319 ...	76,301 62
1901 ...	25,217 ...	20,704 ...	81,770 3

(2).—JOBWORK.

The outturn of printed forms in 1901 was close on 36 million in number, being an increase of more than 7 million over 1900 and of nearly 9 million over 1899. The cost was Rs. 99,853·03. Paper is responsible for Rs. 7,065·51 more than in 1900, and work charges for an excess of Rs. 1,574·70, thus bringing the increased cost to Rs. 8,640·21.

The issues to the various Departments are given in Appendix II.

The Post and Telegraph Department holds the leading position as a consumer of printed forms, with 8¾ million valued at Rs. 27,250·54, as against 8¼ million valued at Rs. 27,762 in 1900. The Railway comes second with 8½ million valued at Rs. 20,581·39, and the Census Department third, with close on 5 million valued at Rs. 5,311·33. Of the two others whose demands ran into millions, the Medical Department comes first, with 2½ million valued at Rs. 9,385·03 (an increase both in number and value), and then the Registration Department with 1½ million valued at Rs. 12,275·06. The only other Department whose annual bill usually runs to Rs. 5,000 a year is the Public Works, which last year was supplied with nearly three-quarters of a million forms valued at Rs. 5,278·92.

The Judicial Departments (including Police, Prisons, and Fiscals) took 3¼ million forms valued at Rs. 17,359·46, as compared with 2¾ million valued at Rs. 17,119·63 in 1900.

In line-ruling nearly 3½ million forms, involving over 7½ million rulings, were ruled at a cost of Rs. 2,330·63, or 30·65 cents per 1,000 rulings, as compared with 27·68 cents per 1,000 in 1900.

The number of forms perforated was 2,625,625, an increase of over a quarter of a million on the previous year.

Cards, envelopes, and sheets of notepaper to the number of 10,307 were embossed in gold or colours with the royal arms, &c., for the use of His Excellency the Governor, while 40,166 cards, envelopes, and sheets of notepaper were black-bordered.

The following is a summary of most of the preceding figures :—

1900.			1901.
28,857,510	...	Aggregate number of forms issued	35,959,384
Rs. c.			Rs. c.
32,445 5	...	Printing charges	34,019·75
58,767 77	...	Value of paper	65,833 28
91,212 82	...	Total cost of printed forms	99,853 3
133,046 93	...	Value at Office Price List rates	135,351 4
41,834 11	...	Nominal profit	35,498 ·1

The cost of the following is included in the value of the Printed Forms :

3,207,232	...	Number of forms ruled	3,388,376
7,218,146	...	Number of rulings involved	7,605,224
Rs. 1,998·36	...	Cost	Rs. 2,330·63
27·68 cents	...	Average cost per 1,000 rulings	30·65 cents
2,341,148	...	Number of forms perforated	2,625,625
—	...	Cards, envelopes, and notepaper embossed ...	10,307
—	...	Notepaper and envelopes edged with black ...	40,166

The quantity, cost, and nominal value of the Jobwork of the last six years are as follows :—

Year.	Aggregate Issues.	Cost of Paper alone. Rs. c.	Total Cost. Rs. c.	Value at Office Rates. Rs. c.	Nominal Profit. Rs. c.
1896 ...	20,050,784 ...	45,081 49 ...	79,091 1 ...	110,789 57 ...	31,698 56
1897 ...	22,154,749 ...	56,829 94 ...	90,059 83 ...	105,216 67* ...	15,256 84
1898 ...	22,808,117 ...	50,927 74 ...	84,523 20 ...	109,273 71 ...	24,750 51
1899 ...	27,165,662 ...	53,649 71 ...	89,829 91 ...	128,197 93 ...	38,368 ·2
1900 ...	28,857,510 ...	58,767 77 ...	91,212 82 ...	133,046 93 ...	41,834 11
1901 ...	35,959,384 ...	65,833 28 ...	99,853 3 ...	135,351 4 ...	35,498 ·1

* Rates on the most widely used forms were considerably reduced in December, 1896.

During the year 81 new forms were added to the standard files and 22 forms were amended. The number of standard forms is now about 3,800. Of these, the majority are stereotyped, a considerable number electrotyped, while a comparatively few are kept "standing" in type.

The Machine Department record for the last six years (*i.e.*, for both Bookwork and Jobwork) is as follows :—

Year.	Number of "Formes" made ready.	Average Impressions taken of each.	Average Impressions taken Daily. At Machines.	At Presses.	Total.	Aggregate Number of Impressions taken during the Year. At Machines.	At Presses.	Total.
1896 ...	9,045	893	26,447	649	27,096	7,881,329	193,450	8,074,788
1897 ...	10,480	960	33,678	648	34,326	9,867,166	189,893	10,057,059
1898 ...	11,219	883	33,393	796	34,189	9,681,903	236,283	9,918,186
1899 ...	12,560	894	37,611	720	38,331	11,020,164	210,844	11,231,008
1900 ...	15,359	1,120	46,421	626	47,047	13,637,660	183,988	13,821,648
1901 ...	15,898	1,024	54,793	936	55,729	15,999,402	273,354	16,272,756

With the aid of nearly 19,000 hours of overtime in the Machine Department strenuous efforts were made to keep the work up to date, but it was not till the close of the year that the "arrears" list assumed anything like reasonable proportions.

II.—RAILWAY TICKET BRANCH.

Over 3½ million new railway passenger tickets were furnished to the Railway Department in 1901, while 872,809 previously-printed tickets were overprinted with fare or destination in the vernacular. The cost of a thousand impressions was 13⅜ cents, equal to 26¼ cents per 1,000 tickets (each ticket being printed front and back) : the cost is kept at a higher figure than it otherwise would be by the large number of tickets which are each year sent in to be "overprinted."

With the opening of the Northern Railway and the extension to the Kelani Valley, the larger demands made on the Office will necessitate the laying down of a fourth ticket-printing machine, as the plant in use is working up to its full capacity, and difficulty is at times experienced in promptly executing the orders of the Railway Department.

The following figures show the output and cost of railway tickets during the last six years :—

Year.	Tickets supplied.	Tickets overprinted.	Impressions involved.	Cost of Printing.* Rs. c.	Cost per 1,000 Tickets.
1896 ...	4,904,362 ...	103,350 ...	9,882,750 ...	1,065 41 ...	21½ cents
1897 ...	3,965,563 ...	613,843 ...	8,879,620 ...	974 29 ...	21 ,,
1898 ...	2,907,732 ...	163,800 ...	6,232,175 ...	768 69 ...	24½ ,,
1899 ...	3,175,754 ...	450,900 ...	6,988,056 ...	934 79 ...	26⅜ ,,
1900 ...	3,549,149 ...	502,133 ...	7,618,506 ...	912 32 ...	24 ,,
1901 ...	3,607,797 ...	872,809 ...	8,102,703 ...	1,083 28 ...	26¾ ,,

* The cardboard tickets are supplied by the Railway.

III.—STAMP-PRINTING BRANCH.

The following details of the stamped stationery supplied to the Commissioner of Stamps during 1901 exhibit increases of 644,974 in number supplied and Rs. 2,240·50 in cost, with an increase of Rs. 33,420·40 in face value :—

	Number supplied in 1901.	Bearing a Face Value of Rs. c.	Produced at a Cost of Rs. c.	Cost per 1,000. Rs. c.
2-cent Post Cards ...	1,584,475	31,689 50	3,346 77	2 11
4-cent Reply Post Cards ...	19,090	763 60	98 59	5 19
5-cent Letter Cards ...	110,025	5,501 25	440 40	4 0
10-cent Reply Letter Cards ...	1,935	193 50	27 9	13 54
2½-cent District Envelopes ...	49,725	1,243 12½	167 40	3 35
5-cent Envelopes ...	252,790	13,903 45	1,550 1	6 13
6-cent Envelopes ...	19,820	1,288 30	124 69	6 23
2-cent Printed Matter Wrappers ...	1,645,135	32,902 70	2,515 58	1 53
5-cent Printed Matter Wrappers ...	52,600	2,630 0	116 45	2 22
5-cent Telegraph Stamps ...	61,000	3,050 0		
10-cent do.	61,000	6,100 0		
20-cent do.	36,000	7,200 0	183 29	0 84
40-cent do.	21,000	8,400 0		
60-cent do.	20,000	12,000 0		
80-cent do.	20,000	16,000 0		
Overprinting 382,800 postage stamps with "On Service," 660 revenue stamps with "Judicial," and 2,400 with "Warehouse Warrant"	—	—	10 42	
Totals for Stamp Office ...	3,954,595	142,865 42	8,580 69	
Corresponding Totals for 1900	3,309,621	109,445 2	6,340 19	
Add—Service Post Cards ...	25,000	—	50 90	
Savings Bank Labels ...	105,000	—	43 50	
Grand Total for 1901 ...	4,084,595	142,865 42	8,675 9	

The supplies to the Stamp Office during the last six years have been as follows :—

Year.	No. of Items.	Face Value. Rs. c.	Cost. Rs. c.
1896 ...	2,576,295	179,737 58	6,181 6
1897 ...	3,425,288	114,620 41	7,934 18
1898 ...	3,405,099	131,912 68	6,596 94
1899 ...	3,067,463	141,842 24	6,111 18
1900 ...	3,309,621	109,445 2	6,340 19
1901 ...	3,954,595	142,865 42	8,580 69

In addition to the above, Currency Notes to the number of 17,600, bearing a face value of Rs. 36,380, were manufactured in the Stamp Department during the year, and supplied to the Commandant for the use of the Prisoners of War in the camps at Diyatalawa and Ragama. The notes, which are printed in colours and consecutively numbered, are of six denominations, 10 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents, Re. 1, Rs. 5, and Rs. 10.

The most noteworthy feature to be recorded in connection with the Stamp Department is the rapidly-increasing popularity of the 2-cent Post Card. In 1893 250,000 sufficed to meet all requirements, but, as will be seen above, no less than 1,584,475 were issued in 1901, the sales having increased more than six-fold in the nine years. The Ceylon Post Card is now one of the cheapest in the world, and undoubtedly the wide vogue it enjoys is greatly due to its being sold at the denominated value of the stamp, no charge being made for the material on which it is printed.

IV.—THE BINDERY.

The annually-increasing cost and outturn of this Branch continues. The expenditure for 1901 was Rs. 17,320·66, being Rs. 4,730·96 more than in the previous year, giving a profit (allowing for cost of work executed without charge) of Rs. 3,081·50. The following shows at a glance the expenditure and outturn of work for 1900 and 1901 :—

1900. Rs. c.	*Expended.*	1901. Rs. c.
7,883 65* ...	In labour ...	10,592 86*
4,706 5 ...	In materials ...	6,727 80
12,589 70		17,320 66
14,207 33 ...	Recoveries ...	16,772 47
1,846 70 ...	Work executed free of charge ...	3,629 69
16,054 3		20,402 16
3,464 33 ...	Profit ...	3,081 50

* Includes salaries paid under Personal Emoluments, 1900, Rs. 924; under Personal Emoluments and Permanent Staff, 1901, Rs. 1,374.

1900.	*Outturn of Work.*	1901.
3,245	Full Bound { Leather ...	3,216
2,141 ...	Full Bound { Dowlas or cloth ...	67
371	Half Bound { Cloth ...	498
4,651 ...	Half Bound { Paper ...	6,827
9,375 ...	Stiff Cover Paper on boards...	7,932
454	Limp { Cloth ...	2,383
8,111 ...	Limp { Paper(cloth-lined)	8,193
122,827 ...	Wire-stitched in Paper Wrappers	146,834
35,410 ...	*Gazettes* wire-stitched ...	31,025
186,585		206,975
5,743 ...	Mounted blocks of forms ...	9,958
39,850 ...	Envelopes made ...	59,750
11,405 ...	Printed forms cloth-lined ...	9,568
140,451 ...	Other miscellaneous items ...	221,154
1,016,200 ...	Impressions at hand paging and numbering machines ...	1,296,721

Details for Departments are given in Appendix III.

The work consists chiefly of binding printed forms, mostly in a cheap manner, there being, with an occasional exception, no demand for elaborate work. The number of books bound (full,

half, stiff cover, and limp) was 29,116, a slight increase on the preceding year, the wire-stitched items showing an increase of 19,622. Envelopes are made by hand, obsolete printed forms being utilized where possible.

The following statement shows the progressive increase of work in the Bindery during the last six years :—

Year.	No. of Books.	Thread- or Wire-stitched Pamphlets.	Miscellaneous Items.	Expenditure. Rs. c.	Profit. Rs. c.
1896 ...	18,274 ...	100,758 ...	43,956 ...	7,837 2 ...	2,152 82
1897 ...	19,195 ...	140,888 ...	21,322 ...	9,828 37 ...	2,338 1
1898 ...	22,863 ...	144,510 ...	118,508 ...	11,887 92 ...	2,514 79
1899 ...	31,898 ...	138,555 ...	111,369 ...	13,165 44 ...	4,714 95
1900 ...	28,348 ...	158,237 ...	197,449 ...	12,589 70 ...	3,464 33
1901 ...	29,116 ...	177,859 ...	301,430 ...	17,320 66 ...	3,081 50

V.—THE FOUNDRY.

The Foundry expenditure was Rs. 3,003·97, an increase of Rs. 441·53 over 1900 :—

1900.		1901.	1900.		1901.
Rs. 1,057·54	Stereotyping	Rs. 1,073·96	Rs. 1,425·21	Labour	Rs. 2,163·21
Rs. 709·05	Type-casting, &c.	Rs. 1,041·40			
Rs. 439·43	Leads and Furniture	Rs. 461·03	Rs. 1,137·23	Materials	Rs. 840·76
Rs. 356·42	Engraving	Rs. 427·58			
Rs. 2,562·44		Rs. 3,003·97	Rs. 2,562·44		Rs. 3,003·97

Stereotyping.—The number of plates cast shows an increase of 445 and their weight an increase of 189 lb., the rate per pound working out at 29·92 cents as compared with 31·09 cents in 1900.

1900. No. of Plates cast.	Weight. lb.	Cost. Rs. c.		1901. No. of Plates cast.	Weight. lb.	Cost. Rs. c.
991 ...	1,112 ...	345 96 ...	Bookwork ...	1,015 ...	799 ...	241 20
1,203 ...	2,289 ...	711 58 ...	Jobwork ...	1,624 ...	2,791 ...	832 76
2,194	3,401	1,057 54*		2,639	3,590	1,073 96†

* Labour Rs. 492·96, materials Rs. 564·58 = 31·09c. per lb. † Labour Rs. 548·36, materials Rs. 525·60 = 29·92c. per lb.

Type-casting.—Excellent work was done in this branch in 1901, the outturn being far ahead of any previous year :—

Year.	Type Cast. lb.	Cost. Rs. c. Cents.	Value allowing for old Metal utilized. Rs. c. Cents.
1898 ...	671 ...	416 69 = 62·11 per lb. ...	431 24* = 64·27 per lb.
1900 *a* ...	1,256 ...	593 55 = 47·25 per lb. ...	703 72† = 56·02 per lb.
1901 ...	3,297 ...	1,041 40 = 31·59 per lb. ...	1,651 04‡ = 50·08 per lb.

* Gas Rs. 130·77, materials Rs. 158·86, labour Rs. 141·61.
† ,, Rs. 94·33, ,, Rs. 305·63, ,, Rs. 303·76.
‡ ,, Rs. 149·40, ,, Rs. 929·39, ,, Rs. 572·25.

Leads and Metal Furniture.—The outturn in 1901 shows an increase over that of 1900 : 3,407 lb., costing 13·53 cents per pound, as against 2,807 lb., costing 15·67 cents per pound :—

1900.	Cost.*	lb.		lb.	1901.	Cost.*
Labour ...	Rs. 208·76	84 ...	Thin (8 to pica) leads ...	24	Labour ...	Rs. 327·64
Materials ...	Rs. 230·67	1,673 ...	Thick (4 to pica) leads ...	1,799	Materials ...	Rs. 133·39
		362 ...	Long primer clumps ...	718		
	Rs. 439·43	688 ...	2, 3, and 4-m metal furniture	866		Rs. 461·03
= 15·67 cents per pound.		2,807		3,407	= 13·53 cents per pound.	

* Value of old metal not included.

Engraving.—Of the Rs. 427·58 expended, Rs. 325·50 (equal to 75 cents each) was for engraving on type metal 434 new plans attached to notifications published in the *Gazette* under the Waste Lands Ordinances.

The expenditure column of the following table shows how little the cost of the Foundry varies from year to year ;—

Year.	Foundry Expenditure.	Stereotyping.		Type-casting.		Leads and Metal Furniture.		Cost of Engraving.
		Weight of Plates cast.	Cost per lb.	Quantity cast.	Cost per lb.	Weight cast.	Cost per lb.	
	Rs. c.	lb.	Cents.	lb.	Cents.	lb.	Cents.	Rs. c.
1896 ...	2,572 1	3,244	21·20	1,702	47·40	2,696	12·22	55 20
1897 ...	2,813 25	2,897	25·77	1,850	47·47	4,396	11·53	102 84
1898 ...	2,434 41	2,486	33·53	671	64·27	2,768	16·53	75 66
1899 ...	2,039 54	2,759	32·36	— *a*	— *a*	2,701	16·47	246 20
1900 ...	2,562 44	3,401	31·09	1,256	56·02	2,807	15·67	356 42
1901 ...	3,003 97	3,590	29·92	3,297	50·08	3,407	13·53	427 58

a Type-casting Plant sent to England in 1899 to be over-hauled.

VI.—PLANT AND MATERIAL.

The outlay on Plant and Material (including the cost of repairs to machinery, which under the head of Casual Expenses has in Section I. been treated as a working expense) and the expenditure in the Foundry was Rs. 9,823·15, or Rs. 1,231·83 more than that of 1900, the greater portion of the amount being devoted to the purchase of much-needed English, Sinhalese, and Tamil type for the Bookwork Branch:—

1900. Rs. c.			1901. Rs. c.
1,172 74	...	Standing Plant and Machinery	2,707 30
6,159 18	...	Type	5,231 77
864 93	...	Brass Rule, Leads, and Metal Furniture ...	1,600 89
8,196 85			9,539 96
394 47	...	*Add*—Repairs to Machinery under "Casual Expenses"	283 19
8,591·32			9,823 15

Standing Plant and Machinery.—The expenditure was Rs. 2,707·30, mostly in small sums, the following being the only items needing mention: Schreier's automatic numerators, Rs. 400·94; a demy Albion printing press, Rs. 474; a mangle for use in the Foundry, to work the "Greyhound" flong, Rs. 296; letter boards, Rs. 171; stencil plates, Rs. 63; iron chases, Rs. 393·65; and glass floor slabs for letting light into the Machine Room, Rs. 232·10.

Steps were taken towards the close of the year to increase the Machine Room plant by placing an order with Messrs. Harrild & Sons, of London, for one of their latest model Double-royal "Bremner" letterpress printing machines, costing about Rs. 3,350. The press has been received, and is now (March 20) in course of erection, and when in running order it will (for some two months at least) be mainly engaged in striking off copies of the Report on the 1901 Census, the printing of which is now in hand.

Type.—Additions to bookwork founts are responsible for Rs. 3,196·67, jobbing type for Rs. 750, and type cast in the Foundry for Rs. 1,041·40.

Brass Rule, Leads, and Furniture.—Ordinary brass rule (imported) cost Rs. 538·27, head rules for the *Gazette* Rs. 34·32, leads and furniture cast in the Foundry Rs. 461·03, steel and patent furniture (imported) Rs. 448·53, and wooden furniture (imported) Rs. 111·13.

The expenditure on *Repairs to Machinery* (Rs. 283·19) was rather lower than usual. The loss of time and inconvenience to which we are periodically put when repairs to the steam engine are being carried out, or when the boiler is undergoing its half-yearly cleaning and over-hauling,—at which times nearly the whole of our machinery lies idle,—prove the necessity of having duplicate motive power to fall back upon, and the question of how this is to be provided should be settled at no very distant date.

Appendix IV. is a schedule of the principal plant and material in the Office on 31st December, 1901.

VII.—CASH RECOVERIES.

The contributions to Revenue in 1901, including the sales at the Government Record Office of publications supplied by this Office, were as follows:—

1900. Rs. c.			1901. Rs. c.
1,728 0	...	Subscriptions to and sales of *Gazette* ...	1,779 50
4,348 64	...	Unofficial advertisements in *Gazette* ...	4,081 59
2,252 0	...	Advertisements of Fiscals' sales	2,405 50
1,229 0	...	Subscriptions to *New Law Reports* ...	1,701 0
—	...	Sales of "Royal Visit Souvenir"	20 0
98 0	...	Sales of *Supreme Court Circular*	386 75
553 79	...	Sales of Sheet Almanacs, Stamp Vendors' Forms, &c.	700 65
100 50	...	Sales of Unserviceable Articles	98 31
119 53	...	Mulcts for absence without leave	122 29
512 0	...	Profit on Printing executed for payment ...	321 97
3,953 98	...	Profit on Binding*	2,071 47
—	...	Refunds	0 68
14,895 44		Sales at Record Office of books, ordinances, regula-	13,689 71
2,717 0	...	tions, &c., supplied by the Government Printer...	3,344 85
17,612 44			17,034 56

* For the actual profit of each year see Section IV.

The *Government Gazette* (of which 82 numbers were issued during the year) had on December 31 a circulation of 560 copies, 142 going to subscribers, the balance to Government officials, reading rooms, &c. The recoveries on account of subscriptions, sales, and advertisements amounted to Rs. 8,266·59, which being deducted from the total expenditure (shown as Rs. 37,303·33 in Appendix I.) reduces the nett cost to Rs. 29,036·74, as compared with Rs. 23,696·45 in 1900. Copies of the *Gazette* are sold to the public at the rate of 25 cents each, the yearly subscription, including postage, being Rs. 12; but the cost of production in 1901 works out to 81 cents per copy, and the annual subscription to Rs. 66·60; if postage be added (Rs. 9 for the year) the subscription rate would thereby be increased to Rs. 75·60.

The circulation of the New Law Reports at the close of the year stood at 182, the subscribers numbering 62.

The recoveries on account of printed forms supplied to paying Departments, and for work authorized to be executed for private individuals, &c., the cost of which is charged to "Advance" instead of to "Vote," amounted to Rs. 68,402·77, as against Rs. 50,157·06 in 1900, the Railway and the Census Departments being mainly responsible for the increase :—

1900. Rs.	c.			1901. Rs.	c.
			On Printing Account.		
17,726	7	...	Railway Department	20,393	11
3,023	50	...	Commissioner of Stamps	2,972	3
2,480	89	...	Medical Department (Estates Branch) ...	2,886	7
1,976	24	...	Post Office	1,989	36
3,318	10	...	Public Instruction Department	3,905	71
1,240	36	...	Census Department	11,378	52
775	97	...	Other Government Departments	4,147	75
3,813	87	...	Road Committees	4,133	1
719	97	...	Municipal Councils and Local Boards ...	864	15
109	51	...	Imperial Government (Prisoners of War) ...	744	86
1,725	74	...	Private parties	1,340	90
36,910	22			54,755	47
			On Binding Account.		
12,885	11	...	Government Departments	12,947	11
171	89	...	Other public bodies	145	94
5	76	...	Imperial Government (Prisoners of War) ...	184	54
184	8	...	Private parties	369	71
50,157	6			68,402	77

VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Establishment.

The office roll contained 275 names on December 31, 1901, an increase of 34 as compared with the list on the last day of the previous year :—

1900.		1901.	1900.		1901.
4	Government Printer and Assistants ...	4	36	Binders and binding boys ...	48
4	Readers and revisers ...	7	1	Electrotyper	1
3	Foremen ...	3	4	Stereotypers and type- and lead-casters	4
8	Clerks	9	2	Engravers	2
1	Storekeeper ...	1	1	Rollermakers and liftmen ...	2
1	Machine-room clerk ...	1	3	Engine attendant and firemen ...	3
65	Compositors	79	1	Peon	1
24	Do. apprentices ...	22	1	Cooly	1
17	Machine-minders and pressmen ...	18	7	Office boys	6
33	Machine and press apprentices and boys ...	35	241		275
4	Ticket printers and counters ...	4			
10	Warehouse men and boys ...	12			
11	Line-rulers	12			

On July 17 Mr. Skeen proceeded to England on privilege leave, Mr. Richards acting as Government Printer, in addition to his own duties, until my return to the Island on August 28.

Two retirements on pension have to be recorded for the year—Mr. A. P. Gunasekara, Compositor, on May 31, after 31 years' service, and Mr. T. S. Thambapillai, the Foreman of the Binding Department, on December 31, after 33 years' service.

Two additions were made to the Permanent Staff, Compositors J. S. Pillai and C. Fernando being appointed to Division A.

Excluding the extra hours worked by my Assistants, who receive commuted allowances, there were 57,715 hours of overtime work (as compared with 40,639 in 1900) registered during the year, viz., 22,019 in the Composing Department (including the Readers), 18,773 in the Machine and Press Department, 4,830 in the Warehouse, 105 among the Line-rulers, 446 in the Foundry, 10,359 in the Bindery, and 1,183 in the Counting House. Each hour's overtime is paid for at the rate of one-seventh of a day's pay.

The fines levied in 1901 amounted to Rs. 244·40, as against Rs. 212·94 in 1900; of this amount, Rs. 146·44 was on account of absences without leave and was credited to revenue, while Rs. 97·96 imposed for various offences was handed over to the Colombo Friend-in-Need Society.

The cash transactions of 1901 amounted to Rs. 341,955·34, as against Rs. 299,310·04 in 1900. The number of queries raised by the Auditor-General on the accounts of the Office was thirty-one, of which eleven only involved actual error, and that of a clerical nature.

The letters and memoranda addressed direct to the Government Printer in the course of the year numbered 8,576, while 3,776 were despatched by him, in addition to 8,872 advice notes. As the latter are returned receipted, the total number of documents dealt with outwards and inwards, exclusive of receipts for payments (2,374) and papers constantly passing to and from the Secretariat, amounted to 30,096, as against 28,276 in 1900.

The weight of printing paper, cardboard, &c., used during the twelve months was 181½ tons, as against 170½ tons in 1900. Of this, 995 packages, weighing 20½ tons, were sent to their destination through the agency of the Government Stores, and 5,693 parcels, weighing 13½ tons, were distributed by the Post Office, the balance of 147½ tons having been delivered by cart or cooly to Departments in Colombo.

Of the paper used in all branches of work in 1901, costing Rs. 87,075·63, local contractors supplied to the extent of Rs. 49,980·04, the value of Indian makes of this being Rs. 21,732·33.

886 orders for advertisements (as against 852 in 1900) were sent to the local newspapers through the medium of the Government Printer; of these, 394 (as against 357 in 1900) were for notices under the Waste Lands Ordinances.

"Service" postage stamps were used to the value of Rs. 7,851·41, against Rs. 5,781·01 in 1900.

Provident Fund.

Membership of the Provident Fund (managed by a committee elected by the subscribers) is compulsory on all daily paid and piecework employés. It provides for loans, with and without interest, in cases of sickness and distress, and for gratuities (1) to men retiring on account of ill-health or old age, and (2) to widows and families on the death of members, such gratuities being met by special calls. The contributions recovered from the 242 members on the roll during the Fund's financial year 1900–1901, which closed on June 30, amounted to Rs. 2,248·25. Loans to the extent of Rs. 5,385·25 were granted during the year, and subscriptions amounting to Rs. 1,097·01 were refunded to those who had left the Office, while two death gratuities (Rs. 100 and Rs. 50) and three retiring allowances (Rs. 100 each) were paid. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 120. A dividend of 8 per cent. was declared, absorbing Rs. 961·90 out of a profit of Rs. 965·76. The amount standing to the credit of members on June 30, 1901, was Rs. 12,985·61; on 31st December last this had risen to Rs. 14,229·11.

The following tabulated statement shows at a glance the remarkable growth made in all branches of the Office during the past decade :—

	Employés.	Expenditure.	Pages Printed.	Size of *Gazette*.	Forms Printed.	Books Bound.
1891 ...	184	... Rs. 128,418 ...	13,416	... 4,080 pages	... 16,660,122 ...	75,024
1901 ...	275	... Rs. 215,496 ...	25,217	... 12,040 pages	... 35,959,384 ...	206,975

	Railway Tickets Printed.	Value of Stampwork Printed.	Type, Stereotypes, &c., cast.	Cash Recoveries.	Cash Transactions.	Letters dealt with.
1891 ...	250,231	... Nil ...	6,970 lb. ...	Rs. 45,704	... Rs. 176,815	...17,656 [1892]
1901 ...	3,607,797	... Rs. 142,865 ...	10,294 lb. ...	Rs. 85,437	... Rs. 341,955 ...	30,096

Government Printing Office,
Colombo, March 20, 1902.

H. C. COTTLE,
Acting Government Printer.

APPENDIX I. — BOOKWORK.

Number of Pages of Bookwork printed during 1901, and the Cost incurred.

NAME OF WORK. [° = *Brought forward.* † = *Unfinished.*]	Pages. Composed.	Pages. Reprinted from Stereos.	Copies printed	Printing Charges inclusive of Superintendence.	Cost of Paper.	Total Cost.
				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Above Foolscap Folio in size.						
°Ceylon Sheet Almanac, 1901	1	—	18,150	6 41	54 50	60 91
Do. 1902	1	—	21,540	214 95	355 60	570 55
Royal Visit Souvenir	152	—	500	873 42*a*	934 67	1,808 9
Railway Time and Fare Tables, &c.	6	—	—	342 23*b*	92 41	434 64
	160	—	—	1,437 1	1,437 18	2,874 19
Foolscap Folio.						
Government Gazette, with supplements (Fridays) and The Hue and Cry (Tuesdays and Fridays) ...	12040	—	—	29,367 60*c*	7,935 73	37,303 33
Post Office Daily List	1,168	—	315	1,290 46	546 1	1,836 47
Ceylon Blue Book, 1900	764	—	200	2,005 14	661 7	2,666 21
Ceylon Administration Reports, 1900	994	—	270	4,552 65	1,412 44	5,965 9
° Sessional Papers (Session of 1900)	384	—	295	3,060 8	834 7	3,894 15
† Do. (Session of 1901)	494	—	295	2,003 76	443 23	2,446 99
Reprints of Sessional Papers	16	—	100	44 93	6 52	51 45
Supply Estimates, 1902	142	—	100	651 21	40 17	691 38
Supplementary Supply Estimates, 1901	32	—	50	158 22	6 15	164 37
Half-yearly Customs Returns	102	—	300	311 83	47 92	359 75
† Alphabetical List of Villages in the Western Province ...	22	—	300	98 24	—	98 24
Roll of Prisoners of War in Ceylon	212	—	100	883 56	110 27	993 83
† Report on the Census of 1901	48	—	400	203 38	—	203 38
Departmental Regulations, Lists, &c.	179	—	—	777 97	62 55	840 52
Seniority Lists	32	—	—	188 66	13 76	202 42
Miscellaneous	269	—	—	1,022 83	240 77	1,263 60
	16898	—	—	46,620 52	12,360 66	58,981 18
Demy 4to.						
† Register of Books printed in Ceylon (reprint from *Gazette*)	[40]	—	50	60 81	12 35	73 16
† Supreme Court Circular, Vol. V. (reprint) ...	12	—	75	33 21	0 85	34 6
Miscellaneous	2	20	—	6 82	4 42	11 24
	14	20	—	100 84	17 62	118 46
Crown 4to.						
Headman's Act Book (English)	2	76	200	46 20	38 34	84 54
Do. do. (Sinhalese)	2	76	100	1 15	1 47	2 62
	4	152	—	47 35	39 81	87 16
Royal 8vo.						
Bills in Council	197	—	—	781 21	90 26	871 47
° Legislative Enactments, Vol. IV., Part I.	102	—	700	122 61	47 13	169 74
† Do. Vol. IV., Part II. ...	24	—	700	41 75	—	41 75
Reprints of Ordinances	26	—	—	87 21	5 68	92 89
Translations of Ordinances	86	—	—	223 39	46 83	270 22
°† Governors' Addresses, Vol. IV.	32	—	100	83 79	2 49	86 28
°New Law Reports, Vol. IV.	120	—	500	368 19	47 70	415 89
† Do. Vol. V.	160	—	500	375 37	65 60	440 97
°Epitome of Proclamations, Notifications, &c., 1900 ...	18	—	150	326 23	15 55	341 78
† Do. do. 1901 ...	72	—	100	144 52	3 73	148 25
Government Circulars of 1900	112	—	500	311 83	45 95	357 78
† Railway Working Time Tables	82	—	—	543 75	—	543 75
°† Mahasadda Niti, a Pali Grammar	84	—	500	216 64	26 72	243 36
Medical College Calendar, 1901–1902	56	—	300	144 36	14 74	159 10
° Government Stores Price Lists	48	—	500	142 1	52 65	194 66
° Public Works Department Code	68	—	600	202 98	63 72	266 70
Publications of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya :						
† Library Catalogue	102	—	500	193 40	23 66	217 6
Annals	208	—	180	413 92	47 99	461 91
Colombo Museum Library Catalogues :						
† Printed Books	80	—	500	326 61	18 39	345 0
Pali, Sinhalese, and Sanskrit Manuscripts ...	66	—	500	220 66	24 95	245 61
Indexes of Registers of Deeds :						
Kandy, Division B	964	—	50	1027 33	124 45	1,151 78
† Kandy, Division C	152	—	50			
Customs Monthly Returns, July–November, 1901 ...	830	—	75	1,840 61	67 36	1,907 97
Examination Papers	72	—	—	203 10	10 78	213 88
° Ceylon Census Manual	178	—	550	219 88*d*	77 5	296 93
Other Departmental Manuals, Rules, and Regulations ...	462	—	—	1,298 24	125 1	1,423 25
Miscellaneous	95	—	—	86 67	22 21	108 88
	4,496	—	—	9,946 26	1,070 60	11,016 86

APPENDIX I. — BOOKWORK—*contd.*

NAME OF WORK. (° = *Brought forward.* † = *Unfinished.*)	Pages. Composed.	Pages. Reprinted from Stereos.	Copies printed	Printing Charges inclusive of Superintendence.	Cost of Paper.	Total Cost.
				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Demy 8vo.						
Ceylon Civil List, 1901	260	—	350	305 25	60 86	366 11
Ceylon Post Office Guide, 1901	208	—	750	382 9*e*	87 25	469 34
† Do. 1902	150	—	780	169 85	—	169 85
°Institutes of the Laws of Ceylon, Vol. I.	441	—	1,000	711 27	669 49	1,380 76
Journals of Ceylon Branch, Royal Asiatic Society — °Vol. XVI., No. 51, 1900 ...	21	—	500	181 57	27 50	209 7
Journals of Ceylon Branch, Royal Asiatic Society — Do. do. (reprint) ...	52	—	500	72 13	3 18	75 31
Journals of Ceylon Branch, Royal Asiatic Society — †Vol. XVII., No. 52, 1901 ...	72	—	500	82 88	—	82 88
°†Colombo Museum Lists: Moths	32	—	100	39 66	2 0	41 66
38th Report, Colombo Friend-in-Need Society, 1900 ...	10	—	300	20 75	2 1	22 76
Royal Botanic Gardens Circulars	94	—	2,500	183 46*f*	38 20	231 66
°Ummaga Jataka: Story of a Birth of Bodhisatwa (6th edition)	214	—	1,000	545 22*g*	136 81	682 3
°†Mahawansa, Part II., Sinhalese (reprint)	120	—	500	194 95	31 98	226 93
°Colonial Medical Library Catalogue	22	—	150	16 21	6 67	22 88
Miscellaneous	63	—	—	132 33	15 80	148 13
	1,759	—	—	3,037 62	1,081 75	4,119 37
Crown 8vo.						
°District Classification of Schools for 1901 ...	30	—	250	53 38	9 2	62 40
† Do. do. 1902 ...	68	—	400	148 13	4 46	152 59
Primers and Reading Books:						
Sinhalese First Book (41st edition)	—	40	42,000	300 72	779 95	1,080 67
Do. First Standard Reader (29th edition) ...	—	34	24,000	139 32	330 68	470 0
Do. Second do. (21st edition) ...	—	74	15,000	146 3	415 75	561 78
Do. Third do. (36th edition) ...	—	78	9,000	45 42*h*	—	45 42
Do. Fourth do. (29th edition) ...	—	106	5,000	107 99	189 58	297 57
Do. Fifth do. (36th edition) ...	—	122	3,000	75 57	130 83	206 40
Do. Seventh do. (13th edition) ...	—	86	1,000	36 38*i*	30 14	66 52
Do. Eighth do. (8th edition) ...	—	110	500	33 0	22 14	55 14
Sanitary Catechism, English (3rd edition) ...	18	—	2,000	26 62	20 19	46 81
Do. Sinhalese (2nd and 3rd editions) ...	—	36	10,000	41 19	88 22	129 41
Do. Tamil	18	—	2,000	38 37*j*	19 21	57 58
A History of Ceylon (Sinhalese)	—	254	1,000	84 80	90 91	175 71
†A History of England (Sinhalese)	52	—	—	45 98	—	45 98
Skeen's Guide to Colombo (fifth edition)	212	—	1,520	345 32*b*	200 64	545 96
Railway Working Train Arrangements	132	—	—	254 58	25 98	280 56
Railway Pocket Time Tables	40	72	—	100 96*k*	12 52	113 48
Miscellaneous	132	—	—	139 76	39 7	178 83
	702	1,012	—	2,163 52	2,409 29	4,572 81
	24,033	1,184	—	63,353 12	18,416 91	81,770 3
GRAND TOTAL ...	25,217‡					

Column 5 includes the following for Engraving:—*a* Rs. 5·60; *e* Rs. 325·50.

And the following for Stereotyping:—*b* Rs. 62·40; *d* Rs. 14; *e* Rs. 7; *f* Rs. 6; *g* Rs. 116·20; *h* Rs. 30; *i* Rs. 1·60; Rs. 7·20; and *k* 80c.

‡ Reduced to a common standard of foolscap folio = 20,704 pages.

APPENDIX II.—JOBWORK.

Statement showing the Number and Value of Printed Forms, &c., supplied to Public Departments in 1901.

DEPARTMENT.	No. of Forms.	Value. Rs.	c.
CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.			
H. E. the Governor ...	17,525	245	10
Secretariat ...	143,678	2,098	98
—— Record Office ...	31,676	240	37
Treasury ...	87,370	644	73
Audit Office ...	35,197	455	21
Provincial Agencies (exclusive of Village Communities):			
Western ...	499,463	4,376	53
Central ...	276,574	2,752	54
Northern ...	177,164	1,470	31
Southern ...	317,356	2,706	49
Eastern ...	141,924	1,109	33
North-Western	270,164	2,453	16
North-Central	93,846	879	46
Uva ...	114,097	792	90
Sabaragamuwa	113,735	1,240	59
°Road Committees:			
Western Province ...	450,126	1,128	79
Central ,, ...	193,307	647	94
Northern ,, ...	150,399	353	66
Southern ,, ...	313,065	872	44
Eastern ,, ...	70,850	162	62
North-Western Province ...	169,146	499	50
North-Central ,, ...	54,360	144	78
Uva Province ...	73,098	201	47
Sabaragamuwa Province ...	152,086	453	33
Public Works (incl. Waterworks)	691,165	5,278	92
Irrigation Department ...	154,039	1,123	86
Survey ...	134,786	1,078	26
Customs:			
Western Province ...	756,276	1,701	83
Northern ,, ...	37,033	198	11
Southern ,, ...	36,559	66	40
Eastern ,, ...	12,198	85	86
Masters Attendant			
Colombo	32,835	189	30
Galle	5,500	26	74
Post and Telegraphs ...	8,728,104	27,250	54
Public Instruction ...	304,656	3,444	12
Registration	1,450,206	12,275	6
°Census Department ...	4,969,071	5,311	33
Conservator of Forests ...	58,900	440	40
°Railway (including Railway Store)	8,197,421	18,700	67
°Railway Extensions ...	202,374	1,880	72
Medical { Civil Department ...	1,701,229	6,416	17
Medical { °Estates Branch ...	713,600	2,968	86
Govt. Stores (excl. Railway Store)	54,965	426	63
Botanic Gardens	15,659	76	50
°Archæological Commissioner ...	3,240	19	34
Museum	4,707	28	90
Loan Board	1,755	20	5
°Savings Bank	19,422	101	16
°Colombo Harbour Works ...	75,895	385	18
Ceylon Volunteers ...	53,425	313	80
°Municipalities	1,560	47	36
°Local Boards	150,070	774	47
Special Officers, Waste Lands Ordinances	35,042	440	53
Ecclesiastical	3,287	20	68
°Widows' Pension Fund ...	7,500	41	63
°Board of Trade (Lighthouses) ...	1,100	6	50
°Camps for Prisoners of War ...	197,969	529	11
Government Printer ...	69,000	216	29
Miscellaneous	17,478	176	8
Total, Civil Departments ...	32,844,732	117,991	58
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS.			
Police:			
Inspector-General ...	376,956	1,663	53
Western Province ...	45,158	384	39
Central ,, ...	124,925	906	17
Northern ,, ...	16,591	135	54
Southern ,, ...	53,443	421	44
Carried forward ...	33,461,805	121,482	65

DEPARTMENT.	No. of Forms.	Value. Rs.	c.
Brought forward ...	33,461,805	121,482	65
Police—*contd.*			
Eastern Province ...	16,350	124	88
North-Western Province ...	9,225	86	34
North-Central ,, ...	3,870	56	37
Uva Province ...	19,140	154	27
Sabaragamuwa Province ...	16,142	133	64
Prisons	177,732	2,137	73
Supreme Court	7,808	94	56
Attorney-General... ...	14,130	143	30
Solicitor-General	2,135	25	75
District Courts:			
Colombo	12,310	92	77
Galle	12,736	79	98
Jaffna	9,735	80	23
Kalutara	8,798	63	84
Kandy	8,223	63	39
Matara	10,730	54	47
District and Minor Courts:			
Anuradhapura ...	10,358	74	39
Badulla	28,115	149	14
Batticaloa	28,992	171	87
Chilaw	31,291	164	19
Kegalla	48,286	120	78
Kurunegala	35,210	221	92
Mannar ...	7,665	42	60
Mullaittivu	8,412	65	0
Negombo	33,579	147	90
Puttalam	21,049	121	11
Ratnapura	46,393	206	28
Tangalla	24,870	109	36
Trincomalee	16,546	90	42
Minor Courts:			
Avisawella and Pasyala ...	26,832	139	8
Balapitimodara ...	38,495	178	20
Colombo Court of Requests	16,264	142	64
Colombo Police Court ...	39,074	183	30
,, (Joint) ...	7,183	25	91
,, (Itinerating) ...	22,669	116	73
Galagedara	4,556	39	16
Galle	57,685	242	81
Gampola	18,625	84	75
Hambantota	6,849	34	93
Jaffna	43,067	171	84
Haldummulla and Balangoda	18,564	74	29
Hatton	19,716	103	0
Kalutara	34,605	123	59
Kandy	28,959	133	22
Kayts ...	22,813	98	27
Matale	15,685	89	49
Matara	38,691	156	63
Nuwara Eliya and Maturata	8,005	46	73
Panadure	28,155	121	46
Panwila and Urugala ...	10,107	49	88
Pt. Pedro and Chavakachcheri	34,447	153	22
Fiscals:			
Western Province ...	157,126	953	87
Central ,, ...	78,661	386	2
Northern ,, ...	94,150	598	66
Southern ,, ...	120,061	746	28
Eastern ,, ...	43,633	265	65
North-Western Province ...	57,442	320	36
North-Central ,, ...	9,183	51	73
Uva Province ...	11,276	76	66
Sabaragamuwa Province ...	37,195	224	86
Village Communities:			
Western Province ...	30,220	137	93
Central ,, ...	84,462	426	20
Northern ,, ...	8,504	36	52
Southern ,, ...	198,143	722	11
Eastern ,, ...	68,050	252	68
North-Western Province ...	129,350	525	37
North-Central ,, ...	19,512	143	27
Uva Province ...	43,810	159	93
Sabaragamuwa Province ...	95,985	254	68
Total ...	35,959,384	135,351	4

Where * is prefixed forms are issued for payment; to the remainder the issue is free, though nominal allowances are allotted, to the extent of which they draw for authorized forms direct upon the Government Printer. The values are calculated upon a fixed scale of charges: to approximately in each case ascertain the *cost* (which is given on page 4 as Rs. 99,853·03) 23·25 per cent. should be deducted.

APPENDIX III. — BOOKBINDING.

Statement showing the Number of Books bound for, and the Charges made against, Public Departments in 1901.

DEPARTMENT.	NUMBER OF BOOKS.					Other Items.	Charge.	
	Full Bound.	Half Bound.	In Stiff Covers.	In Limp Covers.	In Paper Wrappers.		Rs.	c.
H. E. the Governor ...	—	—	—	—	—	600	10	43
Secretariat ...	10	153	13	7	—	8,296	453	73
—— Record Office ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	7	80*
Treasury ...	1	29	1	126	—	—	91	32
Audit Office ...	1	22	—	—	—	—	29	50
Provincial Agencies (inclusive of Village Communities) :								
Western ...	2	36	47	52	—	5,641	232	34
Central ...	—	110	90	571	2,252	2,567	213	90
Northern ...	—	16	27	36	—	2,800	56	40
Southern ...	16	59	69	126	90	1,180	204	18
Eastern ...	2	6	47	41	43	550	65	54
North-Western ...	9	55	51	182	—	5,700	143	13
North-Central ...	1	2	35	17	6	8,100	55	3
Uva ...	—	26	10	20	6	2,000	38	81
Sabaragamuwa ...	211	15	16	34	218	3,000	447	68
Road Committees :								
Western Province ...	—	—	4	—	12	—	2	83
Central ,, ...	—	1	144	—	25	—	29	79
Northern ,, ...	—	4	—	2	—	—	5	99
Southern ,, ...	—	21	5	7	—	—	23	93
Eastern ,, ...	—	—	6	265	—	—	17	46
North-Western Province ...	—	5	14	—	10	—	7	72
North-Central ,, ...	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	83
Uva Province ...	—	2	—	—	12	—	2	46
Sabaragamuwa Province ...	2	2	2	11	12	—	13	99
Public Works (including Waterworks) ...	250	—	6	—	225	1,480	263	49†
Irrigation Department ...	—	—	5	—	100	1,000	8	25
Survey ...	—	2	3	—	390	—	23	5
Customs :								
Western Province ...	1	37	526	—	600	4,500	92	36
Northern ,, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Southern ,, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Eastern ,, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Masters Attendant :								
Colombo ...	—	—	—	—	—	3,000	7	50
Galle ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Post and Telegraphs ...	55	984	724	—	7,832	30,557	2,149	20
Public Instruction ...	1	2,103	32	1,320	119,844	24,400	2,589	6
Registration ...	9	3	263	5,509	160	911	1,256	40
Conservator of Forests ...	—	16	25	13	50	4	26	53
Railway (including Railway Store) ...	13	1,358	2,276	200	650	90,864	2,117	20
Railway Extensions ...	51	5	51	156	—	—	144	36
Medical { Civil Department ...	19	589	511	—	1,260	7,225	684	96
Medical { Estates Branch ...	—	—	—	—	920	1,350	24	25
Govt. Stores (excluding Railway Store) ...	3	44	523	6	—	1,450	147	60
Botanic Gardens, ...	—	—	—	—	474	—	9	42
Archæological Commissioner ...	1	58	—	—	—	—	193	95
Museum ...	1	69	—	—	100	—	241	25
Loan Board ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	0	75
Savings Bank ...	—	3	—	—	—	4,118	26	48
Colombo Harbour Works ...	25	19	429	—	12	4,000	182	44
Ceylon Volunteers ...	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	36
Municipalities ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Local Boards ...	1	18	24	74	32	100	43	92
Ecclesiastical ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Widows' Pension Fund ...	—	1	—	—	24	—	1	55
Board of Trade (Lighthouses) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Camps for Prisoners of War ...	15	105	171	—	—	22,850	266	29
Miscellaneous ...	29	21	176	—	—	—	798	11
Total, Civil Departments ...	733	6,010	6,336	8,775	135,359	238,243	13,455	52
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS.								
Police :								
Inspector-General ...	960	57	151	1,596	20	300	746	90
Western Province ...	—	47	4	30	—	—	40	15
Central ,, ...	1	189	104	30	—	—	184	81
Northern ,, ...	—	20	1	11	—	—	15	91
Southern ,, ...	14	49	35	—	—	—	114	17
Eastern ,, ...	—	7	—	20	—	50	8	35
Carried forward ...	1,708	6,379	6,631	10,462	135,379	238,593	14,565	81

* Work to the value of Rs. 1,379·78 was executed free of charge.
† Allowed to have binding executed by its own Departmental bookbinder.

APPENDIX III. — BOOKBINDING—*contd.*

Department.	Number of Books.					Other Items.	Charge.	
	Full Bound.	Half Bound.	In Stiff Covers.	In Limp Covers.	In Paper Wrappers.		Rs.	c.
Brought forward ...	1,708	6,379	6,631	10,462	135,379	238,593	14,565	81
Police—*contd.*								
North-Western Province ...	—	6	4	16	—	—	14	80
North-Central ,, ...	—	2	2	11	—	—	3	20
Uva Province ...	2	9	12	4	—	—	19	29
Sabaragamuwa Province ...	2	49	—	20	—	—	31	40
Prisons	—	527	203	—	—	5,350	880	95
Supreme Court	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Attorney-General	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Solicitor-General	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Superintendent of Census ...	—	—	12	—	688	14,623	141	46
District Courts :								
Colombo	—	7	—	—	—	—	6	60
Galle	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	50
Jaffna	—	11	5	3	—	—	13	15
Kalutara	2	4	2	—	—	—	9	35
Kandy	1	4	—	—	—	—	5	20
Matara	—	—	—	10	—	—	4	50
District and Minor Courts :								
Anuradhapura	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	0
Badulla	—	7	7	2	—	—	11	60
Batticaloa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chilaw	2	—	5	—	—	—	10	10
Kegalla	—	3	3	—	—	—	6	65
Kurunegala	—	4	—	—	—	—	8	70
Mannar	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	50
Mullaittivu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Negombo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puttalam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ratnapura	4	—	—	—	—	—	8	0
Tangalla	—	5	—	—	—	—	4	45
Trincomalee	—	4	—	2	—	—	5	30
Vavuniya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Minor Courts :								
Avisawella and Pasyala ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Balapitimodara	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	0
Colombo Court of Requests ...	—	15	—	4	—	—	19	40
Colombo Police Court ...	1	13	—	—	—	—	28	20
,, (Joint)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
,, (Itinerating) ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	5
Galagedara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Galle	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	95
Gampola	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	35
Hambantota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Jaffna	8	3	1	—	—	—	20	90
Haldummulla and Balangoda ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hatton	1	3	—	—	—	—	5	80
Kalutara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kandy	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	60
Kayts	—	6	—	—	—	—	4	70
Matale	—	2	2	—	—	—	4	30
Matara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nuwara Eliya and Maturata ...	4	5	—	—	—	—	14	20
Panadure	—	4	—	—	—	—	3	75
Panwila and Urugala ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	0	80
Point Pedro and Chavakachcheri ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	0
Fiscals :								
Western Province	—	7	52	8	—	—	26	79
Central ,, ...	3	19	10	—	—	—	20	55
Northern ,, ...	—	2	47	—	—	—	19	20
Southern ,, ...	—	14	22	4	—	—	23	24
Eastern ,, ...	—	5	2	2	—	—	7	75
North-Western Province ...	—	1	5	1	—	—	3	25
North-Central ,, ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	65
Uva Province	—	—	—	1	—	—	0	60
Sabaragamuwa Province. ...	1	—	4	—	—	—	3	5
Work executed free of charge ...	1,447	150	315	25	5,722	69,500*	3,629	69†
Total for Public Departments ...	3,188	7,286	7,351	10,576	141,789	328,066	19,612	28
Binding for private parties ...	95	39	581	—	5,045	4,389	789	88
Grand-Total ...	3,283	7,325	7,932	10,576	146,834	332,455	20,402	16

* Includes wire-stitching *Gazettes*, making envelopes, mounting forms in blocks, simple stitching, pasting, cloth-lining, mounting on strawboards, &c.

† Includes work for Secretariat and Record Office Rs. 1,379·78, on *Gazettes* Rs. 708·20, Law Reports, Royal Botanic Gardens Circulars, &c.

APPENDIX IV.

Schedule of the Principal Plant and Material in the Office on 31st December, 1901.

For Ordinary Letterpress Printing.

59,000 lb. English Bookwork type (long primer, bourgeois, and brevier chiefly).
11,000 lb. Sinhalese and Tamil type.
5,500 lb. titling and jobbing type (175 founts).
34 founts of wooden type for posters.
30,000 lb. metal furniture.
2 founts steel furniture.
2 "Wetter" automatic numbering machines (1891).
24 "Schreier" do. (1898 to 1901).
64 compositors' frames.
1,040 compositors' cases.
567 galleys.
8 skeleton galley racks.
2 steel-run cabinets with 40 cases (1899 and 1901).
1 letter board cabinet (1899).
11 imposing surfaces.
40 forme racks.
1 surplus type rack (1,746 compartments).
5 rule and lead cutters.
1,300 chases.
1 cylinder galley proof-press (1881).
13,840 in. Lavater's locking up apparatus.

two-feeder printing machines:
1 "Bremner" quad-crown (1896).
1 "Conisbee" double royal (1870).

single-feeder printing machines:
1 "Bremner" double-royal (1888)
2 "Bremner" double-crown (1885)
2 "Conisbee" double-crown (1876)
2 royal "Fleet" (1897 and 1899)
1 demy "Fleet" (1892)
2 foolscap "Fleet" (1897 and 1899)
1 half-medium Colt's platten (1893)
1 "Gordon" platten (1899)

6 "Albion" hand printing presses.
5 hand line-ruling machines.
1 power ditto (1898).
1 "Eclipse" power rotary perforator (1894).
1 treadle perforator (1874).
1 42-in. "Diamond" guillotine (1896).
1 26-in. Gill's roller (1896).
1 paper waggon.
1 roller composition melting kettle.
15 roller moulds.

Railway Ticket Branch.

3 Waterlow's ticket printing machines (1868, 1879, and 1892).
About 1,500 electro logotypes.
Automatic counting machine (1897).

Copperplate press (13 in.) (1897).

Embossing and relief stamping press (1897).

Stamp Branch.

1 half-medium Colt's Armoury platten machine (1895).
1 half-royal ditto (1898).
1 Friedheim's power rotary card cutter (1896).
1 power letter card, &c., perforator (1896).
2 "Albion" hand printing presses.
1 23-in. hand guillotine (1899).
1 drying rack.

Bindery.

1 gilding and arming press (1890).
1 32-in. "Diamond" guillotine (1885).
1 backing machine (1898).
1 finishing press (1889).
1 book-stabbing machine.
1 bevelling machine (1899).
1 cornering machine (1899).
3 nipping presses.
1 "Atlas" press (1899).
2 cardboard cutters.
1 power wire-stitching machine (1895).
3 treadle numbering or paging machines.
1 eyeletting machine (1891).
2 finishing and heating stoves (gas).
Marbling apparatus.
Graining plates and boards.
Brass type, ornaments, rolls, fillets, &c., about 50 varieties.

Foundry: for Electrotyping (1895).

1 electro-depositing dynamo.
1 hydraulic moulding press, moulding pans, &c.
1 blackleading trough.
1 syringe bath.
1 solution trough.
1 furnace with backing frames.
1 face lathe.
1 wax melting pot.

—— for Stereotyping.

1 combined melting furnace, hot air chamber, and press (1882).
1 Royle's router (1895).
1 casting box with type-high cores, &c. (1876).
1 combined beating surface and saw bench (1876).
1 imposing surface.
1 bevelling plane.
1 steam saw.
1 mangle for "Greyhound" flong.

—— for Type, Lead, and Furniture-casting.

1 Titchener's small work type-caster (1890).
Long primer, bourgeois, and brevier matrices and moulds, gauges, &c.
Furniture and lead moulds.

A portable forge with supply of fitter's implements for small repairs.

A steam saw for cutting firewood, &c.

Motive Power supplied by

12 H.P. Tangyes' horizontal steam engine (1892).
16 H.P. Cornish boiler working at 60 lb. pressure (1892).
3½ H.P. Crossley's "Otto" gas engine (1896).

A Lift communicates between the Composing and Machine Departments.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the Expenditure on the Government Printing Office, Ceylon, and the Outturn of each Branch, for each of the Years 1869 to 1901.

Year.	Employés on December 31.	Total Expenditure.	Bookwork printed.		Printed Forms supplied.	Books and Pamphlets bound or stitched in Bindery.	Railway Passenger Tickets printed.	Stamp Printing.		Foundry Work.			General Office Work.			Year.
			All sizes.	Reduced to Foolscap folio.				Stamps over-printed.	Face Value of Stampwork supplied.	Stereo-types made.	Leads and Furniture.	Type cast.	Cash Recoveries.	Cash Transactions.	Correspondence.	
		Rs. c.	Pages.	Pages.					Rs. c.	lb.	lb.	lb.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	No.	
1869 ...	89	71,550 39	5,834	4,977	7,305,280	—	183,650	—	—	—	—	—	511 96	—	—	... 1869
1870 ...	94	91,146 31	6,124	5,188	9,269,088	—	111,651	—	—	—	—	—	516 71	—	—	... 1870
1871 ...	99	74,407 68	6,965	5,591	6,374,375	—	24,402	—	—	—	—	—	656 71	—	—	... 1871
1872 ...	108	69,686 79	6,375	5,408	8,144,083	—	136,196	—	—	—	—	—	881 66	—	—	... 1872
1873 ...	106	65,975 71	6,820	5,732	7,748,040	—	276,752	—	—	—	—	—	769 84	—	—	... 1873
1874 ...	114	72,035 73	7,483	6,306	9,395,786	—	32,404	—	—	—	—	—	1,034 32	—	—	... 1874
1875 ...	114	74,010 80	9,012	6,994	6,984,646	—	81,484	—	—	—	—	—	1,573 27	—	—	... 1875
1876 ...	127	79,387 12	8,643	7,130	10,569,326	—	172,461	—	—	—	—	—	1,356 95	—	—	... 1876
1877 ...	133	90,597 36	8,415	7,057	11,503,242	—	462,679	—	—	—	—	—	1,763 79	—	—	... 1877
1878 ...	143	89,310 37	8,322	6,925	13,392,055	—	357,020	—	—	—	—	—	1,443 69	—	—	... 1878
1879 ...	151	90,202 7	10,097	8,319	10,719,885	—	621,839	—	—	—	—	—	1,618 64	—	—	... 1879
1880 ...	157	104,688 99	8,615	6,901	13,780,308	—	78,279	—	—	—	—	—	1,237 4	—	—	... 1880
1881 ...	142	90,998 55	8,528	6,719	13,813,979	—	156,520	—	—	—	—	—	2,957 87	—	—	... 1881
1882 ...	156	97,314 55	8,881	6,896	14,233,483	—	260,357	—	—	—	—	—	4,524 57	—	—	... 1882
1883 ...	154	95,237 56	9,285	7,235	12,971,204	—	368,601	—	—	—	—	—	2,783 80	—	—	... 1883
1884 ...	147	93,532 36	9,626	7,268	11,939,987	—	772,720	1,385,120	—	‖ 4,000	—	—	3,777 23	—	—	... 1884
1885 ...	176	113,863 25	10,941	8,262	15,439,298	—	275,078	896,199	—	6,000	—	—	2,668 22	—	—	... 1885
1886 ...	194	121,411 61	10,019	7,604	12,275,975	24,936	132,959	117,368	—	7,034	—	—	¶ 11,050 87	—	—	... 1886
1887 ...	193	116,888 77	10,586	8,425	15,938,378	36,206	164,634	286,587	—	5,065	‖ 2,534	—	31,292 50	—	—	... 1887
1888 ...	169	111,188 64	11,008	9,150	13,491,125	22,003	125,582	1,499,283	—	4,337	1,771	—	32,475 50	‖ 172,256 4	—	... 1888
1889 ...	182	121,579 43	11,418	8,406	13,940,085	32,422	361,475	1,499,491	—	4,541	2,032	—	32,186 21	164,327 3	—	... 1889
1890 ...	182	128,026 16	12,484	9,513	16,623,643	48,254	219,559	1,363,520	—	6,707	3,037	—	35,248 5	171,395 9	—	... 1890
1891 ...	184	128,418 57	13,416	10,039	16,660,122	75,024	250,231	1,136,656	—	3,801	2,884	§ 285	45,704 15	176,815 69	—	... 1891
1892 ...	192	131,255 51	13,645	10,459	16,084,355	84,023	‡ 2,350,320	1,821,768	‡ 57,679 60	2,655	2,021	1,055	42,235 12	171,162 0	‖ 17,656	... 1892
1893 ...	193	139,793 16	13,983	10,049	17,911,505	76,849	3,958,955	408,434	69,515 33	4,394	2,653	612	40,377 85	196,102 79	17,144	... 1893
1894 ...	191	146,907 59	13,237	10,112	19,461,566	106,785	4,712,812	106,000	159,375 66	4,296	3,670	1,915	60,104 87	225,395 63	21,172	... 1894
1895 ...	185	147,378 70	15,126	11,494	17,455,469	104,095	4,457,334	398,300	129,683 67	4,444	1,615	2,758	67,796 42	235,776 7	18,187	... 1895
1896 ...	200	161,196 19	13,007	10,683	20,050,784	89,554	5,007,712	456,740	179,737 58	3,244	2,696	1,702	64,688 30	229,901 77	19,668	... 1896
1897 ...	202	172,256 81	15,030	12,416	22,154,749	166,557	4,579,406	209,640	114,620 41	2,897	4,396	1,850	61,617 83	254,318 36	23,225	... 1897
1898 ...	205	170,741 88	16,508	13,018	22,808,117	167,373	3,071,532	443,070	131,912 68	2,486	2,768	671	58,583 54	253,769 34	25,753	... 1898
1899 ...	226	181,892 95	17,603	13,866	27,165,662	170,453	3,626,654	743,361	141,842 24	2,759	2,701	—	75,494 23	287,057 37	27,268	... 1899
1900 ...	241	196,155 92	22,378	18,319	28,857,510	186,585	3,549,149	357,820	109,445 2	3,401	2,807	1,256	67,769 50	299,311 4	28,276	... 1900
1901 ...	275	215,493 95	25,217	20,704	35,950,384	206,975	3,607,797	385,860	142,865 42	3,590	3,407	3,297	85,437 33	341,865 34	30,096	... 1901

* Bindery started in December, 1886.
† All requirements met locally since 1892.
‡ Stamp-printing commenced in 1892.
‖ No previous records.
§ Type-casting introduced in 1891.
¶ Includes since 1886 recoveries on account of "Advance" as well as of Revenue.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Baria State for the year 1922—23.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Devgad Baria State ...	1,37,291	1370	1429	359	...	1111	1015	...	96	9.9	12.5	8.1	7.3	

MOTILAL L. PAREKH.

Divan.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Baria State for the year 1922—23.

No. of School.		Discription of Schools.	No. of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily averagd attendance		Expenditure.			Re marks
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
									Rs.	
1	1	Shree Ranjitsinhji High School ...	137	154	96.03	98.6	10173-14-11	...	...	
15	15	Boys Schools	913	834	591.4	567.1	...	...	7625-6-1	
1	1	Girls School	124	100	75.8	62.2	...	...	704-7-5	
			1174	1088			10173-14-11	...	8329-13-6	

NOTE :—(i) Includes 27 girls learning with boys's school.

(ii) The expenditure is only on account of the salaries of the school masters. If other educational charges were added the total would come up to Rs. 21626-7-1

(iii) Expenditure on buildings is not included in these figures.

MOTILAL L. PAREKH.

Divan.

CEYLON

ADMINISTRATION REPORTS

FOR THE YEAR

1901.

134769

27/1/4

Colombo:

PRINTED BY H. C. COTTLE, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

1902.

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